



# GLOBAL SANITATION FUND PROGRAMME IN NEPAL

Annual Report 2016



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



**WSSCC**  
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION  
COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

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GLOBAL SANITATION FUND PROGRAMME IN NEPAL  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2016**

2016

**UN  HABITAT**



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**MINISTRY OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

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30<sup>th</sup> March, 2017

**Message from  
National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee**

It is my great pleasure to present to you this annual progress report of 2016 on the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) Programme in Nepal executed by UN-Habitat and supported by WSSCC for Government of Nepal. GSF had now completed six successful years and still continuing to scale up its interventions with results in challenging 11 districts of Terai. To the date GSF Programme had been successful to bring four districts towards the ODF status in this course and significant increment in sanitation coverage and ODF Villages of Terai districts within two years of Campaign. This has been a great support to compliment towards the national sanitation target by 2017.

It is great pride of the sector that despite of screeching halt on sanitation campaign due to 2015 earthquake and political unrest the national coverage had reached 90% currently. However, the sector is in crucial challenge to reach 100% universal coverage by 2017 with this remaining final difficult segment.

Sector Development Plan as well as Total Sanitation Guideline are harmonizing the efforts to reach extra difficult miles in sector achievements in process. GSF programme has always been standing beside with Government of Nepal to support the sector highly engaged in coordination and backstopping at central and district level for efficient harmonization of the support to attain the committed target by 2017.

I realize that this is going to be a major challenge of the sector to reach 100% universal coverage by 2017, but at the same time I am also confident that the GSF Programme has been taking up this challenge to bring targeted committed results. Under the leadership of the Government of Nepal especially under strategic guidance of NSHCC and with support from GSF as well as other development partners, Nepal is currently very close towards the intended target to attain the first step of ODF towards total sanitation. And we intend to further accelerate our interventions towards total sanitation in the upcoming days.

Finally, I would like to thank GSF for upscaling the sanitation movement of Nepal since 2010 and wish for continuous partnership. Looking forward for additional avenues of GSF Support in the sector with new federal system and restructuring of our state.

**Ram Chandra Devkota**  
Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation

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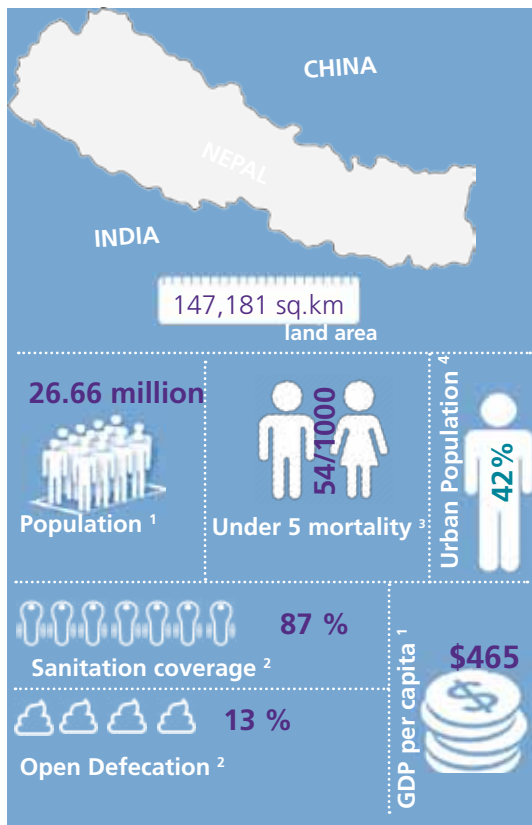
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# 1. NEPAL'S SANITATION MOVEMENT



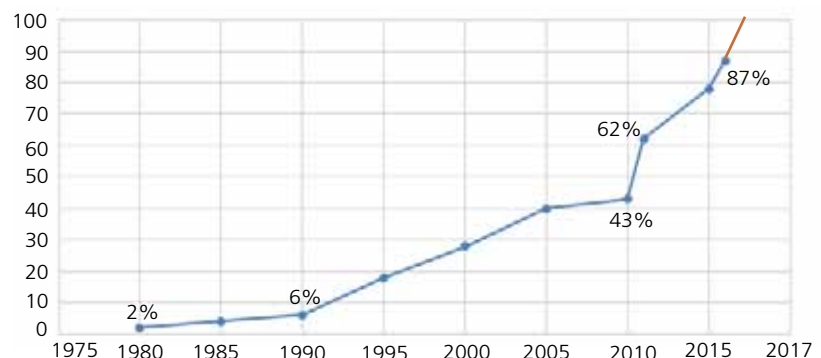
## FACTS AND FIGURES



Government of Nepal formulated the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in 2011 to set up appropriate systems and institutional mechanisms for accelerating sanitation coverage in a planned and coordinated manner. As a result, ODF campaigns are moving ahead throughout the country with local authorities' leadership; all stakeholders' partnership and communities' ownership. According to NMIP 2016, 38/75 Districts, 2274/3175 VDCs, 122/217

Municipalities and 2/14 zones had achieved ODF status as of September 2016 and the process is gaining momentum. The government estimates that 87% of Nepalese households now have access to improved toilets. And this is the final year where the nation need to reach this final remaining stretch to reach the national target of 100% sanitation coverage by 2017. This is the most challenging task of the sector at current stage.

Out of Total 5,411,080 HHs, 4,722,351 HHs with access to Toilet and currently 688,729 HHs remaining



<sup>1</sup> CBS, 2012: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, National Management Information Project (NMIP) 2016

<sup>3</sup> Nepal Demographic & Health Survey 2011

<sup>4</sup> The urban population increased due to declaration of 217 New Municipalities by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

## CHALLENGES

**Reviving Sanitation in earth quake affected districts: The April 2015 earthquake that struck Nepal heavily** affected 14 districts; some of which had already been declared ODF while some were on the verge of becoming ODF. The Post Disaster Need Assessment estimated that 220,000 toilets had been destroyed in 14 districts. The setback of the progress in GSF supported 5 Earthquake affected districts is also alarming. The challenge now is to revive the sanitation campaign in these districts and motivate families who have lost everything to build their toilets again and make them more resilient to future disasters.



Terai children still practicing Open Defecation

**Disparities in sanitation coverage:** While the sanitation movement continues to gain momentum, some areas still suffer from low coverage. Although in the past two years there has been some improvements in the eight Terai districts from Parsa to Saptari in the Central and Eastern Region, they are still lagging far behind compared to the rest of the country as the sanitation coverage in these districts is less than half the national average. Similarly, the coverage is very low in certain ethnic communities, such as Terai Dalits and the poor. In 2008, only 4 % of the poorest quintile had access to improved sanitation facilities, while among the richest quintile the figure was 97%.

**Urban Sanitation:** As Nepal continues to urbanize rapidly, overall sanitation coverage in cities has remained almost stagnant over the past decade. Urban sanitation is also more complex as it involves many issues such as waste and wastewater management, fecal management and urban communities are more crowded and less homogenous making sanitation promotion more challenging, particularly in slums and informal settlements. The recent increase in the number of municipalities from 58 to 217, has further increased the urgency to address the issue of urban sanitation.

**Sustainability:** As Nepal continues to make rapid progress on reducing open defecation and increasing sanitation coverage, there is an urgent need to ensure that everyone uses and maintains their toilets regularly and moves communities up the sanitation ladder to ensure that excreta, waste and wastewater are managed in an environmentally sound manner while maximizing resource recovery to the extent possible. To address this GSF and other partners are supporting the Government and had developed "Total Sanitation Guidelines" and GSF intends to support the government in implementing and operationalizing these guidelines at local level to assure the ladder towards total sanitation.

The WASH sector had finalized a Sector Development Plan and in the process of developing new WASH policy and Act. A Joint Sector Review in 2014 analyzed 8 thematic areas (i. Institutional Framework, ii. Sector financing and capacity building, iii. Functionality and sustainability, iv. Water Quality, v. Sanitation and Hygiene, vi. Gender and Social Inclusion, vii. Monitoring and Evaluation and viii. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change) and proposed a way forward for sector strengthening and improvement. Recently, an Urban WASH thematic area and working group had also been added with Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development as co-leads and UN-Habitat as Member secretary. Apart from this the new constitution has mentioned WASH as a fundamental right which is major milestone for the sector.



## 2. GSF PROGRAMME IN NEPAL



### BACKGROUND

Realizing the potential of the GSF in contributing towards meeting Nepal's national target of achieving 100 percent sanitation coverage by 2017, the Government of Nepal initiated the process of collaborating with the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) for implementing the GSF Programme in Nepal soon after the GSF Programme was launched globally in 2008. In this process, the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) at the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) developed the Scope of Work for the GSF

Programme in Nepal.

The GSF programme in Nepal was initiated in October 2010 covering 6 districts of Nepal. With the success of GSF phase I, programme has been expanded in 2013 to 9 districts covering the most challenging districts (8) of terai and 1 hill districts (GSF II). In 2015, GSF expanded to four more districts (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Jhapa and Morang) to support government to reach national target of 2017.

### GSF NEPAL AT A GLANCE

Commenced from	October 2010	
Programme Period	October 2010 to September 2017	
Total Grant Fund	USD 11.3 million	
Target districts	GSF-I GSF-II	Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, Sunsari Parsa, Bara, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, Dolakha, Rasuwa Nuwakot , Jhapa And Morang
Target total Population	3.1 million population without access to improved sanitation directly and 5 million population of target area indirectly	
Achievement	2 million population accessed to improved sanitation (As of October 2016)	
Per person programme investment	USD 4	
Number of Grants	81	
Number of Implementing Partners	38	

## APPROACH

The GSF programme in Nepal is following the approach outlined by the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 within the institutional architect of multi stakeholders' coordination mechanism from central to village level. As per the plan, the GSF programme receives strategic guidance from the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee, a multi-sectoral platform led by the Government of Nepal. It is implemented in the field under the leadership of local bodies and the District/Village/Municipal-WASH Coordination Committees (NHSCC). The programme builds local capacity and uses triggering approaches of community sanitation and mobilizes various forums at Districts from mothers' / women's group, civil society, health sector volunteers, social mobilizers to school and students as change agent to promote ODF communities/ VDCs. In districts where ODF has been achieved, GSF is also assisting in planning and implementing Post-ODF programmes to sustain the achievements of the ODF campaign and help communities move towards total sanitation. In 2015, GSF also assisted in coordinating WASH related relief efforts and reviving the sanitation campaigns in five GSF Supported earthquake affected districts.

## PROGRAMME COMPONENTS



## PROGRAMME AREAS

In the first phase of implementing GSF, six districts in Nepal were selected by National Hygiene and Sanitation Coordination Committee (NHSCC) covering all development regions as well as all ecological regions – Mountain, Hill and Terai. GSF has targeted 205 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 6 municipalities from the 6 GSF program districts including an additional municipality from Kailali district, Tikapur Municipality. The GSF program districts are Arghakhanchi, Bajura, Bardiya, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk and Sunsari. Out of these 6 districts, Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi and Bhaktapur and Tikapur municipality had attained ODF status. Sindhupalchowk

had reached 98% coverage before the earthquake but due to earthquake the setback is alarming. After the successful intervention in six districts as mentioned above, GSF extended its programme activities in 9 additional districts – Dolakha (mountain region) and eight Terai districts in the eastern and central regions of Nepal with low sanitation coverage (Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari). At present, the programme is implemented in 453 VDCs of 8 Terai districts. GSF expanded its programme four more districts (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Jhapa and Morang) covering more than 77 VDCs of these districts. .

## SANITATION COVERAGE OF NEPAL AND GSF WORKING DISTRICTS



## INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

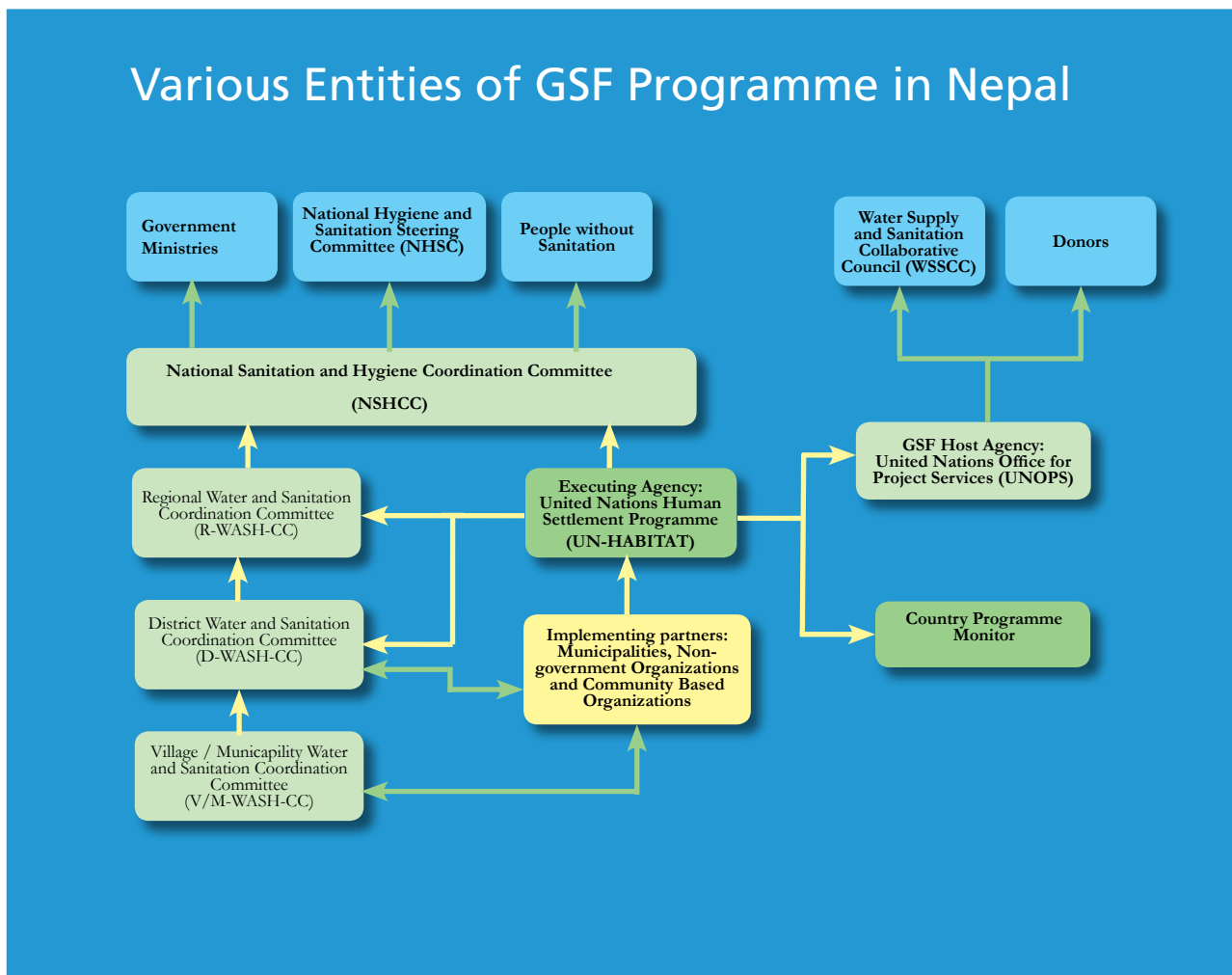
UN-Habitat is the Executing Agency (EA) for the GSF Programme in Nepal. National Hygiene and Sanitation Coordination Committee (NSHCC) comprised of multi stakeholders’ forum led by Government of Nepal is the Programme Coordination Mechanism (PCM) for GSF Nepal. GSF Programme is monitored by Country Programme Monitor (CPM) appointed by WSSCC and for Nepal CSC & Co. is the CPM for GSF programme. The main responsibilities of key entities involved in implementing the GSF programme in Nepal are as follows:

**NSHCC:** Provide strategic guidance and supervision to the GSF programme in Nepal in order to ensure alignment with national sector policies, strategies and the Master Plan, monitor the programme activities and ensure coordination among key stake holders. NSHCC is a multi-stakeholders’ platform led by the government.

**Executing Agency/UN-Habitat :** Administer the fund, including selection of Sub-grantees, awarding of grants in response to proposals, provide technical support where required and monitor the programme activities and progress.

**Country Programme Monitor:** Monitor the performance of EA and it’s Sub-grantees in terms of financial administration and achievement of the objectives of the GSF programme in Nepal.




**Implementing Partners:** Implement GSF programme at the local level under the leadership of the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees (D-WASH-CC) and the Village Development Committee (VDC)/Municipality Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees (V/M-WASH-CC). Local bodies, NGOs and CBOs are eligible agencies to work as Implementing Partners



## 3. RESULTS

### OVERALL INDICATORS INCLUDING GSF I AND II

#### KEY RESULTS

	December 2016	Target
 People with improved toilets	<b>2,186,694</b>	3,121,536
 People live in ODF environments	<b>2,202,462</b>	4,504,452
 People wash their hands with soap	<b>2,155,278</b>	3,132,385

#### INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS

	December 2016	Target
Wards declared ODF	<b>3,005</b>	5,922
VDC Declared ODF	<b>327</b>	658
Wards triggered	<b>5,493</b>	5,922
People live in target areas	<b>4,415,411</b>	4,504,452
People received hygiene messages	<b>3,185,819</b>	4,240,401

### TOTAL FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

(INCLUDING GSF-I AND II)

Total Grant Fund	<b>\$11,319,578</b>	Funds Committed	<b>\$8,317,939</b>
Total Fund received from GSF	<b>\$10,493,888</b>	Total Disbursement	<b>\$7,139,621</b>
Total expenditure	<b>\$6,456,966</b>	Total remaining balance (Fund received Vs Committed)	<b>\$2,175,949</b>

#### SUB GRANT BREAKDOWN RATIO IN AVERAGE




Programme	<b>80%</b>
Operations	<b>20%</b>

## GSF-PHASE I

(Bajura, Bardiya, Sindhupalchowk, Arghakhanchi, Bhaktapur and Sunsari Districts and Tikapur Municipality)

Intervention started from 2011

### KEY RESULTS

	December 2016	Target
 People with improved toilets	<b>943,144</b>	983,211
 People live in ODF environments	<b>1,349,811</b>	1,863,933
 People wash their hands with soap	<b>864,186</b>	1,019,970

### INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS




	October 2016	Target
Wards declared ODF	<b>1,670</b>	1,845
VDC Declared ODF	<b>190</b>	205
Wards triggered	<b>1,824</b>	1,845
People live in target areas	<b>1,774,892</b>	1,863,933
People received hygiene messages	<b>837,045</b>	1,863,934

## GSF-PHASE II

(Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari and Dolakha. )

Intervention started from 2014

### KEY RESULTS

	December 2016	Target
 People with improved toilets	<b>1,252,550</b>	2,138,325
 People live in ODF environments	<b>852,651</b>	2,640,519
 People wash their hands with soap	<b>1,291,092</b>	2,112,415

### INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS

	October 2016	Target
Wards declared ODF	<b>1,335</b>	4,077
VDC Declared ODF	<b>137</b>	453
Wards triggered	<b>3,669</b>	4,077
People live in target areas	<b>2,640,519</b>	2,640,519
People received hygiene messages	<b>2,348,774</b>	2,376,467

## 4. POST ODF SUPPORT AND TOTAL SANITATION GUIDELINE

After launching the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan -2011, coordination and harmonization among stakeholders have improved and the number of ODF declarations of Districts, VDCs and Municipalities have been rising across the country since 2011. The results have drawn admiration from across and outside of the country. As people are constructing their toilets on their own, subsidy issue has increasingly become less significant with the acceleration of sanitation campaign nationwide. As almost all 75 districts are designing their Open Defecation Free strategies and placing efforts to achieve ODF status targeting the achievement within national sanitation target of 2017 and some had already achieved, the country now has decided to move forward towards sustainability of the ODF results.

Thus in line with the national interest Government of Nepal had developed "Total Sanitation Guideline" as the key guidance towards total sanitation beyond ODF status. The key indicators are

- Use of toilets: Household, schools, health and other institutions as well as public facilities user

friendly)

- Hand Washing with soap and personal hygiene: Washing hands with soap in critical times, personal hygiene, MHM
- Access to safe water: Basic access to safe drinking water, protection of water source, WSP, safe household water storage, Households, school level water purifications
- Food Safety: Household, hotels, canteens, restaurants food hygiene
- Clean and healthy institutions: Households, Schools, health institutes, offices with adequate SWM, indoor air, livestock management...)
- Environmental Sanitation: No Open faeces, User friendly public toilets and management, clean pathways and public spaces, safe disposal of health hazardous waste and faecal waste,

GSF is putting efforts to operationalize this guideline through support is GSF supported four ODF districts (Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi and Bhaktapur).



## 5. POST ODF SUPPORT IN ARGHAKHANCHI, BAJURA, BARDIYA AND BHAKTAPUR



The country now has realized that with the accelerated results of ODF there is a vital requirement of some mechanisms that assure the sustainability of these claimed results. In early 2014, the Joint Sector Review, through an intensive field work and national level consultation has come up with a resolution that would shape the WASH interventions in the country. The process seeks out voices of communities and local bodies' engagement in designing a resolution assuring impact on the quality of their lives in relation to WASH

sector. One of the resolutions agreed was to develop "Total Sanitation Guideline" as way ahead beyond ODF status.

Thus in line with the national interest and GSF commitment, the programme is also engaged in preparing the "Total Sanitation Guideline" and with its finalization plans for post ODF support in GSF ODF districts (Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi and Bhaktapur) termed as Total Sanitation Strategy Plans of the respective districts.

### SYNOPSIS OF TOTAL SANITATION GUIDELINE:

The Key objective of this guideline is to sustain the ODF status with specific on objectives:

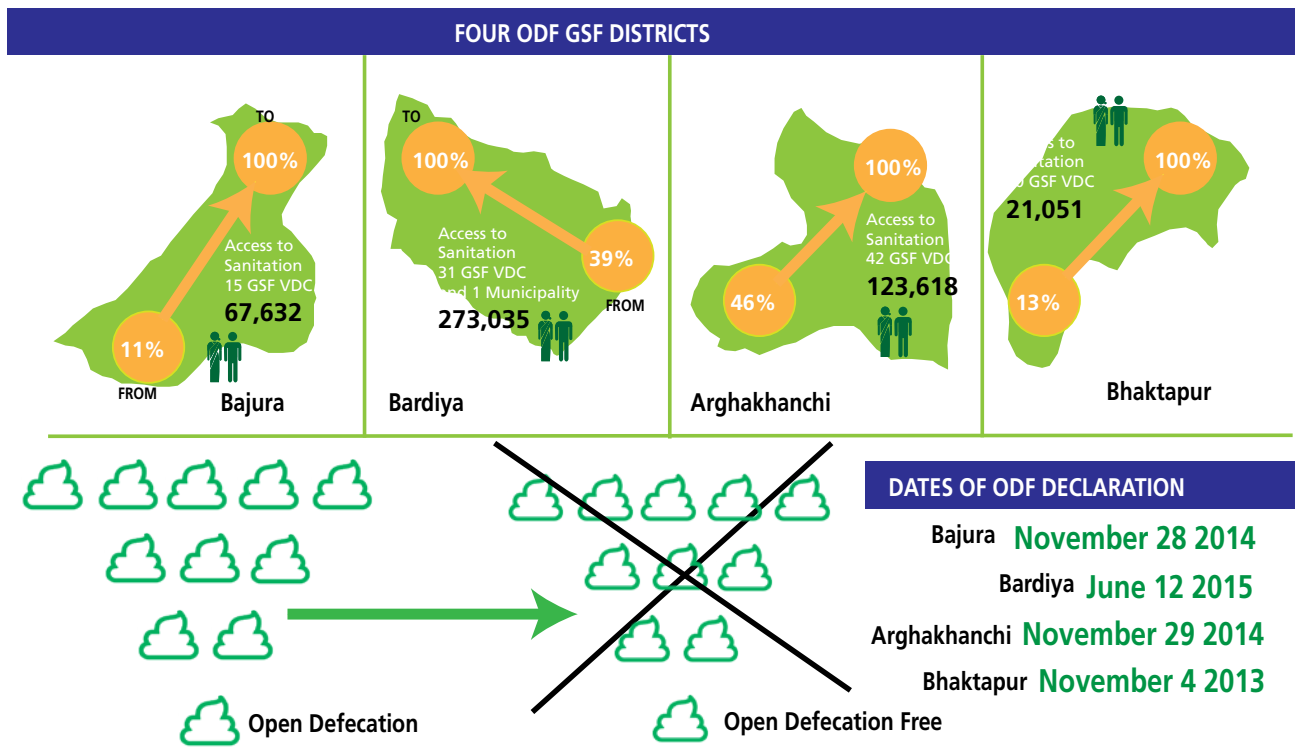
- Behaviour change in sanitation and hygiene
- Minimize child mortality and improvement in health
- Household and institutional level sanitation and hygiene facilities' utilization, maintenance, & upgrading
- Establish sanitation and hygiene as the basics for income generation, health
- Assure access to safe water and promote household level water purification technologies
- Uniform programme understanding and approach through inter sectoral coordination and partnership
- Promote total sanitation as social campaign through massive public participation

The Key indicators of Total Sanitation guidelines

- **Use of toilets:** Household, schools, health and other institutions as well as public facilities user friendly)
- **Hand Washing with soap and personal hygiene:** Washing hands with soap in critical times, personal hygiene, MHM
- **Access to safe water:** Basic access to safe drinking water, protection of water source, WSP, safe household water storage, Households, school level water purifications
- **Food Safety:** Household, hotels, canteens, restaurants food hygiene
- **Clean and healthy institutions:** Households, Schools, health institutes, offices with adequate SWM, indoor air, livestock management...)
- **Environmental Sanitation:** No Open faeces, User friendly public toilets and management, clean pathways and public spaces, safe disposal of health hazardous waste and faecal waste, ...



# POST ODF SUPPORT TO GSF SUPPORTED FOUR ODF DISTRICTS



## POST ODF METHODOLOGY

- 1 Maximizing achievements of Government led initiatives within the principles of Total Sanitation Guideline in localized contexts
- 2 Strategic district collective approaches with defined milestones and targets
- 3 Synergizing the efforts of different level of WASH Coordination Committees, concerned stakeholders, development partners, schools and communities.
- 4 Generation and optimum mobilization of local resources.
- 5 Creative engagement of local level, social, cultural and indigenous organizations, forums and figures.
- 6 Human resource mobilization approach including locally available human resources such as triggerers, influential leaders, members of local networks and FCHVs
- 7 Addressing district and place specific issues and challenges.
- 8 Promoting gender and social inclusion.
- 9 Driving towards sustainability of ODF and behaviour change.
- 10 Establishing Monitoring and Evaluation system

## POST ODF EXPECTED RESULT

- District develops total sanitation strategy plan and VDCs and municipalities prepare action plan towards total sanitation
- Achieving 100% sanitation coverage of the district
- D-WASH-CC gears the campaign for sustained use of behaviour change practices with specific focus on continued use of toilet and hand washing with soap behaviours
- Integrate with multi sectoral initiatives to move towards total sanitation aligning with components specified by guideline
- Capacity enhancement of local institutes and key players to carry out campaign towards total sanitation

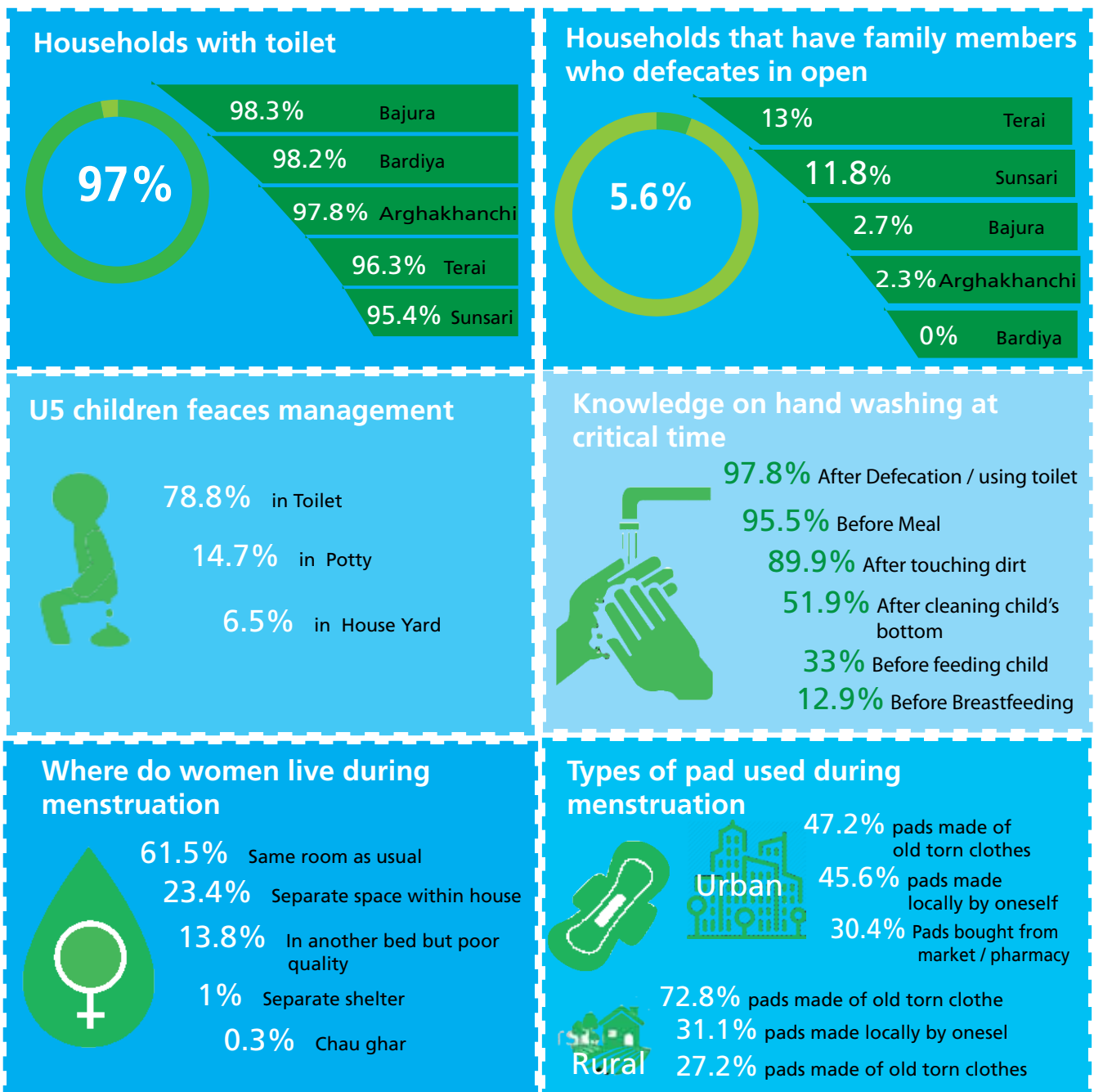
**TIMEFRAME**  
**12 MONTHS**

**BUDGET**  
**USD 100,000**

# 6.ODF SUSTAINABILITY STUDY OF GSF PROGRAMME

GSF programme had been implemented in the country for six years since 2010 and also the completion of the phase I of the programme. And it is vital that the programme looks into the sustaining the claimed results so far. The study aims to assess the five aspects of sustainability (technical, financial, social, institutional and environmental) of sanitation and hygiene results of 3 GSF ODF districts (Bajura, Bardiya and Arghakhanchi) and some ODF Village Development Committees within 15 GSF working districts. This will be done by evaluating the effectiveness, efficiency and impacts of the GSF interventions. Quantitative measurement will be made to assess the results of elements such as i) improved toilet installation ii) its continued and proper utilization over time and iii) hand washing with

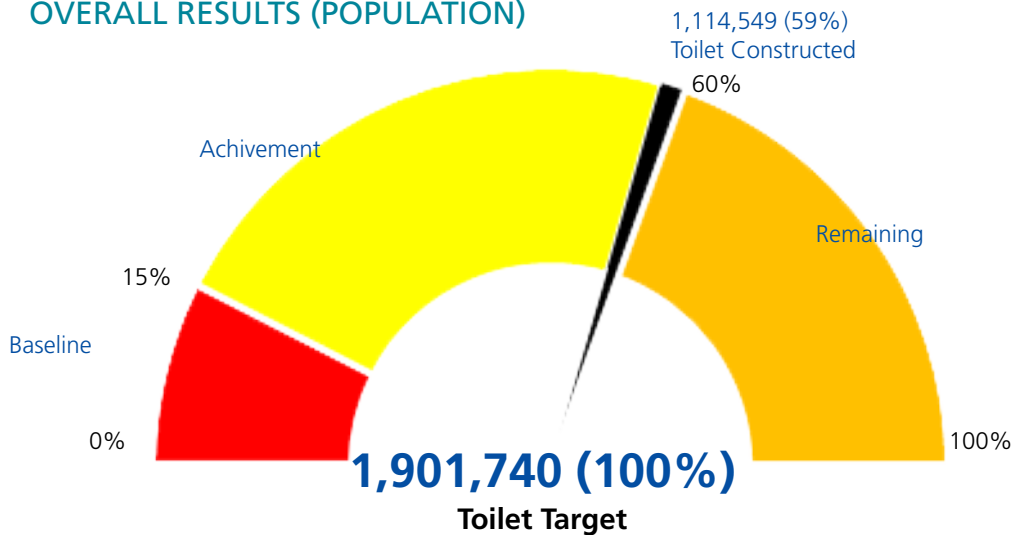
soap. Besides, the qualitative assessment will take into account the financing, institutional, technical, social and environmental aspects of the Sanitation Campaign in these districts supported by GSF programme. This has been discussed with NSHCC and as ODF sustainability study is also planned at national level, this GSF specific study will complement the national study that is under planning. The districts selected for national study and GSF specific districts are not duplicated which will give the national overview if the findings are compiled from both the prospects. The study had been completed and the preliminary findings were shared with Development Partners group and NSHCC for their respective feedback. The glance of interesting preliminary findings:



# 7. CURRENT PROGRESS OF GSF PROGRAMME IN TERAI

## ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN GSF SUPPORTED VDCs OF 8 TERAI DISTRICTS (AS OF DEC. 2016)

### OVERALL RESULTS (POPULATION)



### DISTRICTWISE RESULTS (TOILET CONSTRUCTION)

District	Toilet Target	Toilet Constructed	Achievement (%)	VDCs / Municipality declared ODF out of	Intervened VDCs / Municipality
<b>BARA</b>	39,443	23,399	59.3%	15	61
<b>PARSA</b>	42,473	26,124	61.5%	12	49
<b>RAUTAHAT</b>	26,411	14,042	53%	7	30
<b>MAHOTTARI</b>	30,381	21,251	70%	10	30
<b>DHANUSHA</b>	42,140	24,659	58.5%	10	50
<b>SARLAHI</b>	38,612	26,993	70%	5	61
<b>SIRAHA</b>	35,240	27,286	77.5%	16	41
<b>SAPTARI</b>	38,612	27,928	72.4%	13	45

# 8. SUPPORTED DISTRICTS

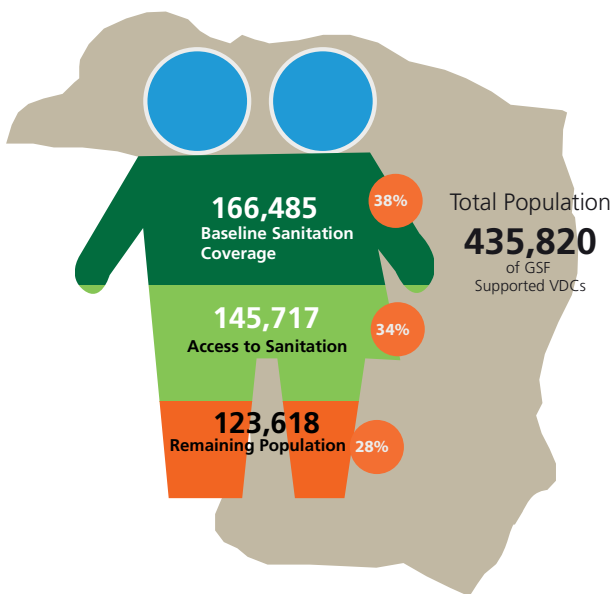
The Global Sanitation Fund Programme in Nepal is supporting 17 Districts



# PARSA



## STATUS OF 48 GSF INTERVENED VDACS AND 1 MUNICIPALITY



## BACKGROUND

Parsa District covers 1,353 sq.km of Nepal's Central Region, and its elevation ranges from 122 to 925 meters above sea level. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014 Parsa District comprises of 66 Village Development Committees one sub-metropolitan municipality and one municipality and its District Headquarters (DHQ) is Birgunj. According to the 2011 Census Parsa's population counted over six hundred thousand people, 48% of whom women. There are 67,843 children under five in the district, 61,998 adolescent girls (10-19), 141,635 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 39,633 seniors (aged 60 and above). A large share (83%) of Parsa's population is Hindu, 14% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions.

The 2011 Census indicated 35% of the households had access to toilets, but according to the NMIP 2016 indicated that 61.42% of the households had access to toilets. The percentage of households with improved toilet in Birgunj Sub-Metropolitan city is 82%. According to baseline conducted by UN-Habitat in 49 VDCs/Municipalities there are altogether 435,820 population residing in 49 VDCs/Municipalities of Parsa District and 166,485 population were found to have access to toilet. As per the data and figure, the status of sanitation in Parsa district (GSF, 49 VDCs/Municipalities) is 38% while 62% of population is practicing open defecation. The low level sanitation has been exacerbated due to low level of awareness in the part of community, ineffective monitoring, lack of community mobilization and fragmented program approach.

## FACTS AND FIGURES



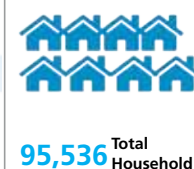
Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development



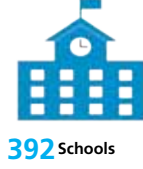
Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011



Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011



Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011



Source: Department of Education, Flash Report 2068 (2011-12)

## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 48 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 18 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2016, 29,287 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in GSF supported 48 VDCs has reached from 38% to 71% and still 29% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



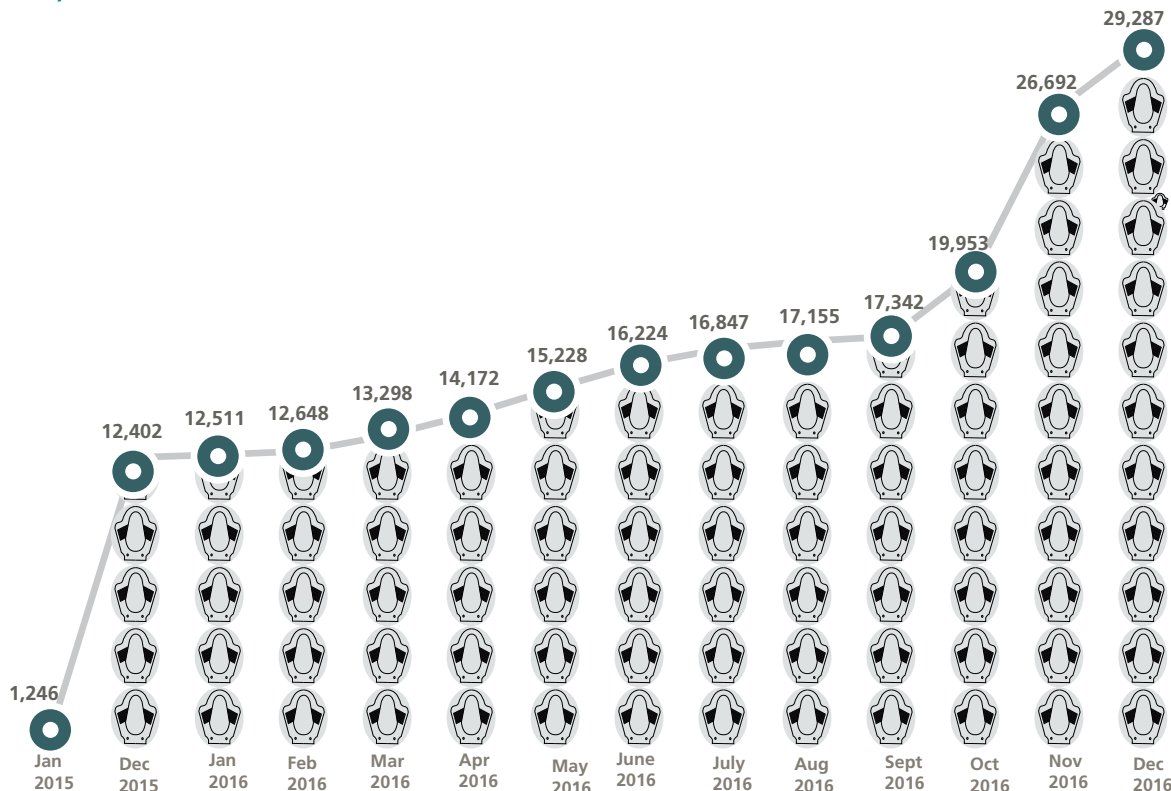
## PARTNERS

**Nepal Red Cross Society Parsa (NRCS - Parsa)** Chapter was established in 1965 with the aim to assist humanitarian assistance and development works in Parsa district based on NRCS constitution. It has expanded its humanitarian networks in the many parts of the district. NRCS Parsa has been working in the district in WASH sector in partnership with Fund Board, UNICEF, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and IFRC. NRCS Parsa has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 20 VDCs of the district.

**Arunodaya Youth Club (AYC - Parsa):** AYC is the district based local NGO working in Parsa. The organization is initiated with a group of local youths devoted for the development of the district from last three decades. AYC holds experience in different sector with partnership with Action Aid, Poverty Alleviation Fund, District Development committee, Save the Children, LGAF, International Labour Organization, USAID/FHI, CECI Nepal, and ESP/HUCCODAN: AYC has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 10 VDCs of the district.

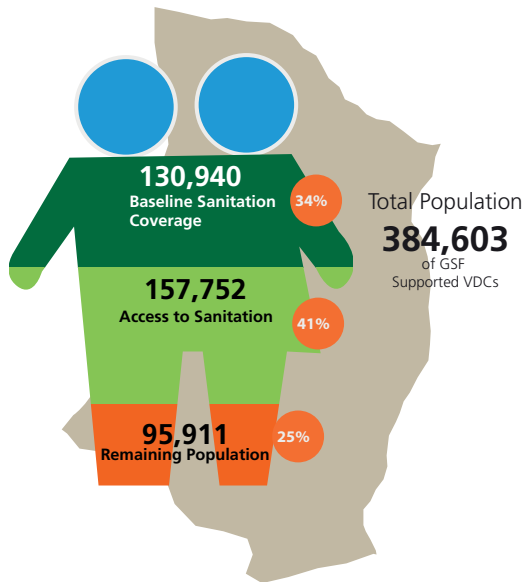
**Bikash Nepal** was established in 2062 E.S which aims to work for socio- economic empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized community having less access to income, legal rights, skill development, education and health facilities. Since its establishment, it has been working for economic, education, health & sanitation, development of women, children, disadvantaged and marginalized group as well as minority community. Bikash Nepal has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 18 VDCs of the district.

### TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 48 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





### STATUS OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCs

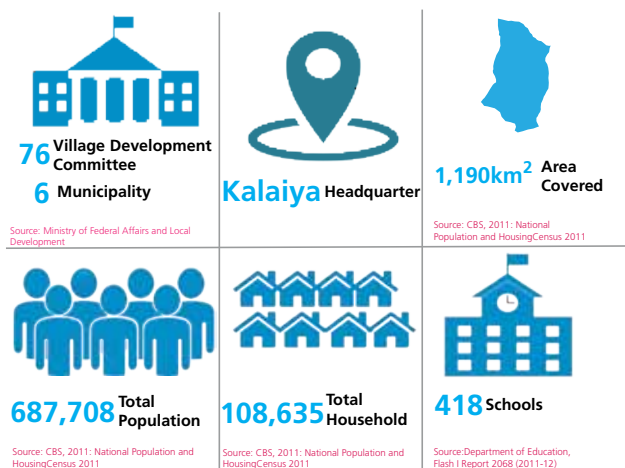


### BACKGROUND

Bara District covers 1,190 Sq. km of Nepal's Central Region and its elevation ranges from 152 to 915 m above sea level. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development , 2014 Bara district comprises of 76 VDCs and 6 municipalities with its District Headquarter in Kalaiya. According to 2011 Census Bara's population counted over six hundred eight thousand people, 48% of whom women. There are 78,488 children under five in the district, 74,900 adolescent girls (10-19), 162,098 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 48,286 seniors (aged 60 and above); A large share (82%) of Bara's population is Hindu, 13% are Muslim, 5% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions made up 16%, Janajatis made up 22%,

The 2011 Census indicated 27.6% of the households had access to toilets, but according to the NMIP 2016 indicated that 45.3% of the households had access to toilets. According to the baseline survey conducted by GSF Implementing partner in 61 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 384,603 population residing in 61 VDCs/ Municipalities of Bara District and 130,940 populations were found to have access to toilet. As per the data and figure, the status of sanitation in Bara district (GSF, 61 VDCs) is 34%, while still 66% are practicing open defecation.

### FACTS AND FIGURES



## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 61 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 31 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2016, 23,399 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in GSF intervened 61 VDCs has reached from 34% to 75% and still 25% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



## PARTNERS

### Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO):

Established in 1990, ENPHO is a service-oriented, scientific, national Non-Governmental organization that envisages contributing in sustainable community development by combining research and actions through the integrated programs in the areas of environment and public health. ENPHO has been actively promoting appropriate Water and Sanitation technologies to enable communities adopt appropriate technologies for the past 15 years. ENPHO has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs. The local partner for ENPHO is Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) Bara

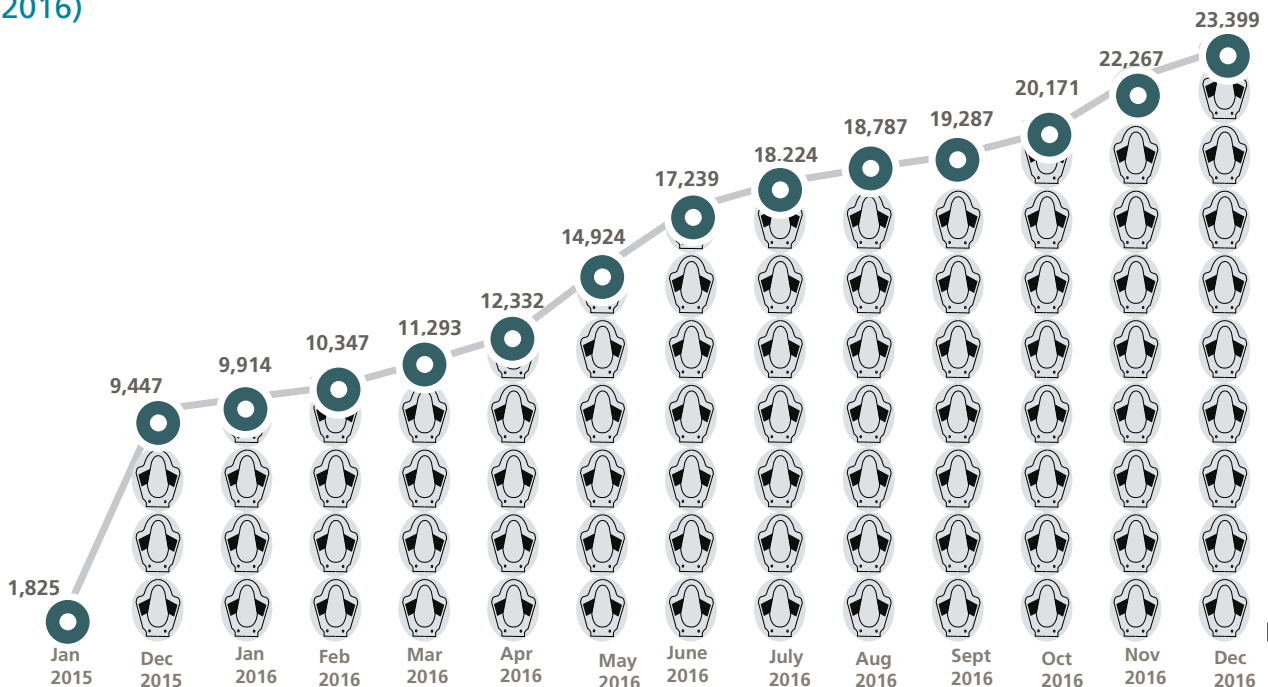
### Integrated Development Society Nepal (IDS-Nepal):

Established in 2000, IDS Nepal is mainly working on quality water supply, improved sanitation, health, capacity building and training, social development, infrastructure engineering, alternative energy, and the environment sectors. IDS Nepal has long experience on the field of improved sanitation, and environment especially on the Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign in various communities of Nepal. IDS had taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs. The local partner is Center for Health and Environment Conservation (CHEC) Nepal, Bara

**Protection Nepal** is primarily working towards empowerment of youth. Almost all of the programs done by protection are driven by Youths. Having the agenda of empowering the youths Protection Nepal has been working in different projects aiming towards human rights, child welfare, gender equality, empowerment of disadvantaged groups and sanitation sector. Protection Nepal has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs.

**Rural Development Centre** was established with the vision to conduct different social activities related to development, health and hygiene, education; sanitation to improve the living standard of the People. It works with disadvantaged and ethnic people of lower income which has less access to water and sanitation. RDC has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 16 VDCs.

## TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)

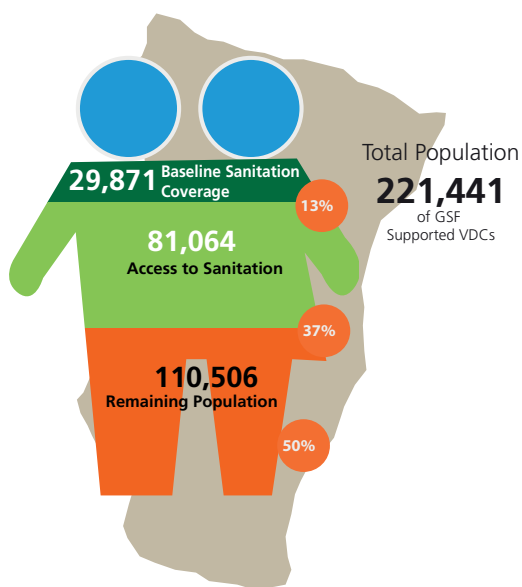






# RAUTAHAT

## STATUS OF 35 GSF INTERVENED VDCS

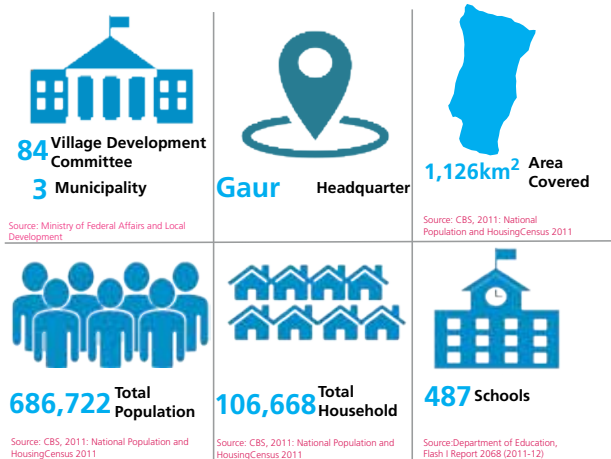


## BACKGROUND

Rautahat District covers 1,126 sq.km in the Central Region of Nepal. Its elevation ranges from 122 to 244 meters above sea level. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014 Rautahat District comprises 84 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 3 municipalities with its District Headquarters (HQ) in Gaur. According to census 2011, the population is 686,722, 49% of whom women. There are 81,432 children under five in the district, 74,677 adolescent girls (10-19), 155,655 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 51,493 seniors (aged 60 and above). A large share (77%) of Rautahat's population is Hindu, 20% is Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions.

The 2011 Census indicated 24.5% of the households had access to toilets. According to NMIP 2016 indicated 59.5%. According to the baseline conducted by UN-Habitat in 35 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 221,441 population residing in 30 VDCs/Municipalities of Rautahat District. As per the baseline conducted by implementing partners of GSF, there are altogether 221,441 population residing in 30 VDCs/Municipalities of Rautahat District and the total household is 39,934, where 26,747 HHs found to have practicing open defecation. The status of sanitation in Rautahat district (GSF, 30 VDCs/Municipalities) is very poor. 14% of HHs have improved private toilets, these HHs are educated and belongs to some profession, public service, teachers etc. Where 86% of HHs is practicing open defecation, the main reason behind in open defecation in Rautahat district is due to the lack of public awareness.

## FACTS AND FIGURES



## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 30 VDCs Till December 2016, 14,012 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 35 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 13% to 50% and still 50% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



## PARTNERS

### Nucleus for Empowerment through Skill Transfer :

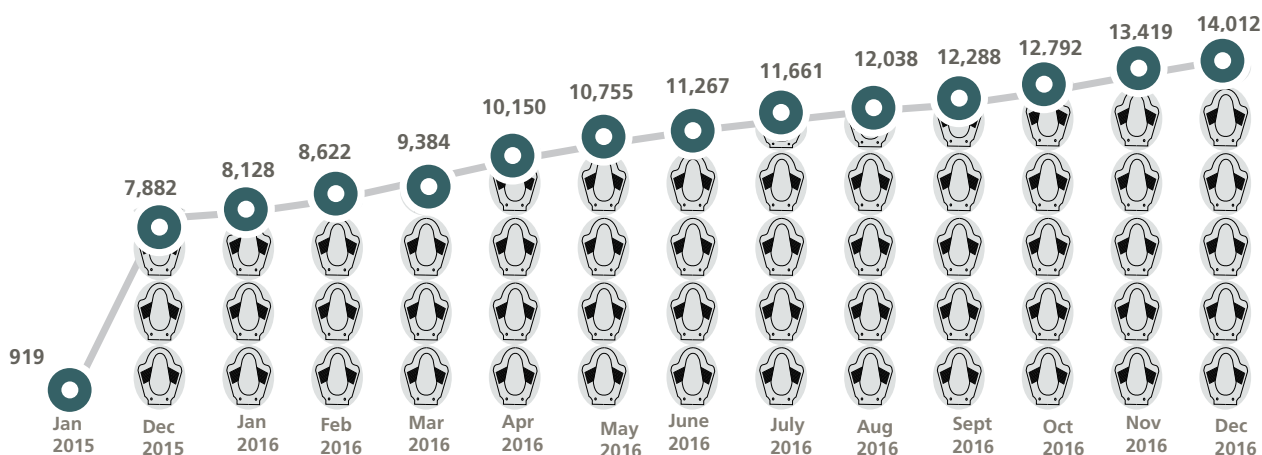
NEST, Since its inception, has been consistently involving in providing capacity development activities on various disciplines ranging from Social Mobilization, Organizational Development, Leadership Development, Governance, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion, Social Accountability, Livelihood Promotion, Cooperative Management, High Value Agriculture Crops, Livestock, Forestry, Climate change, Ecological Governance and Water Sanitation and Hygiene In Rautahat NEST has taken up the responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in selected 30 VDCs of the district. The local partner is Environment and Child Development Council

### Rural Development Center (RDC), Rautahat :

Rural Development Centre (RDC) Nepal, a local level professional Non-governmental Organization located in Gaur Municipality, Rautahat, mainly working in the sectors of WASH, Disaster Risk Management(DRM), Environment and Entrepreneurship Development. It focuses in community and children development through strengthening the socio-economic empowerment of the vulnerable community. RDC Nepal was established in Rautahat in May 2002 and continues working in diverse fields and has two major programs a) Training and income generation activities b) Community Development. RDC, Rautahat has taken up the responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in selected 5 VDCs of the district

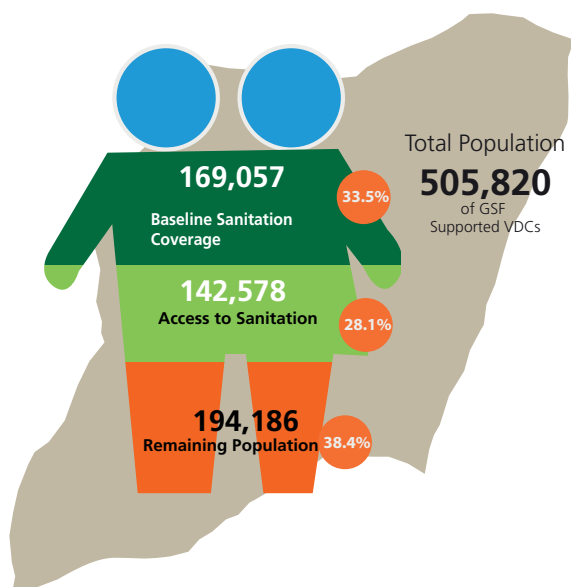


## TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





### STATUS OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



### BACKGROUND

Sarlahi is a Tarai district and covers 1,259 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014 88 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 4 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Malangwa. According to census 2011, the population of Sarlahi numbers 769,729 people, 49% of whom female. There are 86,846 children under five in the district, 85,732 adolescent girls (10-19), 181,624 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 58,056 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. A majority of the people in the district (85%) are Hindu, 8% Muslim, 6% Buddhist, 0.2% Christian and smaller shares still of other religions.

The 2011 Census indicated 26.4% of the households had access to toilets. According to NMIP 2016 has indicated 47%. According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 505,820 population residing in 61 VDCs/ Municipalities of Sarlahi District, where 169,057 were found to have access to toilet. Majority of the toilets, have been constructed with the money earned from services and abroad and others have been constructed on newly constructed houses. 1% of HHs have been using improved share toilet it is because majority of HHs have joint family and living in a same compound but sharing the same toilet and 73% % of HHs is practicing open defecation.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

<p><b>88</b> Village Development Committee <b>4</b> Municipality</p> <p><small>Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development</small></p>	<p><b>Malangwa</b> Headquarter</p>	<p><b>1,259 km<sup>2</sup></b> Area Covered</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011</small></p>
<p><b>769,729</b> Total Population</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011</small></p>	<p><b>132,844</b> Total Household</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011</small></p>	<p><b>745</b> Schools</p> <p><small>Source: Department of Education, Flash Report 2068 (2011-12)</small></p>

## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 46 VDCs out of which 31 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 30 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2016, 26,993 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in GSF intervened 61 VDCs has reached from 33% to 62% and still 38% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



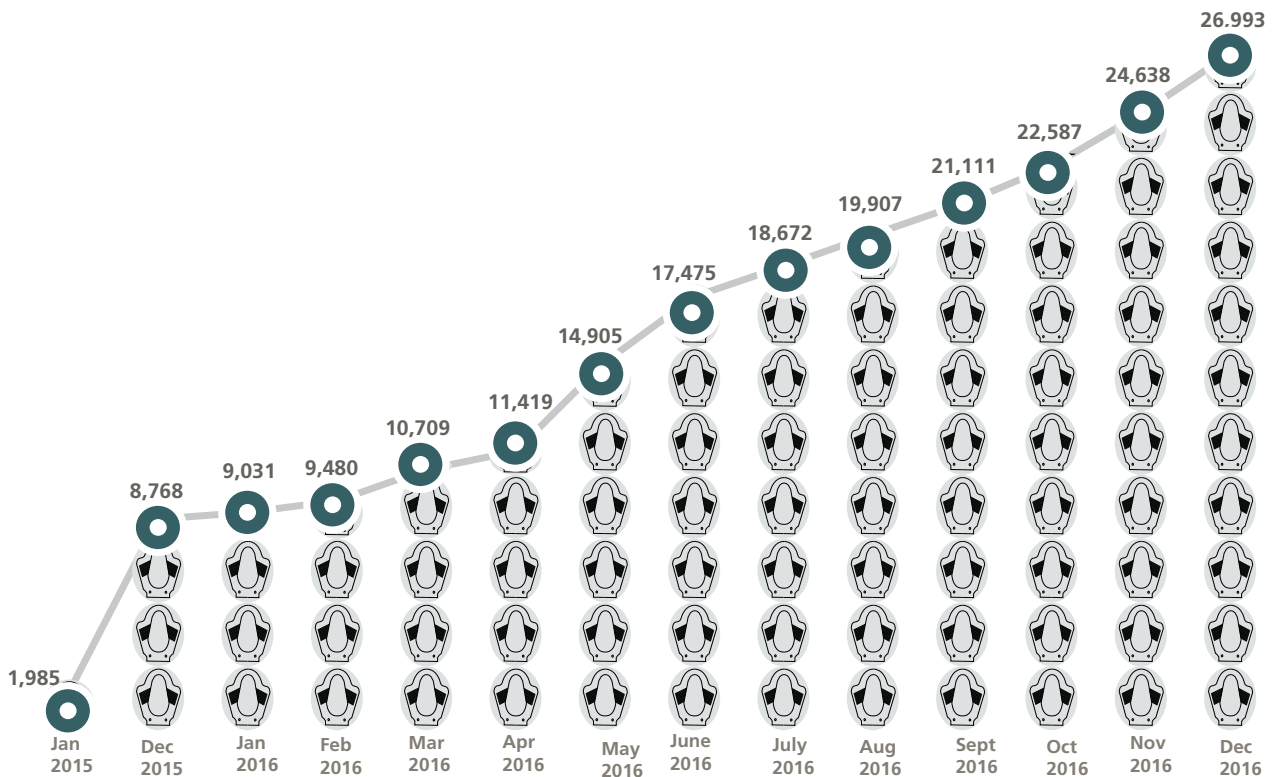
## PARTNERS

**Support For Technical and Allied National Development Services (STANDS)** has been working in areas of community/rural development projects/programs including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The organization has diverse experience of working in both Terai and Hill districts as well as contributing to the ODF campaign in Myagdi and Mustang districts. STANDS Nepal has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 31 VDCs. The local partner is Rural Women Upliftment Center, Sarlahi

**Panchawati Rural Development Center (PRDC):** is a local level NGO working in water, sanitation and hygiene since 1998, The objective of the organization is to launch the aggregated program on safe water, health education and sanitation thereby reducing the number of deaths caused by waterborne disease. PRDC has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs. The local partner of PRDC Udayapur is Jagaran Abhiyan Sarlahi

**Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN):** is a local non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Sarlahi and currently working in various development initiatives in 12 districts. BWSN started its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives from year 2006 when indirect partnership began with Oxfam Nepal. From 2008-10, BWSN received a direct funding from Oxfam to implement DRR/HTN (RBP) to scale up the learning from DRR/HTN (RBP). BWSN has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs.

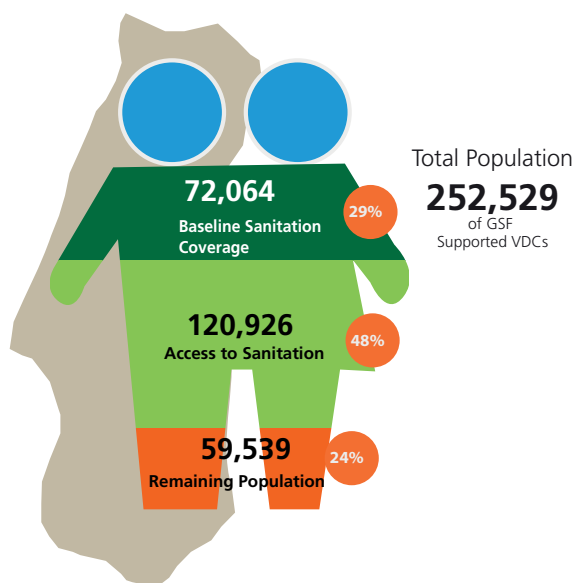
### TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





# MAHOTTARI

## STATUS OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS

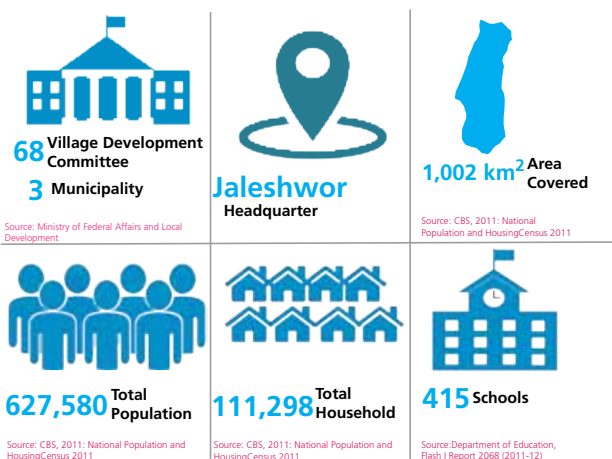


## BACKGROUND

Mahottari is a Tarai district and covers 1,002 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 68 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 3 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Jaleswor. According to census 2011, the population of Mahottari numbers 627,580 people, 50% of whom female. There are 71,309 children under five in the district, 68,455 adolescent girls (10-19), 149,074 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 50,210 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (84%) in Mahottari are Hindu, 14% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 27.5% of the households had access to toilets. According to NMIP 2016 indicated 54.4%. As per baseline conducted by GSF implementing partner, the sanitation coverage is 28.5% in the GSF Intervened 30 VDCs/Municipalities. The total population in GSF intervened VDCs/Municipalities was 252,529 where 72,064 were found to have access to toilet.

## FACTS AND FIGURES



## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 30 VDCs Till December 2016, 21,251 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 30 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 29% to 76% and still 24% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

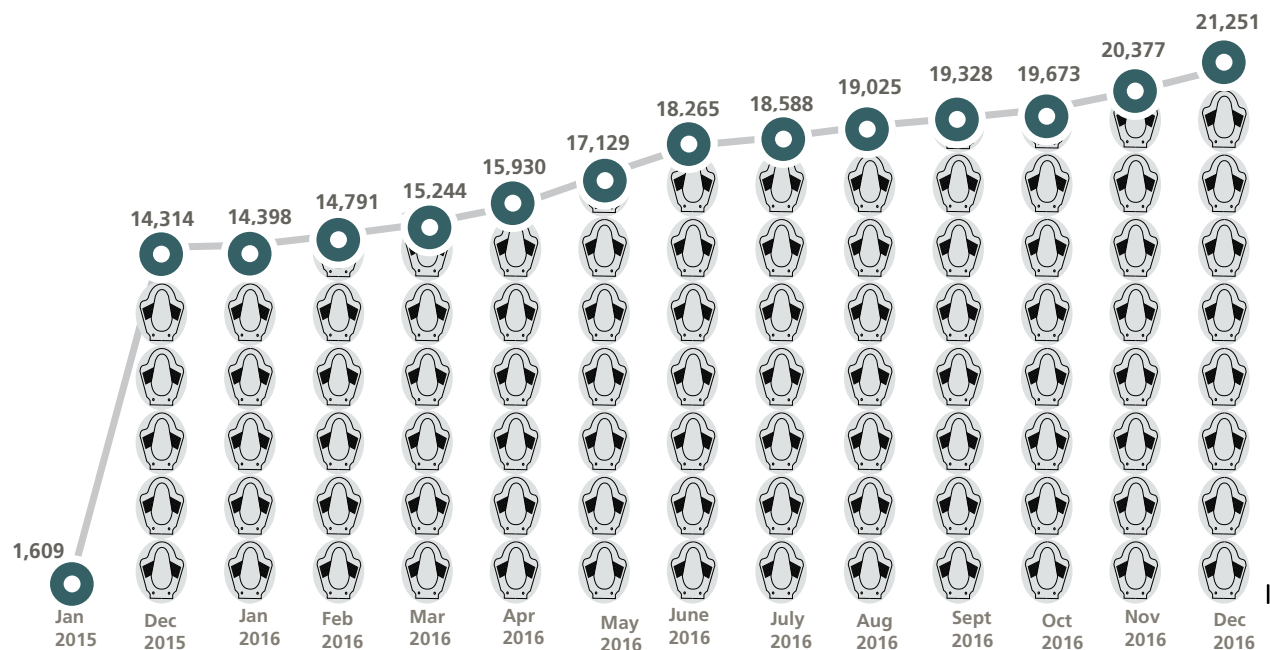
## PARTNERS

**Naulo Ghumti Nepal (NGN):** Naulo Ghumti is a nonprofit making organization, working in the field of health, drug treatment and rehabilitation, HIV/AIDS prevention & care and support, community development, education, human rights. It was established in 1995 as International Nepal Fellowship but in 2002 was officially registered as NGN in Kaski district. It has worked in WASH in western districts and played a vital role in declaring Kaski District ODF. The local partner is Suryadeep Rural Development Society, Mahottari. It has taken responsibility of 15 VDCs in the District to declare ODF

**Ratuli Yuba Club (RYC):** RYC is a local established in 1991. Since 1991, RYC has been incessantly implementing the integrated WASH projects with the assistance from various donors, in rural area of Mahottari and Dhanusha districts. These projects have covered more than 50 VDCs of Mahottari and 16 VDC of Dhanusha. It has taken responsibility of 15 VDCs in the District to declare ODF



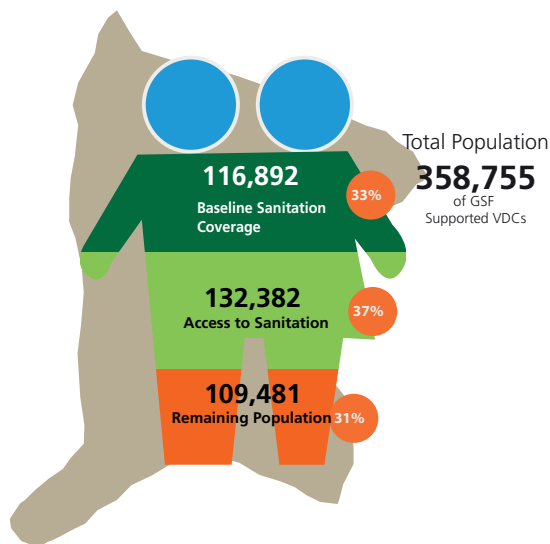
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





# DHANUSHA

## STATUS OF 50 GSF INTERVENED VDCS

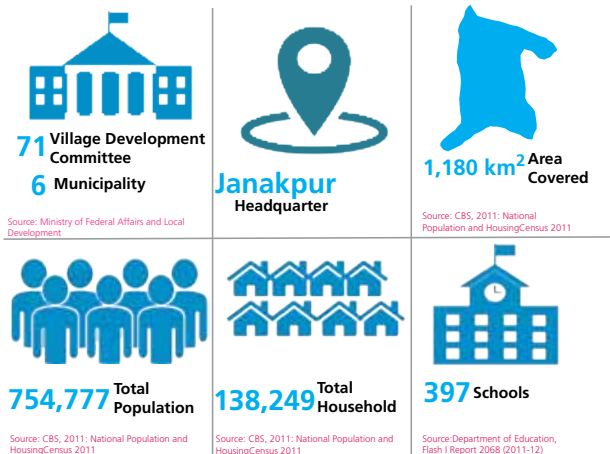


## BACKGROUND

Dhanusha is one of the southern Tarai and covers 1,180 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 71 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 6 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Janakpur. According to census 2011, Dhanusha's population numbered 754,777 people, 50% of them female. There are 75,332 children under five in the district, 84,860 adolescent girls (10-19), 189,471 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 54,466 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (90%) in Dhanusha are Hindu, 9% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 35.1% of the households had access to toilets. According to NMIP 2016 indicated 50%. According to the baseline survey was conducted by GSF Implementing partner there are altogether 358,755 population residing in 50 VDCs/Municipalities of Dhanusha District, where 116,892 populations were found to have access to toilet.

## FACTS AND FIGURES



## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 50 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 20 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2016 , 24,659 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 50 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 33% to 69% and still 31% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



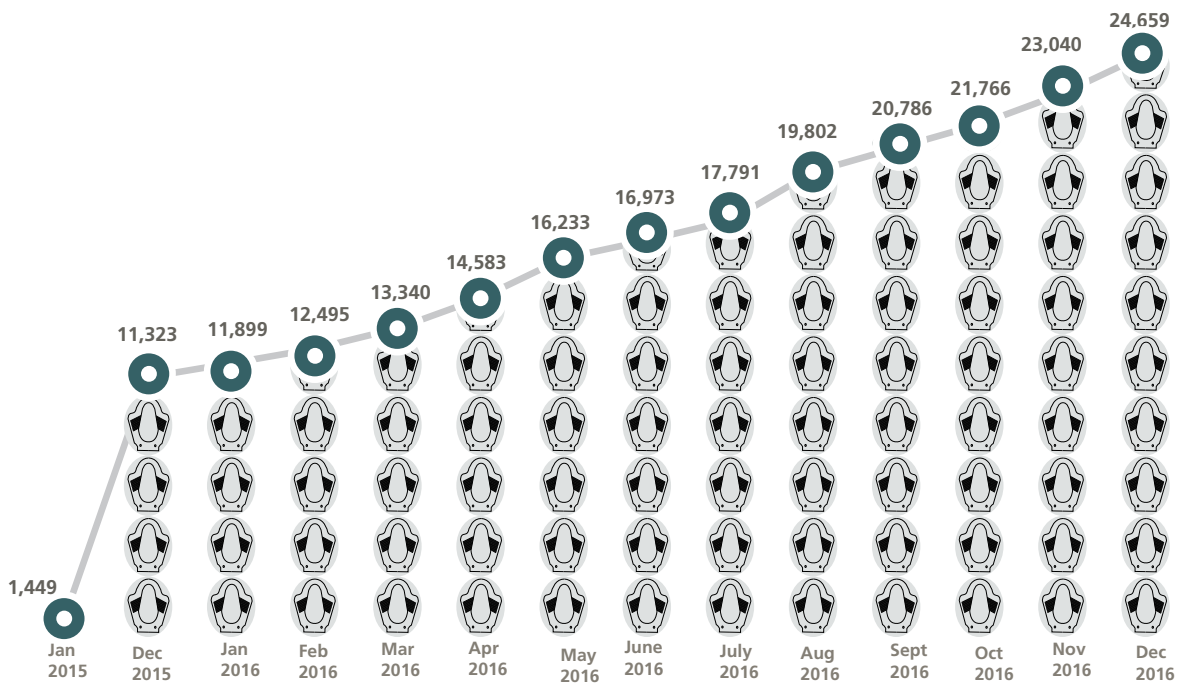
## PARTNERS

**Janaki Women Awareness Society (JWAS):** JWAS is a non-profit making non-governmental organization. It was established in 1993 in Dhanusha district of Nepal. The organization was formed and is operated by a group of women social workers. It almost 18 years of working experience in the WASH sector with Dug well Construction and Sanitation Program supported by then District Water Supply and Sanitation Office, Dhanusha being the first one to start with in 2052 B.S. It has taken the responsibility of 20 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

**Social Development Path (SODEP):** SODEP was established in 2049 B.S. (1992) and registered in 1995 in Dhanusha District. SODEP Nepal has been implementing the programs in different sectors such as health and education, skill development and capacity building, drinking water and sanitation, human rights, media/advocacy and good governance, disaster management, and poverty alleviation and community development program. It has taken the responsibility of 10 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

**Samaj Utthan Yuba Kendra (SUYUK)** is a youth initiated and a lead organization working for Dhanusha. The main goal of the organization is to create equitable, peaceful, self reliant and prosperous society through promotion of social cohesion, cooperation, human rights and sustainable management of natural resources to secure livelihood and rights of poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities. It has taken the responsibility of 20 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

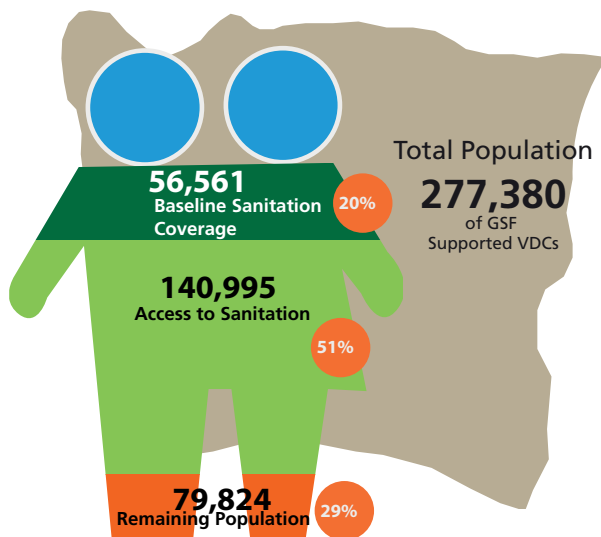
## TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 50 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)







### STATUS OF 41 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



### BACKGROUND

Siraha is an Tarai district and covers 1,188 sq.km in the Eastern Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 76 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 4 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Siraha. According to census 2011, the population of Siraha numbers 637,328 people, 51% of whom female. There are 68,995 children under five in the district, 147,692 adolescent girls (10-19), 200,084 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 50,030 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (90%) in Siraha are Hindu, 7% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 21.3% of the households had access to toilets. According NMIP 2016 indicated 62%. According to the baseline survey was conducted by GSF Implementing partner, there are altogether 277,380 population residing in 41 VDCs/Municipalities of Siraha District an, where 56,561 population were found to have access to toilet.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

<p><b>76</b> Village Development Committee <b>4</b> Municipality</p> <p><small>Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development</small></p>	<p><b>Siraha</b> Headquarter</p>	<p><b>1,188 km<sup>2</sup></b> Area Covered</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011</small></p>
<p><b>637,328</b> Total Population</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011</small></p>	<p><b>117,962</b> Total Household</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011</small></p>	<p><b>460</b> Schools</p> <p><small>Source: Department of Education, Fish I Report 2068 (2011-12)</small></p>





## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 41 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 11 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2016 , 27,286 toilets were constructed.

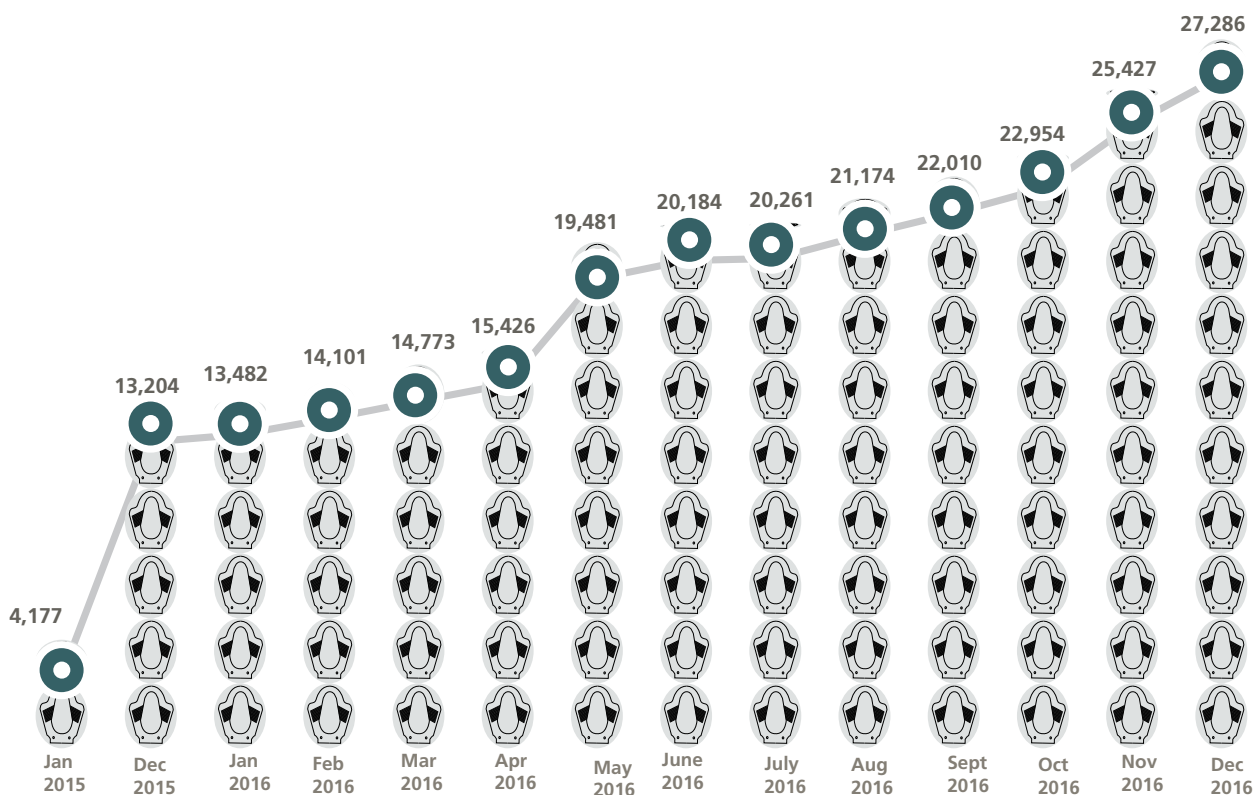
As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 41 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 20.4% to 71% and still 29% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

## PARTNERS

**ECARDS:** Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS), established in 1991, is mainly working to foster sustainable community development through people’s organization and leadership. ECARDS has taken the responsibility of 30 VDCs in the district to declare ODF. The local partner is Srijana Community Development Center.

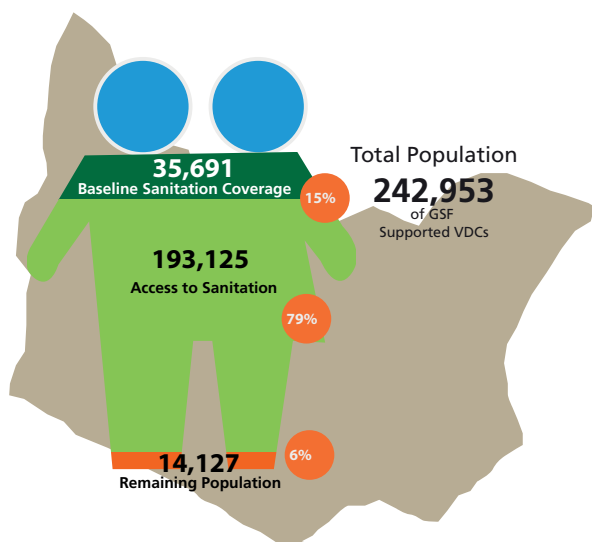
**Nepal Red Cross District Siraha Chapter** is a non-profit humanitarian organization which delivers humanitarian services and support to the most vulnerable people In Nepal and carries out its services in the district with the support from its Headquarters. The scope of program and projects ranges from water and sanitation, health, HIV & AIDS, First Aid, disaster preparedness and promotion of humanitarian values. It has taken the responsibility of 11 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

### TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 41 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





### STATUS OF 45 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



### BACKGROUND

Saptari is an Tarai district and covers 1,363 sq.km in the Eastern Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 96 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 4 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Rajbiraj. According to census 2011, the population of Saptari numbers 639,284 people, 51% of whom female. There are 63,257 children under five in the district, 72,430 adolescent girls (10-19), 163,209 women of reproductive age (15 to 49). The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (85%) in Saptari are Hindu, 9% are Muslim, 5% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 20.7% of the households had access to toilets. According to NMIP 2016 indicated 62%. According to the baseline survey was conducted by GSF Implementing partner there are altogether 242,953 population residing in 45 VDCs/Municipalities of Saptari District and where 35,691 population were found to have access to toilet.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

<p><b>96</b> Village Development Committee <b>4</b> Municipality</p> <p><small>Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development</small></p>	<p><b>Rajbiraj</b> Headquarter</p>	<p><b>1,363 km<sup>2</sup></b> Area Covered</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and HousingCensus 2011</small></p>
<p><b>639,284</b> Total Population</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and HousingCensus 2011</small></p>	<p><b>121,098</b> Total Household</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and HousingCensus 2011</small></p>	<p><b>484</b> Schools</p> <p><small>Source: Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)</small></p>



## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 45 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 15 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2016 , 27,928 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 45 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 15% to 94% and only 6% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

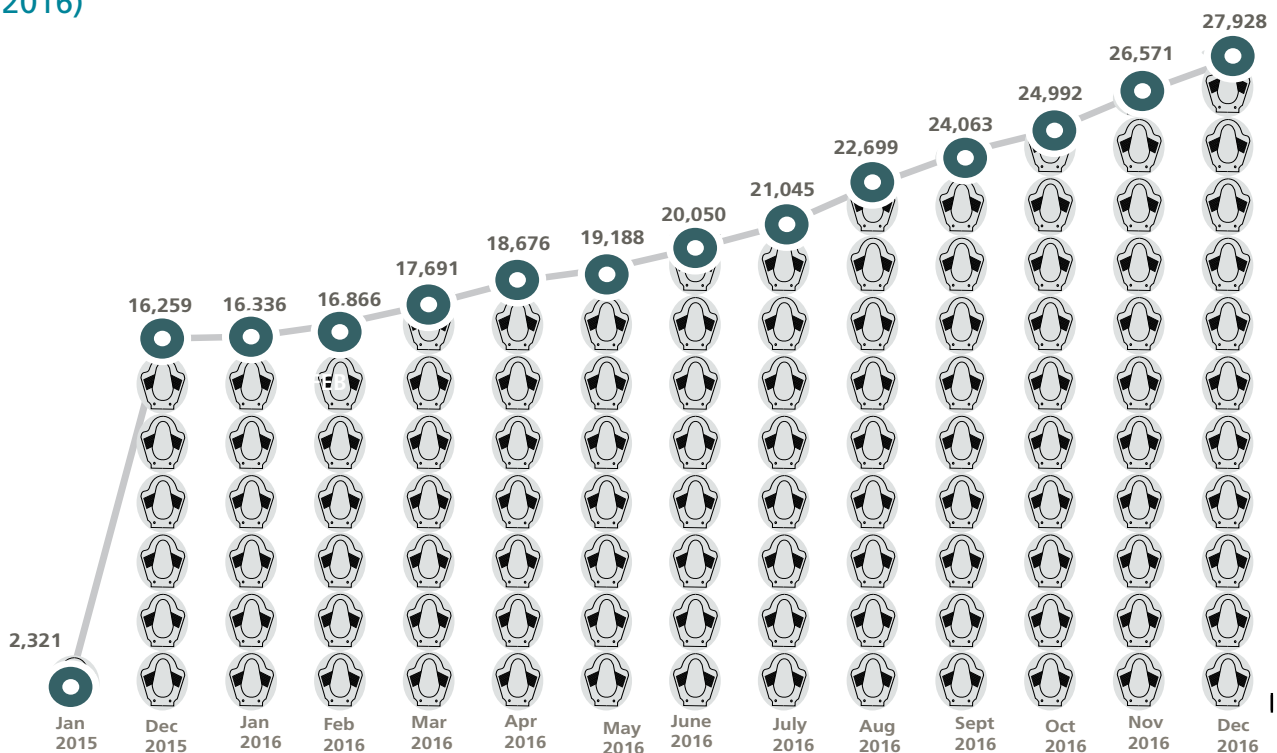
## PARTNERS

**WEL:** Water Environment and Life is a local NGO which was established in 1997 and is involved in the fields of WASH, environment, bioengineering and health education. WEL has taken the responsibility of declaring 30 VDCs ODF in the district. The local partner is Sabal Nepal, Saptari

**Sabal Nepal** is a non-profit national NGO working in the field of development and disaster with special focus on WASH promotion, community development and peace building through awareness raising, working with school, alliance building and service delivery with right based approach to the community people as well as policy makers, development workers and civil society. It has taken the responsibility of declaring 15 VDCs ODF in the district.



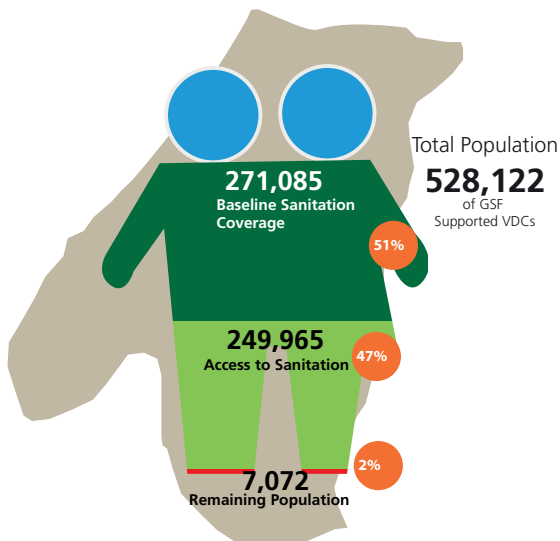
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 45 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





# SUNSARI

## STATUS OF 35 GSF INTERVENED VDCS

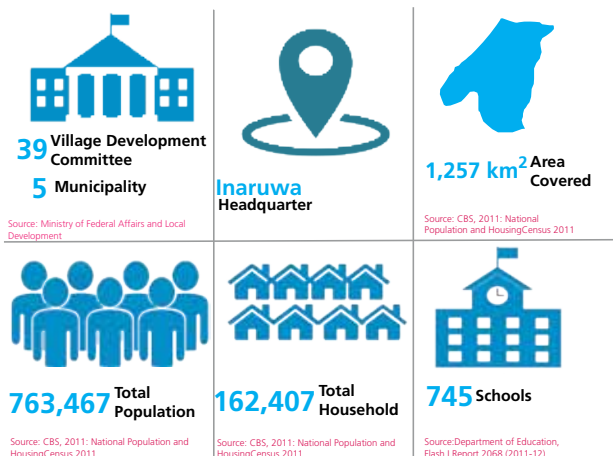


## BACKGROUND

Sunsari is a large and highly populated district, with over 750,000 people in eastern Nepal. It has good access because the East-West Highway passes through the district. Three municipalities, including large cities such as Dharan and Itahari are located in the district. While the northern part of the district consists of hilly terrain, most of the southern part lies in the flood plains of the Koshi River. The district is therefore vulnerable to floods. The district also has many industries, particularly near the cities and its border with Morang district.

The 2011 Census indicated 64% of the households had access to toilets, but the baseline study conducted by GSF in 2012 indicated that only 59.4% of the households had access to toilets and only 49.5% of the households had improved sanitation facilities. The percentage of households with improved toilets is higher in municipalities (80.2%) and most of the VDCs in the northern part of the district, whereas the VDCs to the south have very low sanitation coverage. Most people (86%) mention lack of finances as the main reason for not constructing toilets. Almost all the schools in the district have toilet facilities but the Baseline Study indicated that the student to toilet ratio was 125 for boys and 135 for girls, which is much higher than the recommended ratio of 50. Furthermore, only 71% schools have separate toilet for girls and 21% of the schools had poor toilet facilities

## FACTS AND FIGURES





## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervention in the district started in June 2012. According to NMIP 2016 the Sanitation Coverage now has reached 95% in the district. Out of this 28 ODF VDCs was contributed by GSF. GSF is currently supporting sanitation campaigns in 35 VDCs of the district while some other organizations such as Plan International and World Vision have provided support in the other VDCs. As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage has now reached 98% in 35 intervened VDC of GSF. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office.

## PARTNERS

**CSDC:** Community for Social Development Center is a local NGO, established in 2000 in Sunsari District, is mainly working in the sectors of water and environmental sanitation, livelihood, social mobilization, micro enterprise development, and disaster relief. CSDC had taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 35 VDCs of the district.

**CODEF:** Community Development Forum, established in 1999, is mainly involved in capacity development of CBOs, NGOs and other stakeholders and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in Nepal. CODEF had taken up the responsibility of capacity building and sector coordination of 35 VDCs of the district. The local partner is Nawa Nepal, Sunsari

**WEL:** Water Environment and Life is a local NGO which was established in 1997 and is involved in the fields of WASH, environment, bioengineering and health education. WEL is responsible for capacity building of the 220 schools of the district and its mobilization for ODF campaign. The local partner of Sunsari is Samudayik Bikash Sastha (CDO-Sunsari)

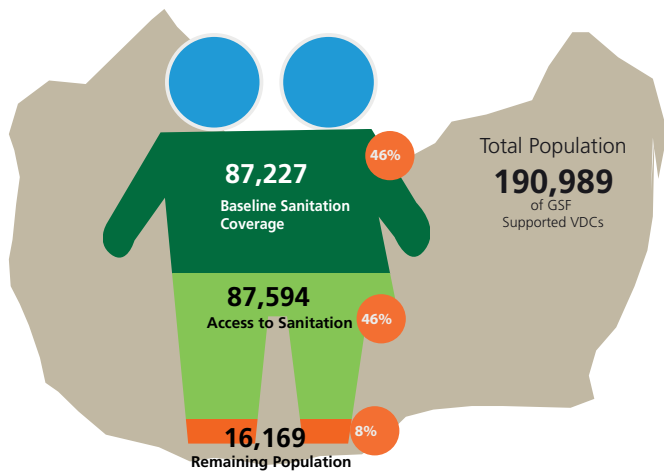
**Lumanti:** LUMANTI Support Group for Shelter, established in 1992, has been actively working for urban poor communities in slums and informal settlements advocating for secure shelter, conducting education and child development programmes, promoting women's saving and credit groups and assisting urban poor communities access water and sanitation facilities. Lumanti took up the responsibility for ODF campaign in Inaruwa and Itahari municipality. The local partner is Inaruwa and Itahari Municipality





# NUWAKOT

## STATUS OF 38 GSF INTERVENED VDCS

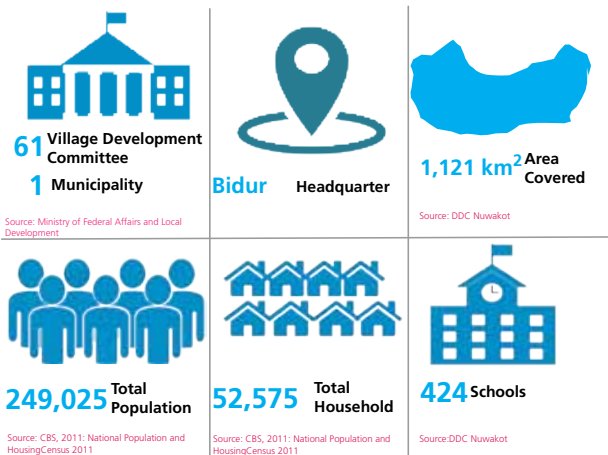


## BACKGROUND

Nuwakot is one of the nineteen districts of Nepal located in Central Development Region. This district is a major part of Bagmati Zone. The district, with Bidur as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,121km<sup>2</sup> and has 59,215 households with 2,77,471 populations. The population density of the district is 250/km<sup>2</sup> (Population Census 2011, CBS). The major languages include Nepali, Tamang, Newari etc. The district has in total 61 VDCs and one Municipality (Bidur). Nuwakot district consists of a mixed caste/ethnic groups with Tamangs in majority (42.8%), followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 31.4%. Remaining castes includes Newar, Magar, dalits etc (District Profile 2014).

According to NMIP 2016, the water supply coverage of the district is around 56%, whereas sanitation coverage is 68%; By sanitation coverage status, so far five VDCs have been declared ODF. According to the baseline conducted by GSF implementing partner, the total population of 38 intervened VDCs is 190,989 where 87,227 have access to toilet.

## FACTS AND FIGURES



## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in July 2015. The GSF is now intervening in 38 VDCs. Till December 2016, 17,266 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 38 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 46% to 92% and only 8% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

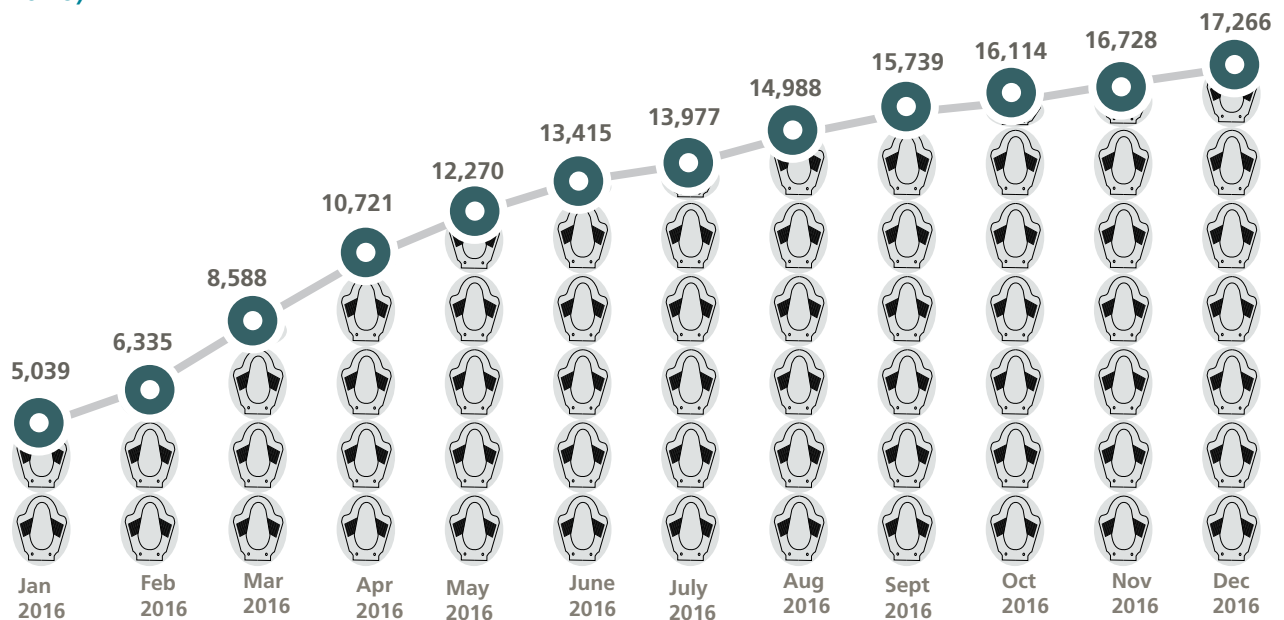
## PARTNERS

**Renaissance Society Nepal (RSN):** Established in 1994, RSN is mainly working towards development of entrepreneurship and self-governing institutions for improving the lives of the rural poor. RSN had taken up the to declare 17 VDCs and 1 Municipality ODF, The local partner is DECON Nepal

**Support For Technical and Allied National Development Services (STANDS)** has been working in areas of community/rural development projects/programs including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The organization has diverse experience of working in both Terai and Hill districts as well as contributing to the ODF campaign in Myagdi and Mustang districts. STANDS Nepal has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 20 VDCs. The local partner is SSC (Suryodaya Samajik Club)



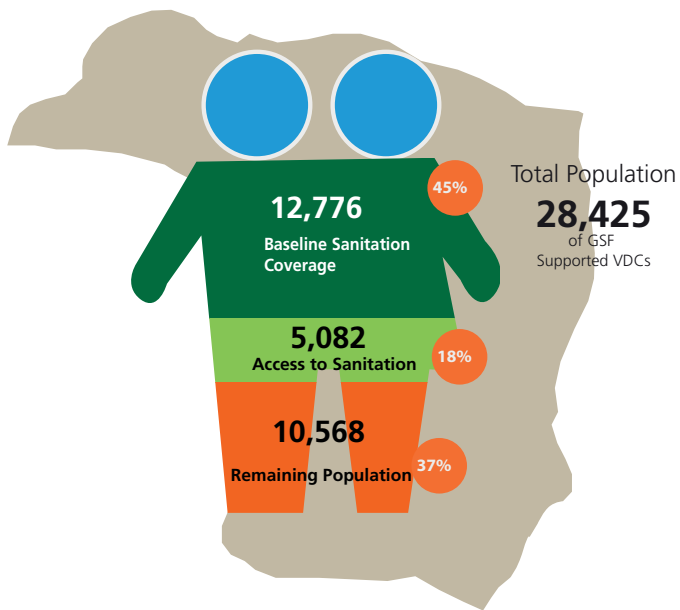
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 38 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)







### STATUS OF 10 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



### BACKGROUND

Rasuwa District lies in the Central Development Region of Nepal, is one of eight districts in the Bagmati zone distance at nearly 120 Km north from Capital city, Kathmandu. It is geographically located between 27° 55' to 28°25' N latitude and 85° 00' to 85° 50' E longitudes covering an area of 1,512 square kilometers. The altitude of Rasuwa district varies from 617 m to 7,227 m. According to National Population Census 2011; the total population of Rasuwa district is 42,133 which is only 0.16% of national population. There are 18 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the district. The district of Rasuwa is also known as The Land of Tamangs as majority of district is dominated by Tamang ethnicity (68.8 %), followed by Hill Brahmins (15.05 %), Gurungs (3.08 %) and other ethnicities (13.05 %) comprising the rest of the population. About 67 % of the total inhabitant in the district speaks Tamang language whereas 27 % people speak Nepali. The overall literacy rate of the district is 53.6 % which is dominated by male (60.9 %) to female (46.5 %).

According to NMIP 2016, the sanitation coverage of the district is 44%. According to the baseline conducted by implementing partners of GSF, there are totla population of 28,425 in 10 GSF intervened VDCs where 12,776 population has access to toilets.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

<p><b>18</b> Village Development Committee <b>0</b> Municipality</p> <p><small>Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development</small></p>	<p><b>Dhunche</b> Headquarter</p>	<p><b>1,512 km<sup>2</sup></b> Area Covered</p> <p><small>Source: DDC Rasuwa</small></p>
<p><b>42,133</b> Total Population</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and HousingCensus 2011</small></p>	<p><b>9,741</b> Total Household</p> <p><small>Source: CBS, 2011: National Population and HousingCensus 2011</small></p>	<p><b>55</b> Schools</p> <p><small>Source: DDC Rasuwa</small></p>





## PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in May 2016. The GSF is now intervening in 10 VDCs. Till December 2016, 907 toilets were constructed.

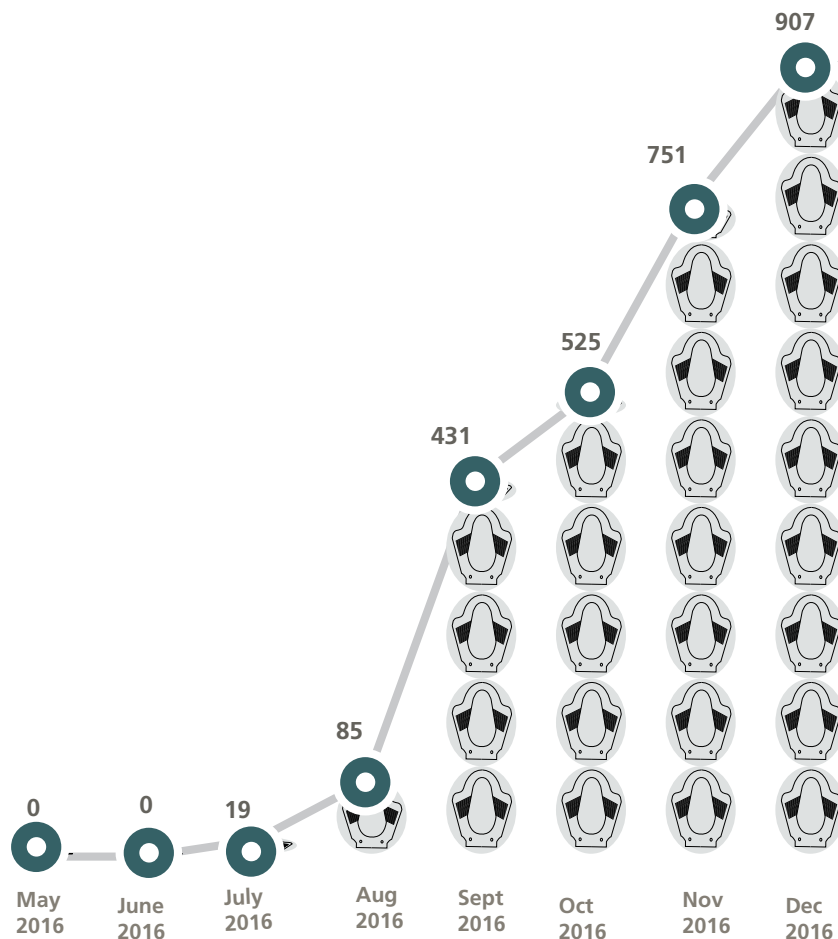
As of December 2016, the sanitation coverage in 10 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 45% to 63% and 37% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office.

## PARTNERS

### Environment Culture Agriculture Research and Development Society Nepal (ECARDS-Nepal):

Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS-Nepal) was founded in 1991 to act as a non-profit, non-governmental, non-sectarian social development organization. It was set up to foster sustainable community development through people's organization and leadership. It is working in diverse field of rural development including WASH since its establishment. It has been working with GSF/UN-Habitat since first funding round in 2011 in Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi, Siraha and now in Rasuwa. The local partner is Langtang Area Conservation Concern Society (LACCoS) Rasuwa. It has taken responsibility to declare district ODF focusing its activities in 10 VDCs out of 18 VDCs.

## TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 10 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)





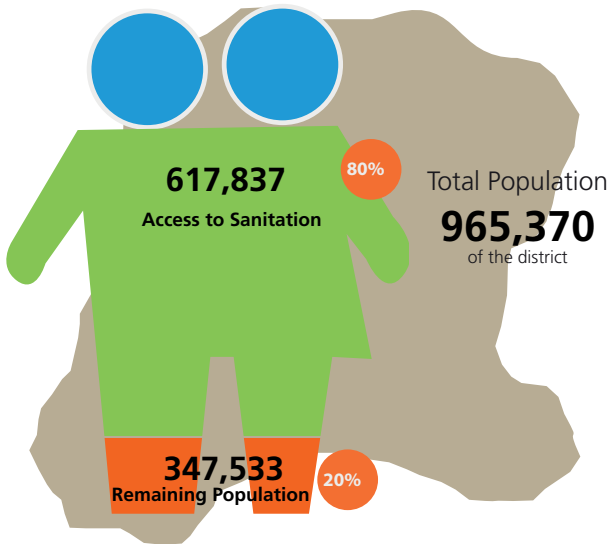
## 9. NEW DISTRICTS





MORANG

STATUS OF SANITATION SITUATION



Source: Sanitation Coverage: DWSS/NMIP, July 2016  
 Population: National Population and Housing Census 2011

BACKGROUND

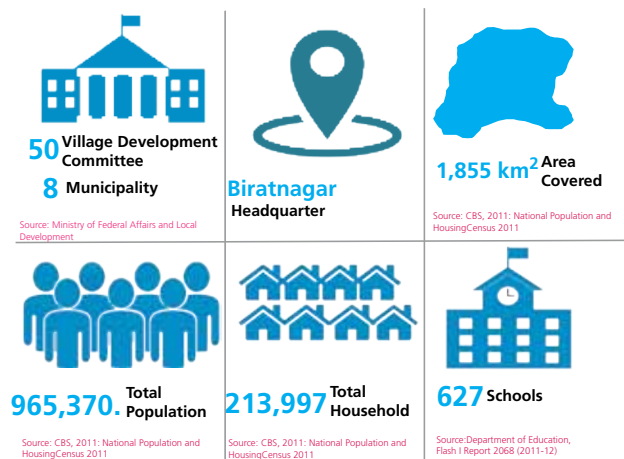
Morang lies in the southern Terai, of Eastern Nepal. Most of the land is taken up by rice and jute cultivation, though areas of sal forest remain along the northern part of the district where the plains meet the hills. It is popular for the districts having huge numbers of industries and factories and as the economic hub of the eastern region with big sub metropolis Biratnagar. As per the Census 2011 the total population of this district is 965,370 with 213,870 households. Out of total households 136,392 households is with toilet facilities and still 77,478 8households are without sanitation facilities. In this regards as per the census 2011 the sanitation coverage of the district is 64%. The current 2016 NMIP states the coverage as 80%. Analysing the total progress in sanitation coverage from 2011 to 2016, it is only 16% progress compared to the national coverage from 46% in 2011 to 87% in 2016

INTERVENTION OF GSF

The activities in Morang District will be focused in 15 VDCs which are Tankisinuwari, Sorbhag, Amahibariyati, Darbesha, Majhare, Go bindpur, Siswani Jahada, Sijuwa, Mathigachcha, Dainiya, dadarberiy a, Jhurkiya, Budhanagar, Mahadewa and Dangihaat. The activities will be implemented in close coordination with D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CCs, M-WASH-CCs, other concerned stakeholders and development partners. The VDCs and municipalities proposed had been selected by D-WASH-CC in coordination with development partners and GSF program/UN-Habitat Nepal. As per the given current baseline by D-WASH-CC, GSF programme needs to cover 88,361 households with 62,750 households with sanitation facilities and still 25,000 plus toilets are to be built to reach ODF status of the district.

The budget allocated for morang is USD 140,000 (US Dollar one Hundred Forty Thousand). This budget consists of three fixed cost budget headings viz. (a) establishment of VDC level matching fund @ USD 750 per VDC for 15 VDCs (b) establishment of Post ODF support fund @ USD 750 per VDC for 15 VDCs (c) establishment of seed money in schools @ USD 40 per school for each schools institutionalization of child clubs within these 15 VDCs supplement cost-sharing arrangements for hygiene behaviours and motivation.

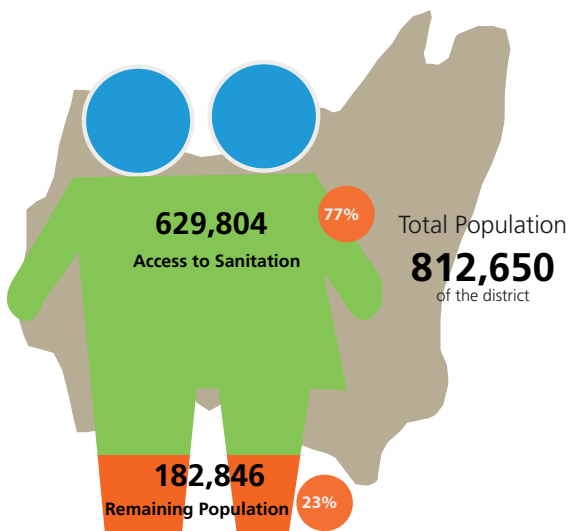
FACTS AND FIGURES





### STATUS OF SANITATION SITUATION

### BACKGROUND



Jhapa is the eastern district of Nepal and lies in the fertile Terai plains. It borders Ilam district in the north, Morang district in the west, the Indian state of Bihar in the south and the Indian state of West Bengal to the south-east and east. As per the Census 2011 the total population of this district is 812,650 with 184,552 households. Out of total households 136,805 households is with toilet facilities and still 47,579 households are without sanitation facilities. In this regards as per the census 2011 the sanitation coverage of the district is 74%. The current 2016 NMIP states the coverage as 77.5%. Analysing the total progress in sanitation coverage from 2011 to 2016, it is only 4% progress compared to the national coverage from 46% in 2011 to 87% in 2016

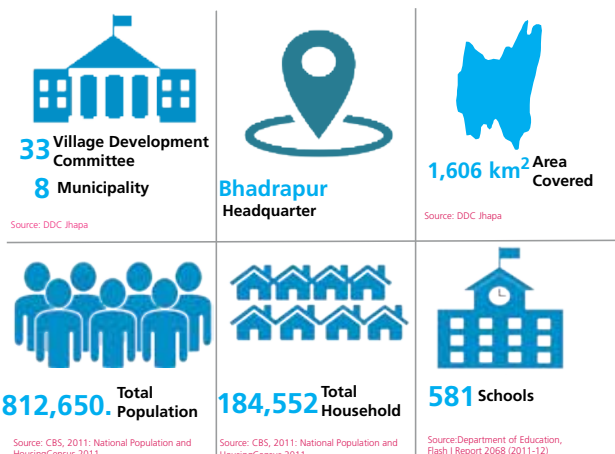
Source: Sanitation Coverage: DWSS/NMIP, July 2016  
Population: National Population and HousingCensus 2011

### INTERVENTION OF GSF

The activities of Jhapa district is focused in 15 VDCs(Gauriganj, Ga ramuni,Goldhap,Prithvinagar,Dangabari,Topgachhi,Baniyani,Kecha ne,Kerawari,Seranmati,Pachgachi,Tangdubba,Pathamari,Khajurgac hhi and Pathariya) and 2 new municipalities (Gauradaha and Shiva sataasi) regarding sector coordination and planning. The activities will be implemented in close coordination with D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CCs, M-WSH-CCs, other concerned stakeholders and development partners. The VDCs and municipalities proposed above had been selected by D-WASH-CC and concerned municipality officials in coordination with development partners and GSF program/UN-Habitat Nepal. As per the given current baseline by D-WASH-CC, GSF programme needs to cover 127,771 households with 96,822 households with sanitation facilities and still 30,000 plus toilets are to be built to reach ODF status of the district.

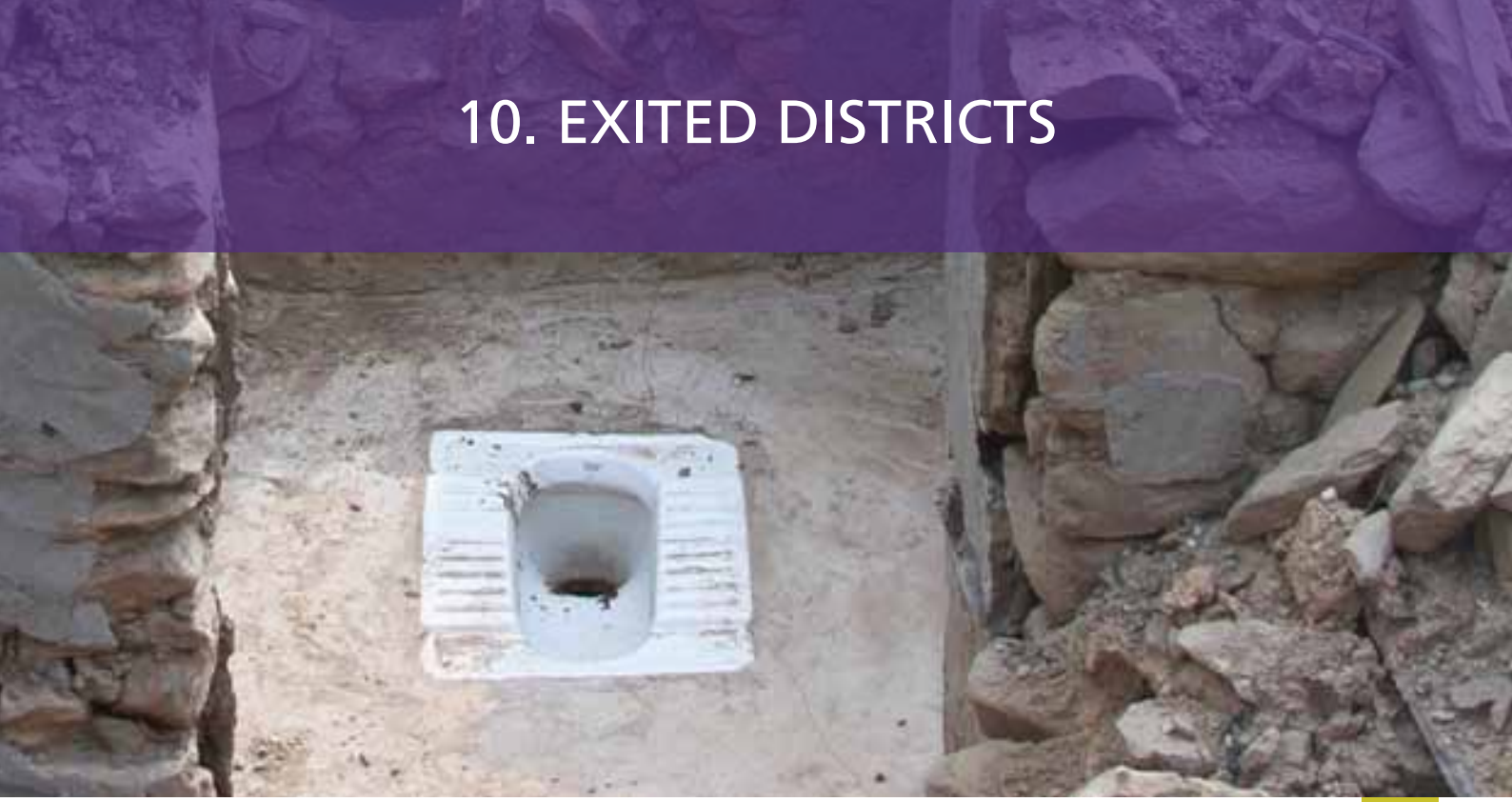
The budget allocated isUSD 200,000 (US Dollar Two Hundred Thousand).This budget consists of three fixed cost budget headings viz. (a) establishment of VDC level matching fund @ USD 750 per VDC for 15 VDCs and 2 Municipalities @ USD 250 per ward (b) establishment of Post ODF support fund @ USD 750 per VDC for 15 VDCs and 2 municipalities @ USD250 per ward (c) establishment of seed money in schools @ USD 40 per school for each schools institutionalization of child clubs within these 15 VDCs and 2 Municipalities, supplement cost-sharing arrangements for hygiene behaviours and motivation.

### FACTS AND FIGURES



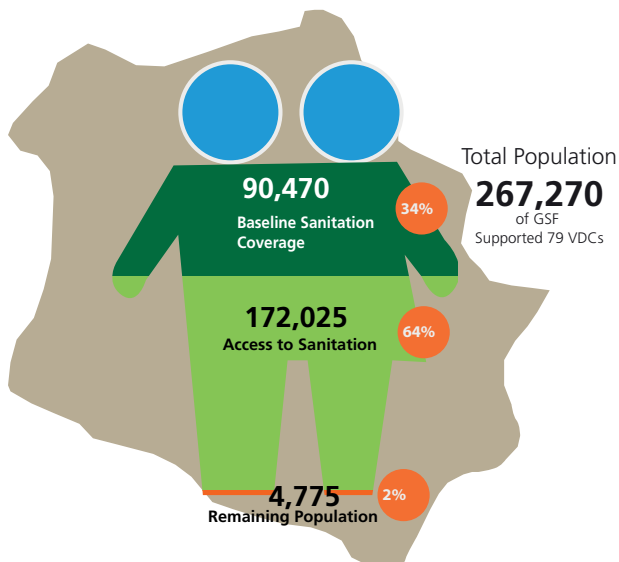


## 10. EXITED DISTRICTS

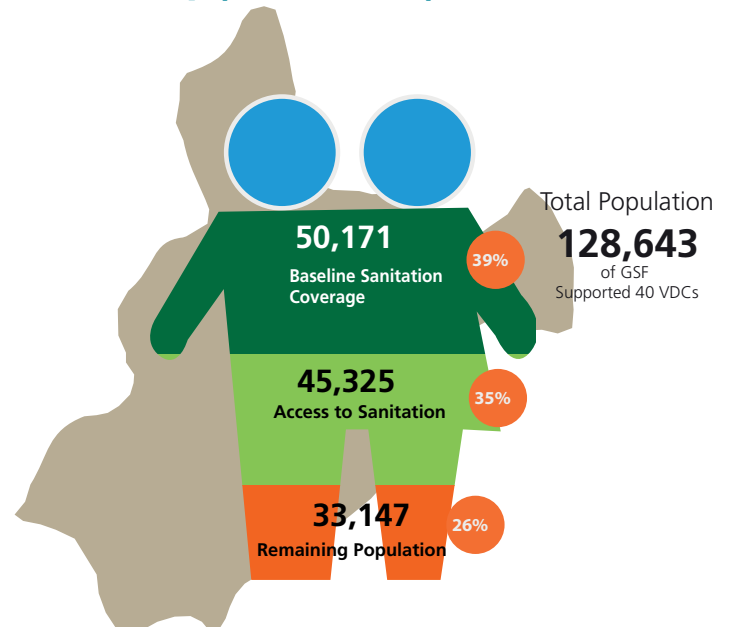


# GSF EXIT DISTRICT ( SINDUPALCHOWK AND DOLKHA)

## PROGRESS BEFORE APRIL 2015 EQ (SINDHUPALCHOWK)



## PROGRESS BEFORE APRIL 2015 EQ (DOLKHA)



## REASON FOR EXIT

After the April 2015 earthquake Sindhupalchowk and Dolkha District WASH Cluster decided to provide emergency humanitarian support through numerous Humanitarian agencies (working earlier before EQ and numbers of new agencies) till December 2015. But even after that the support still continued, and the regular development campaign halted and people were staying back with expectation of the support for shelter and toilet. Thus, GSF programme also faced difficulty in continuing the campaign with support ongoing where the awareness level had already been to more than satisfactory point and did not require further continuity of re-educating. In this scenario of high flux of continued humanitarian support in the districts even after the emergency period, GSF strategizes to exit from the Sindhupalchowk and Dolkha district.



## PARTNERS FOR ODF CAMPAIGN

**SEBAC:** Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre (SEBAC) was established in 1997 in Achham District, with a vision to empower marginalized communities to gain sustainable livelihoods through asset creation and skill building. SEBAC had taken the responsibility of ODF campaign and sector coordination of 37 VDCs and it is also following up on ODF campaigns and capacity building programmes in Sindhupalchowk. The local partner was Janahit Gramin Sewa Samittee (JGSS), Sindhupalchowk. It also took responsibility of ODF campaign 40 VDCs and 1 Municipality of Dolakha district. The local partner was Community Development Forum (CDF-Dolakha)

**CODEF:** Community Development Forum, established in 1999, is mainly involved in capacity development of CBOs, NGOs and other stakeholders and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in Nepal. CODEF had taken up the responsibility of capacity building of 220 schools within 37 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district and its mobilization for the ODF campaign. The local partner is Mahila Aatma Nirvarata Kendra (MANK)

**CDECF:** Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum is a local NGO of Sindhupalchowk, established in 1998 in Sindhupalchowk District, with a vision to develop collective approach in identifying, mobilization and commercialization of local resources to improve socio-economic conditions of rural poor. The organization was responsible for the ODF campaign in remaining 42 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district.

# 11: DETAIL OF SUB GRANTS (AS OF DECEMBER 2016)

## GSF PHASE - I

### ARGHAKHANCHI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL PARTNER	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NEST / SSIC	ODF Campaign	4 <sup>th</sup> July 2012	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	298,941	64,798	363,739
2	ECARDS /PRAG	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	18 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	210,410	61,270	271,680
3	ECARDS /PRAG	Sector Coordination	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	34,191	9,855	44,046
4	LSDC	ODF Campaign and Sector Coordination	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	76,690	13,365	90,055
5	ECARDS/ PRAG	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	6 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	39,676	10,497	50,173
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>659,908</b>	<b>159,785</b>	<b>819,693</b>

### BAJURA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL PARTNER	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SEBAC / GIFT	ODF Campaign	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	130,000	13,005	143,005
2	ECARDS / HRC	Capacity Building (MTOT)	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2012	14,992	2,536	17,528
3	NRCS HQ / NRCS BAJURA	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	8 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	67,000	16,839	83,839
4	SEBAC/GIFT	Sector Coordination	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	6 <sup>th</sup> February 2013	16,000	1,610	17,610
5	SEBAC/GIFT	ODF and capacity building (Follow up)	11 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	10 <sup>th</sup> July 2014	78,944	10,697	89,641
6	NRCS HQ/ NRCS BAJURA	School mobilization and capacity building(follow up)	2 <sup>nd</sup> April 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2014	26,000	11,220	37,220
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>332,936</b>	<b>55,907</b>	<b>388,843</b>

### BHAKTAPUR

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SOYA	ODF Campaign, Sector Coordination and School capacity building and mobilization	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2013	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2014	108,000	30,180	138,180
2	Lumanti	ODF Campaign	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	11 <sup>th</sup> March 2014	39,452	7,443	46,895
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>147,452</b>	<b>37,623</b>	<b>185,075</b>



## BARDIYA AND TIKAPUR MUNICIPALITY

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	IDS/ SWO	ODF Campaign Bardiya	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	6 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	130,000	19,283	149,283
2	IDS/NJS	ODF Campaign Tikapur Municipality	22 <sup>nd</sup> January 2012	21 <sup>st</sup> January 2013	30,000	4,092	34,092
3	Samjauta/ TWUC	Capacity Building (MTOT) at Gulariya and Tikapur	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	7 <sup>th</sup> August 2012	15,000	2,482	17,482
4	Samjauta/ TWUC	School Mobilization and Capacity Building at Gulariya and Tikapur	23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2012	23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2012	9,000	6,572	15,572
5	RSN/ SMID	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	19 <sup>th</sup> January 2012	18 <sup>th</sup> January 2013	66,972	14,147	81,119
6	TWUC	Sector Coordination	26 <sup>th</sup> December 2012	25 <sup>th</sup> September 2013	7,500	1,800	9,300
7	GM	ODF and capacity building	19 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	30,000	22,940	52,940
8	IDS/ SWO	ODF and capacity building Follow up	5 <sup>th</sup> July 2012	4 <sup>th</sup> January 2014	136,947	20,741	157,688
9	NRCS KTM/ NRCS Bardiya	School mobilization and Capacity Building (follow up)	2 <sup>nd</sup> April 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2014	27,999	11,630	39,629
10	Samjauta/ TWUC	School mobilization and CB of GM and TM	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2013	21 <sup>st</sup> January 2014	16,000	6,253	22,253
11	CODECS	ODF Campaign Tikapur municipality (follow up)	24 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2014	23,740	7,853	31,593
12	ECARDS	Sector Coordination Bardiya	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	5 <sup>th</sup> February 2013	15,990	3,926	19,916
13	RSN/SMID	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	6 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	5 <sup>th</sup> December 2013	92,892	19,785	112,677
14	IDS/SWO	Sector Coordination and ODF Campaign in Bardiya (follow up)	15 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	98,420	19,842	118,262
15	Gulariya Municipality	ODF and capacity building (follow up)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug. 2014	3 <sup>rd</sup> June 2015	12,626	667	13,293
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>713,086</b>	<b>162,013</b>	<b>875,099</b>

## SINDHUPALCHOWK

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SEBAC/ JGSS	ODF Campaign	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	319,332	55,202	374,535
2	SEBAC/ JGSS	Capacity Building & sector coordination	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	37,700	13,536	51,236
3	CODEF/MANK	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	181,804	31,819	213,623
4	CDECF	ODF Campaign	10 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	11 <sup>th</sup> August 2015	245,244	39,264	284,508
5	SEBAC/ JGSS	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> January 2015	115,934	10,356	126,290
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>900,014</b>	<b>150,177</b>	<b>1,050,192</b>

## SUNSARI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	CSDC	ODF Campaign	25 <sup>th</sup> September 2012	26 <sup>th</sup> May 2015	308,600	47,060	355,660
2	WEL / CDO	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	20 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	191,221	40,691	231,912
3	CODEF/ Nawa Nepal	Capacity Building & sector coordination	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	35,396	11,661	47,057
4	Lumanti	ODF campaign (Inarwa & Itahari Municipality)	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2013	9 <sup>th</sup> August 2014	69,069	19,594	88,663
5	Inaruwa Municipality	ODF Campaign	2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> February 2016	20,018	672	20,690
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>624,304</b>	<b>119,678</b>	<b>743,982</b>

## GSF PHASE - II

## PARSA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NRCS Parsa	ODF Campaign	25 <sup>th</sup> April. 2014	24 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	139,932	11,638	151,570
2	AYC Parsa	ODF Campaign	23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2014	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2016	55,845	5,735	61,580
3	Bikash Nepal	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	139,007	4,311	143,318
4	NRCS Parsa	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	73,223	4,536	77,759
5	AYC Parsa	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	40,088	2,383	42,471
6	Birgunj Sub- Metropolitan City	ODF Campaign	7 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	7 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2017	30,685	4,119	34,804
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>478,780</b>	<b>32,722</b>	<b>511,502</b>

## BARA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	ENPHO/NRCS Bara	ODF Campaign	25 <sup>th</sup> April. 2014	24 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	118,827	11,023	129,850
2	IDS / CHEC	ODF Campaign	5 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	6 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	82,368	4,170	86,538
3	Protection Nepal	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	107,197	3,815	111,012
4	RDC Bara	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	111,861	4,021	115,882
5	ENPHO/NRCS Bara	Follow up ODF Campaign	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	68,999	7,539	76,538
6	IDS / CHEC	Follow up ODF Campaign	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	66,623	5,047	71,670
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>555,875</b>	<b>35,615</b>	<b>591,490</b>

## RAUTAHAT

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NEST/ECDC	ODF Campaign	23 <sup>rd</sup> April. 2014	22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2016	206,850	17,732	224,582
2	NEST/ECDC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	110,905	5,035	115,940
3	RDC, Rautahat	ODF Campaign	3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2016	4 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	48,610	2,425	51,035
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>366,365</b>	<b>25,192</b>	<b>391,557</b>

## SARLAHI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	STANDS/RWUA	ODF Campaign	24 <sup>th</sup> April. 2014	23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2016	215,195	9,945	225,140
2	PRDC/Jagaran Abhiyan	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	114,006	3,861	117,867
3	BWSN	ODF Campaign	20 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	19 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	114,020	3,860	117,880
4	STANDS/RWUA	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	108,350	5,090	113,440
5	BWSN	Follow up ODF Campaign	3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2017	69,989	2,899	72,888
6	PRDC/Jagaran Abhiyan	Follow up ODF Campaign	3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2017	64,475	2,075	66,550
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>686,035</b>	<b>27,730</b>	<b>713,765</b>

## MAHOTTARI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NGN/SRDC	ODF Campaign	23 <sup>rd</sup> April. 2014	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2016	84,830	7,752	92,582
2	RYC	ODF Campaign	24 <sup>th</sup> April. 2014	23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2016	110,864	8,603	119,467
3	NGN/SRDC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	15 <sup>th</sup> June 2017	62,799	3,038	65,837
4	RYC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	51,140	2,600	53,740
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>309,633</b>	<b>21,993</b>	<b>331,626</b>

## DHANUSHA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	JWAS	ODF Campaign	25 <sup>th</sup> April. 2014	24 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	144,595	17,100	161,695
2	SODEP	ODF Campaign	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2014	23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2016	55,944	5,620	61,564
3	SUYUK	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	149,602	4,217	153,819
4	JWAS	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	73,798	3,130	76,928
5	SODEP	Follow up ODF Campaign	15 <sup>th</sup> November 2016	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	37,877	2,513	40,390
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>461,816</b>	<b>32,580</b>	<b>494,396</b>

**SIRAHA**

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	ECARDS/SCDC	ODF Campaign	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2014	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2016	196,770	18,615	215,385
2	NRCS Siraha	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	101,955	5,185	107,140
3	ECARDS/SCDC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	96,561	5,915	102,476
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>395,286</b>	<b>29,715</b>	<b>425,001</b>

**SAPTARI**

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	WEL/SABAL	ODF Campaign	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2014	24 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	206,359	12,087	218,446
2	Sabal Nepal	ODF Campaign	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	122,828	5,055	127,883
3	WEL/SABAL	Follow up ODF Campaign	19 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	19 <sup>th</sup> September 2017	102,055	4,289	106,344
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>431,242</b>	<b>21,431</b>	<b>452,673</b>

**DOLAKHA**

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SEBAC/ CDF	ODF Campaign	25 <sup>th</sup> April 2014	24 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	273,008	19,033	292,041
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>273,008</b>	<b>19,033</b>	<b>292,041</b>

**NUWAKOT**

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	RSN / DECON Nepal	ODF Campaign	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	131,013	6,036	137,049
2	Stands Nepal /SSC	ODF Campaign	5 <sup>th</sup> August 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	125,658	4,213	129,871
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>256,671</b>	<b>10,249</b>	<b>266,920</b>

**RASUWA**

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	ECARDS	ODF Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	14 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	77,927	3,429	81,356
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>77,927</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>81,356</b>

**NATIONAL LEVEL AGREEMENT**

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NEST	Knowledge Management	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2012	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2013	29,749	3,435	33,184
2	DWSS	Sector Support	9 <sup>th</sup> October 2015	8 <sup>th</sup> February 2015	130,000	50,500	180,500
3	DWSS	Sector Support	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2017	82,000	29,000	111,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>241,749</b>	<b>82,935</b>	<b>324,684</b>



## GLOBAL SANITATION FUND IN NEPAL

Established in 2008 by Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) is a multi-donor trust fund to help large number of poor people to attain safe sanitation services and adopt good hygiene practices. As of June 2015, GSF programmes in 13 countries had assisted more than 8.2 million people with improved toilets and more than 9.9 million people live in open defecation (ODF) free communities

The GSF Programme in Nepal was launched in October 2010 to assist the Government of Nepal in achieving its national target of 100% sanitation coverage by 2017. Under the strategic guidance of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC), and the leadership of local governments, UN-Habitat in partnership with local implementing partners, is executing the GSF programme in Nepal in 17 districts.



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