

A Report on
National Sanitation Action Week
22-28 March 2001



Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action

822NP-17636

Preface

Public health concerns are getting increased attention both at the government and non-governmental sectors throughout the world in recent years. More than curative measures when epidemics strike a large number of people, the preventive measures are crucial and more effective in ensuring good health and well being of the people at large. Basic sanitation is the foundation on which the health of a society could be built an effectively. This fact is being seriously taken in Nepal also and the first ever nation-wide campaign in the form of **National Sanitation Action Week** March 22-28, 2001 is the public affirmation of HMG Nepal's commitment to this goal.

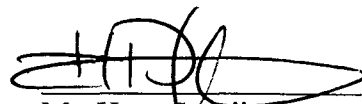
The Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) is pleased to bring out this comprehensive Report on the wide ranging programmes and activities carried out throughout Nepal with the active participation of Government, Local Government Bodies, Community Organisations, NGOs, INGOs and Donor Agencies to mark the National Sanitation Action Week which also coincided the World Water Day.

SCNSA appreciates the technical and other support from UNICEF and strong interest and commitment expressed by HMG Nepal and other organisations/agencies who contributed immensely toward achieving the goals set for NSAW-2001.

It is sincerely hoped that this Report will help generate more interest in and greater concrete action to promote basic sanitation in Nepal in coming years.



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Acknowledgements

I am extremely thankful to UNICEF Nepal, for giving me an opportunity to involve myself in the National Sanitation Action Week and prepare this report that reflects the outcome of the observation and analysis of the detailed activities carried out throughout the country. During my tenure as a close associate to this programme I have been guided by members of the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) for which I am thankful to them.

I express my heartfelt thanks to Mr Hans Spruijt Chief CE/WES UNICEF, Mr Namastelal Shrestha Project officer UNICEF, Mr. Nawal Kishore Mishra Chief ESS/DWSS and Mr Kamal Adhikari Sociologist ESS for their sincere and critical suggestions and support provided to me during the entire period of my assignment.

I should not miss this opportunity to express my humble gratitude to all RDs, all DEs of DWSOs, representatives from the different organisations such as RWSSFDB, RWSSSP, NRCS, NEWAH, Gorkha Welfare etc. for providing all kinds of support to me in preparing this report.

Last but not the least let me express my thanks to all UNICEF WES Section staff (Madhav, Yorgan, Rajendra, Rosie, and Yuki) whose co-operation and contribution have always helped me to complete my work speedily.



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ABBREVIATIONS

ADDCN	Association of District Development Committees in Nepal
BCHIMES	Between Census Household Information for Monitoring and Evaluation System
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDO	Chief District Officer
DE	District Engineer
DWSO	District Water Supply Office
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
DWSSCC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Co-ordination Committee
ESS	Environmental Sanitation Section
HMG/N	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
HSE	Hygiene, Sanitation and Environment
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
LDO	Local Development Officer
MESECA	Media for Study of Environment and Child Awareness - Nepal
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
NAVIN	National Association of VDCs in Nepal
NEFEJ	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NEWAH	Nepal Water for Health
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSAW	National Sanitation Action Week
NTV	Nepal Television
PDDP	Participatory District Development Programme
RWSSFDB	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
RWSSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme
RWSP	Rural Water and Sanitation Programme
SCNSA	Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action
SSHE	School Sanitation and Hygiene Education
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nepal observed the second National Sanitation Action Week (NSAW) during March 22-28, 2001, with the motto to bring **Action and Commitment** for a better sanitary environment in the country as a follow up of first National Sanitation Awareness Week. The first day of the week coincided with the World Water Day (WWD) being marked every year and the slogan of the WWD this year "Water and Health" supplemented beautifully with the theme of NSAW. The week-long national campaign proved a remarkable experience and a notable success in creating awareness and initiating concrete action in improved sanitation in the country. NSAW is one of the components of the Five-year National Sanitation Campaign developed with the assistance of UNICEF. The NSAW programme was organised throughout the country with intensive focus on 30 districts. The basic objective set for NSAW was to motivate 40,000 families to construct new latrines for better hygienic life style and adopt better hand washing practices. Another primary objective was to advocate for more positive responses from all sectors of the society at different levels including the political institutions.

A Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) was activated to pursue the event vigorously and effectively. Experiences gained by the SCNSA members and other during an exchange visit to observe sanitation action week programme in Myanmar was also catalytic to prepare more comprehensive programme details. The SCNSA shouldered the responsibility to develop a detailed plan of action to a Task Force, which is co-ordinated by ESS/ DWSS. The plan of action was developed and circulated to the respective institutions for necessary action at all levels.

The Central Level activities were mainly focused on the use of communication multi-media outreach like Radio, TV, Newspapers etc. All these activities were intended to create a general awareness and disseminate relevant information to the people to construct latrine and adopt better hand washing practices. The events marking World Water Day were used for launching of Five-Year National Sanitation Campaign and NSAW. A Press Conference held in Kathmandu in association with the Sushma Koirala Memorial Trust and MESECA, Nepal was a breakthrough in bringing all concerned institutions and groups together for joint intervention to the NSAW programme. The IEC materials that were required for advocacy and motivation to community were developed and distributed to all district-based offices. Necessary arrangements were made through member institutions of the SCNSA for proper monitoring of activities in different districts. A week-long work schedule to be followed at different levels was also developed and circulated.

Co-ordination of Regional Level activities was made the responsibility of Regional Directorates (RD) of DWSS, through activation of Regional Sanitation Co-ordination Committees. The RDs of DWSS undertook support and monitoring activities in all respective DWSOs for the meaningful implementation of this programme. The monitoring formats developed by ESS/UNICEF were made available to all district-based offices for necessary feed back.

The Districts, as envisaged, carried out various activities like Street Drama, Competitions, Miking and Postering, Cleaning Campaign, Meena Video Show etc. As a result of the week-long programme, notable results are observed in some districts. Special attention was given to the areas where water supply schemes are under way and the Water User's Committees (WUCs) were mobilised. Local NGOs, CBOs and Clubs were also activated to engage themselves in the project areas. DWSSCCs were activated for the review of the central level plan of action and develop specific activities in the districts. In some districts DWSSCCs were converted into District Sanitation Action Steering Committees, which at the district level

took full ownership for planning, financing, implementing, supervising and monitoring of sanitation activities. Local governments like DDCs and VDCs, with support from Local Governance institutions (PDDP/LGP/DPP) actively participated making important contributions in the success of the NSAW.

Based on the information from all the concerned district-based offices, a total of **15,629** latrines were constructed in the country within this week and initiation has been taken for **22,757**. ***Out of 40,000 latrines in 1000 VDCs targeted to be constructed/initiated in total 38,386 latrines have been constructed and initiated in 831 VDCs, which shows a high percentage (96%).*** Among the 75 districts, 70 (93%) districts held the DWSSCC meetings and 71 districts (95%) carried out the Cleaning Campaign whereas 70 districts (93%) performed the Mass Rallies. Miking and Postering was done in 67 districts (89%) while 53 districts (71%) could organise the Street Drama, 38 districts (51%) managed to show the Meena Video, Door to Door Visit was done in 66 districts (88%) and School Competitions were held in 63 districts (84%).

In general, the **Strength** of the week-long programme proved in increasing collaborative participation of different partners and stakeholders in creating mass awareness. More commitment was expressed during this programme by different Donors, NGOs, INGOs, Government and other related Organisations to support hygiene and sanitation activities, which will be an enduring strength. Moreover **moving from commitment to action** in building sanitary latrines is another remarkable achievement of this programme. Even with the nominal support for hardware/cash, the people's response in construction of sanitary latrines has proven very encouraging to make the action week successful. Some of the districts have also organised innovative and creative activities in constructing latrines, motivating the local groups, generating local resources, which will be a model for others.

Some of the **Weaknesses** associated with the sanitation week include late delivery of IEC materials to the districts, financial constraints were felt by the majority of DWSOs and the remote districts were not activated as required. Follow up activities have not been systematised to strengthen the week long programme activities and some of the stakeholders feel that the programme is being implemented in an isolated and diversified manner.

To ensure greater success of the NSAW programme in future, it is **Recommended** that the programme details have to be developed with maximum participation and consultation with the stakeholders at different levels together with a yearly work schedule to be followed by SCNSA members. The sanitation week programme has to be launched at least a week before the World Water Day (22nd March) to make sure that district level staff remain in their districts for the whole duration of the programme. Another recommendation is that institutions and individuals be honoured/rewarded during the NSAW for their outstanding contribution in sanitation.

Clear cut targets have to be set by each district, based on the intensity and magnitude of sanitation activities. The NSAW should choose a specific "SLOGAN" every year that could attract responses from all sectors of the community and give clear-cut message to the people. Besides provision of software activities, it is recommended that in the following years, arrangements have to be made to provide revolving funds to VDCs to support the provision of hardware components like pan, pipe, slab and ring etc for actual construction.

In spite of some of the weaknesses, it is deeply felt by all that NSAW has left important positive impacts in creating awareness among the target groups/communities, achieving targets and attracting political commitments at different levels.

FOCUSED DISTRICTS FOR NSAW

Proposed by Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action

Far Western Region

Mid-Western Region

Western Region

Central Region

Eastern Region





1. Preamble

The health and sanitation status of majority of Nepalese people is very low. Each year, the unhealthy situation contributes to 10 million episodes of diarrhoea among children under the age of five and death of approximately 28,000 children. The infant mortality rate in Nepal is the highest among the SAARC member countries. This is alarming, as the required efforts in controlling this situation have not been followed even though some measures have been taken since last decade.

With the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1980—1990) various steps were taken to improve the water supply situation in Nepal but the sanitation sector was left behind with only some marginal achievements. However in the decade of the nineties, new initiatives were taken to give some thrust to the sanitation. The **National Sanitation Policy**, which was endorsed by the government, brought the definition and understanding of the sanitation in a more comprehensive manner. Before this, the sanitation was mainly understood as the construction of the latrine only, whereas the new policy focussed on other aspects of sanitation and personal hygiene, such as food hygiene, environmental cleanliness, use of safe drinking water, disposal of solid and liquid wastes etc.

The strategy adopted by the National Sanitation Policy has stressed on the holistic approach that has to be intensified in order to upraise the awareness among the people. The endorsement of the National Sanitation Policy and its application has already shown some positive results.

According to the National Planning Commission (NPC), the estimated coverage of basic sanitation for 1996/97 was 16% in rural areas, and 51% in urban areas with the country average being 20 % (The Ninth Plan, 1997). The recent BCHIMES-2000 survey has shown only 33.2% coverage nationally, whereas rural coverage is only 27.1%. These figures represent only access to latrine. The report also mentions that only half of the latrines constructed are being used.

It is noteworthy that due to poor hygiene and sanitary environment, the country is bearing an enormous cost, which has resulted in the loss in productivity equivalent to more than Rs.10 billion annually. This is estimated to be about 1.6 to 4.1 % of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Rs.1041 to Rs.2646 per household per annum (**Nepal State of Sanitation Report, 1999**). Acknowledging the importance of sanitation, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, in the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) has expressed its commitment to raise sanitation coverage, especially through the construction of sanitary latrines from 20% in 1997 to 40% in 2002 AD.

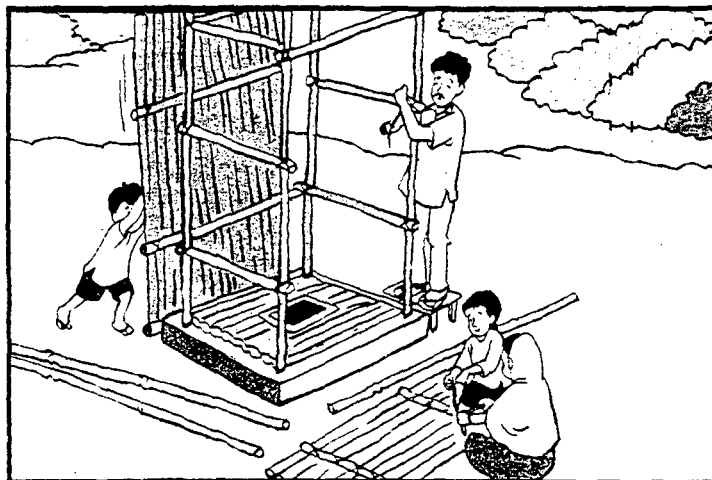
Based on the Nepal State of Sanitation Report 1999/2000, the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) launched Nepal's first ever "**National Sanitation Campaign**" on March 22, 2000. As a result of an extensive advocacy campaign, political commitments to support sanitation-related programme were obtained from many levels, which was highly encouraging. In this context, June 18-24, 2000 was declared as "**National Sanitation Awareness and Commitment Week**". This was the first event of its kind in Nepal and it was viewed to have made a relatively good start for a National Sanitation Campaign that is to be continued in subsequent years. To address the issue of poor status of hygiene and sanitation, **Communication Strategy Workshop** was held in Nepal in November 14-15, 2000 defining communication goals for a five-year National Sanitation Campaign. In this context Nepal formally launched a five-year National Sanitation Campaign on 22nd March, 2001. The campaign seeks to achieve at least 800,000 households to construct

and use new and permanent latrines and adopt better sanitary and hygienic life style by the end of 2005 A.D.

This five-year National Sanitation Campaign programme was developed by SCNSA with the assistance of UNICEF. As DWSS has been regarded as the lead governmental agency for water supply and sanitation, the institutional development of this department has been one of the key elements to the success of the programme. The SCNSA is composed of representatives (*see annex 9.1 for the list of members*) from Governments, NGOs, INGOs and Donors and other Organisations, which are involved in water, sanitation and health sectors. In order to assist SCNSA, a Task Force was formed comprising representatives from UNICEF, WHO, NRCS, NEFEJ, NEWAH, and NAVIN which is co-ordinated by ESS/DWSS.

National Sanitation Action Week (NSAW) 2001 was organised under the guidance of SCNSA during 22- 28 March 2001 with the prime objective of creating awareness among the beneficiaries followed by action and commitment to build latrines at the household level. The weeklong programme was focussed to turn **Commitment to Action** targeting at 40,000 households to build latrine and to adopt better hand washing practices. To achieve this goal, large number of institutions and groups including DDCs, VDCs, Ilakas, School teachers, School Management Committees, Water Users Committees, CBOs, Government Line Agencies, NGOs, Volunteer Organisations, Local Groups and Community were targeted. The programme activities were defined taking into account the roles and responsibilities of the target group members in general. In order to make the role of SCNSA more effective and meaningful, some of the SCNSA members, including the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, DDC Chairpersons, and high-level government officials visited Myanmar from February 21-27, 2001. This exchange visit was meant to replicate some of the successful events from sanitation programme launched in Myanmar and follow the procedures that were suitable and acceptable in Nepal.

Based on the decisions made by the SCNSA, different activities were carried out at Central, Regional, District, and VDC/Community Levels. This report brings together the information made available by different supervisors, various accounts from DWSOs and other agencies and personnel interviews with the concerned authorities during field visit. The report highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the NSAW 2001 with recommendations in order to facilitate even better results in future.



2. Strategy Adopted

Series of SCNSA meetings were organised to share information and to decide the NSAW activities at all levels. In addition to this SCNSA formed a Task Force to prepare plan of action and follow up the implementation activities for which the following strategy was adopted.

- ❖ To conduct NSAW programme more effectively the SCNSA decided to launch different activities from 22nd March the day, which is observed as the World Water Day. As the theme of World Water Day 2001 was “Water and Health” the commitment formulated policy to intervene the week-long programme from this date.
- ❖ With the assistance of Task Force, programme details were developed based on the capacity of the organisation identifying focused and non-focused districts. However at the Central Level multi media communication facilities were utilised to disseminate the message on sanitation. This was intended basically to create awareness and educate people for adoption of improved sanitary practices especially constructing and using latrine.
- ❖ 6 types of IEC materials were chosen for development and printing which were to be distributed to all region and district level units of all concerned agencies in time, so that the NSAW activities could be supported.
- ❖ Focus was given on latrine promotion and hand washing in all ongoing water supply projects sites in addition to other focused district areas.
- ❖ The Steering Committee emphasised on the monitoring and evaluation of the NSAW activities for which all concerned agencies had shown their consent and commitment. As the principal donor agency UNICEF, Nepal would play the main co-ordinating role in collaboration with DWSS. All regional and district level units were given directives to do their best to launch the programme that could bring notable thrust on achieving the set goal.
- ❖ Through NSAW activities the leading stakeholders were encouraged to be role model for the community for adopting better sanitary lifestyle that could be replicated and be a motivating force for the larger public.
- ❖ The Steering Committee has stressed two major issues: (1) the construction and use of latrines, (2) hand washing with soap.
- ❖ The SCNSA adopted the guidelines (*see annex 9.2 for detailed programme*) for Central, Regional, District and VDC/Community level activities maximising the resources and commitment for all concerned government, non government and other partners at various levels. Different specific activities were identified in order to address the importance and targets set based on the National Sanitation Policy.
- ❖ The target groups (DDCs/VDCs/Ilakas members, Schoolteachers, School Management Committees, Water Users Committees, CBOs, Government Line Agencies Staff, NGOs, Volunteer Organisations Members, Local Groups and Community) were identified to respond to the goals of the NSAW.

3. Programme Activities

3.1. Central level

3.1.1. National Level Press Conference



In order to disseminate relevant information on National Sanitation Action Week and its objectives a Press Conference was organised with the help of MESECA in co-ordination with Sushma Memorial Trust, in which more than 100 participants were present. The major attraction of this conference was the presence of Honourable Minister of State for Physical Planning and Works Mr. Suresh Malla and other dignitaries from government and donor agencies. The queries of participants were

clarified and the roles of media in propagating the messages were emphasised. The conference proved to be a breakthrough in initiating the NSAW and to stress its importance. The present status of sanitation and future course of action was also discussed.

The conference was extremely fruitful as the Minister of State Mr. Malla expressed the commitment from HMG/Nepal in the promotion of sanitation activities. His specific commitment to build public latrines in the Kathmandu Valley and improve the toilets in and around the International Airport was very encouraging. It has been anticipated that this press conference could hammer on the low prioritised sanitation sector activities in Nepal.

In the conference it was revealed that at least 800,000 households in Nepal were expected to construct and use sanitary latrines by the end of 2005 and adopt better sanitary habits such as hand washing. In the press conference a multi year sanitation campaign, NSAW programme, situation of women and children of Nepal and health related issues were shared by DWSS, UNICEF, WHO, Sushma Trust and MESECA Nepal representatives. A long-term vision of HMG/Nepal supported by UNICEF and other donors is expected to bring tangible results in this regard. Discussion with the participants was very transparent and productive leading towards positive response from the media in supporting this national activity.

3.1.2. Partners' Meeting

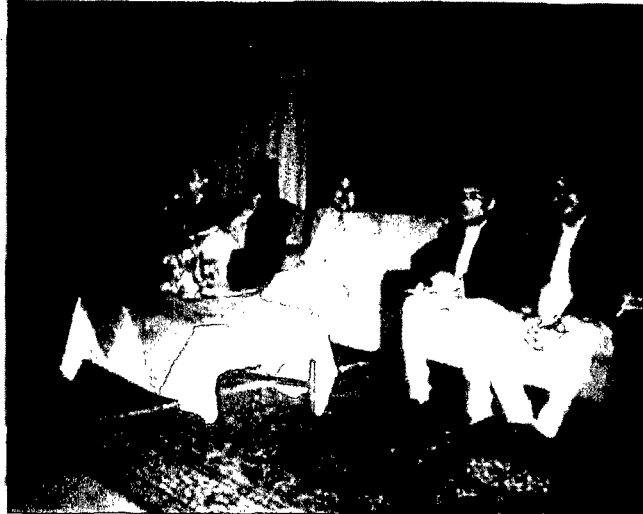
The National Sanitation Policy of HMG Nepal has clearly emphasised the co-ordination and multi-sectoral approach in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation. It is understood that a single agency alone cannot push forward better hygiene and sanitation practices. For the improvement of better sanitation and hygiene continuous efforts by all should be insured. Until and unless the strength of each organisation is accumulated by joint efforts the programme cannot be made successful. Based on this philosophy the NSAW also promulgated the multi-sector approach. So in order to bring substantial outcome from the NSAW a Partners Meeting was organised at the Central Level under the chairmanship of DG/DWSS. (See annex 9.3 for list the of participants). The following issues were discussed and recommended for further NSAW activities.

- The prime objective of this partners' meeting was to inform about the details of World Water Day programme and National Sanitation Action Week activities. The participants were requested to show their commitment and mobilised all possible resources in making these two programmes successful.
- Comments and suggestions were invited from the participants regarding the details of the programme. It was very encouraging that the participants had active participation in the discussion, and innovative creative and practical suggestions and recommendations were put forward. The intention of each participant was to make the programme a success for which they were appreciated.
- The mechanism for future co-ordination and communication at all levels were also discussed. It was agreed by all that co-ordination committees at Regional Level and DWSSCC at District Level should be formed and activated in this regard.
- The strength and weakness of each organisation and their limitations were also shared. The meeting emphasised on the need of monitoring activities at all levels in the absence of which the programme could be jeopardised.
- The partners' meeting fully endorsed the multimedia communication approach being adopted at all levels. The IEC materials to be made available in each organisation were meant for common use in practice for which ESS/DWSS was designated to co-ordinate and make available to all districts.
- Principally it was agreed that all organisations would provide necessary information and data to ESS regarding the outcome of NSAW programme.
- The role and responsibilities of UNICEF Nepal as a facilitating agency was made clear to all participants and limitations of its intervention in programme activities were also made clear.

The Partners' Meeting was regarded as a milestone success in the implementation of NSAW programme.

3.1.3. World Water Day

The World Water Day (WWD) with the theme of “Water and Health” was capitalised as a starting point for the advocacy and propagation of National Sanitation Action Week. As the theme of the world water day coincided well with NSAW programme, the importance of NSAW programme was highlighted through a forum comprising of political leaders, experts, community leaders and all partners involved.

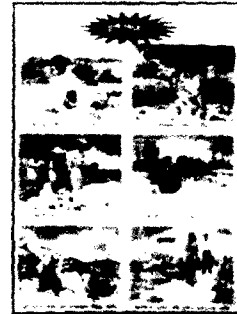


- ❖ One of the major actions taken during the celebration of this event was the launching of the five-year National Sanitation Campaign (2001-2005) including NSAW. All participants including the chief guest Honourable Minister of State Mr. Suresh Malla and Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives Mrs. Chitra Lekha Yadav were informed in detail about the content of five-year campaign and NSAW programme activities.
- ❖ In conjunction with the theme of WWD the objective of NSAW was interrelated for which political commitment was expected and accordingly fulfilled by the leaders.
- ❖ In the inaugural session the deliberation, by UNICEF (Mr. Stewart McNab) and WHO (Dr. Klaus Wagner) representatives and HMG/Nepal representatives commitment was regarded as one big success of the WWD celebration as a milestone breakthrough for the start of NSAW programme.
- ❖ The role of NAVIN in carrying out the sanitation week activities to grassroots level was strongly appreciated and emphasis was given for its commendable strength in enhancement of the programme more effectively. The firm commitment from NAVIN representative was highly commended and tremendous confidence was expressed on this organisation by all participants.
- ❖ All participants of the WWD celebration were requested to show their full support in making the NSAW programme a success.
- ❖ As WWD is an international event, the start of this week’s programme benefited greatly in view the wider international shown concerns towards WWD and NSAW being observed in Nepal.

3.1.4. Use of Media and IEC Materials

a. IEC Materials preparation and distribution

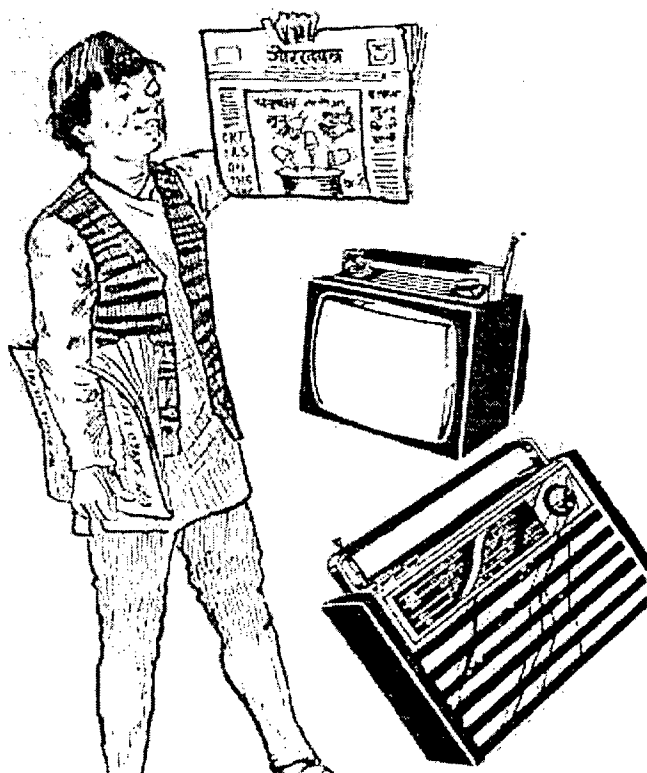
Education, Information and Communication (IEC) materials have direct impact on creating awareness and promoting education on health and sanitation among the people. It was felt necessary that all IEC materials developed and produced by National Steering Committee be distributed properly in all districts. For this ESS as the lead unit for NSAW, dispatched all possible IEC materials to the districts. The IEC materials were developed keeping in view the users and respondents in the community. IEC materials like Pocket Calendar, Brochure, Latrine Poster, White Patrika, Meena Materials and Wall Calendar consisting of prime messages on sanitation was targeted to be used by the Teachers, DDC and VDC members and so on. The IEC materials mainly focused on the use of portable water supply at household level use of sanitary latrines and hand washing etc. The IEC materials were supposed to be supplementary in advocating/educating the rural people in use of better sanitary and hygiene practices.



It was noticed that some of the districts did not receive the IEC materials in time, which could be due to technical problems associated with the carrier. UNICEF has coordinated in assembling the IEC materials developed by all concerned agencies and made it available to all districts in whatever way possible.

b. Sanitation messages through Radio/TV and Newspapers

The use of communication media such as Radio, Television and Newspapers is one of the strongest tools to deliver the message on health and sanitation promotion of the people. In connection with the advocacy, Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action has maximised the use of Radio Nepal, TV and Newspaper (see annex 9.4 for the list of newspapers). This activity was intended to create awareness on health and sanitation and attract at all level of community to participate in making this sanitation week a success.



Key persons were invited to participate in the “Jagriti” regular programme of NTV to generate provoking ideas. It is believed that this programme was instrumental in establishing a kind of general consensus on importance of health and sanitation promotion at different sectors. This Jagriti programme covered representatives from high level, policy level to implementation. The Radio programme focused on the women’s perception and their roles in promotion of health and sanitation in Nepal. The gender issue on health and sanitation promotion was the focal point of discussion that could supplement the effective implementation of the programme activities.

c. Central Level Article Competition

MESECA Nepal organised a central level a feature article competition collecting write-ups from all over the country in the context of National Sanitation Action Week. Individuals or institutes were requested to write an article on the successful water supply and sanitation project, and were rewarded according to their position. They were provided with a sum of Rs. 10,000- Rs. 8,000 Rs.6,000 for successful projects and Rs 5,000, Rs.4,000 and Rs.3,000 for individual article writers respectively as per the evaluation of the task force team. This was one of the encouragement activities on water supply, sanitation and hygiene to motivate the people and organisations.

3.1.5. Central Level Monitoring

To monitor different levels of activities in the districts it was felt necessary that monitoring had to be done properly from the Central, Regional, District and VDC/Community levels. For this UNICEF and ESS/DWSS and other organisations pursued the deputation of monitoring officials at different districts. Monitoring groups were mobilised to visit the focused districts (*see annex 9.5 for the list of observers*).

The prime objective of visiting the monitoring teams

- ◆ Was to motivate the DWSS and other agencies staff as well as NGOs in effective implementation of the programme activities.
- ◆ Evaluate the programme content and find out the strengths and weaknesses of the concerned agencies and programme activities.

Though it was not possible to monitor each activity in all districts, some of the representative districts were selected in order to draw conclusion from the findings. However the monitoring activities were carried out in the focused districts more intensively in order to supplement the better outcome of the NSAW. During the monitoring an extensive discussion with all stakeholders was carried out and their recommendations/suggestions were well taken for future action. During monitoring period, officials like DDC Chairperson, CDO, LDO and other line agencies were interviewed about the details of NSAW programme and their perceptions.

The DWSS/ESS as the nodal unit for this programme has co-ordinated the monitoring activities carried out by different agencies. The content of this report is one of the major outcomes of the information provided by DWSOs and other concerned organisations on monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The monitoring formats developed by Task Force were used by the team members as per guideline.

Majority of the monitoring team members have a general feeling that NSAW has certainly given positive impacts to the people through this week long programme, the people in intervention areas were observed to be so responsive one could expect big changes for better sanitary behaviours. The spontaneous response showed by the household members was very encouraging. The main objective of monitoring team was to supplement the thrust to the district level activities through meeting and have dialogue with authorities from DDC, VDC, line agencies and others. This was considered to be very effective as outside supervisors presence could magnify the importance of NSAW.

The monitoring team could also assess the weaknesses and constraints prevailing in this field, which they tried to minimise and recommend on improvements in future policy and programme formulation.

3.2 Regional Level

3.2.1 Regional Sanitation Co-ordination Committee Meeting

With the initiation of Regional Directors of DWSS, Regional Co-ordination Committee Meetings were held with the aim to create better environment for joint collaborative efforts by all concerned agencies. The Regional Level Co-ordination Committee Members were requested and thus agreed to give instructions to the respective districts base offices to actively participate in the NSAW Programme.

In the meeting, all partners were duly informed about the goals and implementation procedures of NSAW. The meeting stressed the importance of propagating the need for sanitary practices through NSAW drew attention of regional representatives of different organisations towards the overall advocacy objectives. The meeting decided to use all positive media/channels at regional/district level to disseminate sanitation messages and promote healthy lifestyle.

A Task Force comprising of representatives from DWSS, UNICEF and others was formed to formulate the plan and prepare a list of possible activities at Regional, District, and VDC/Community levels. The other assignment to the Task Force was to monitor and, assess the success of programme activities. One of the concerns of the Regional Co-ordination Committee Meeting was to mobilise the resources available and share among the partners whenever necessary.

3.2.2 Regional Level Activities

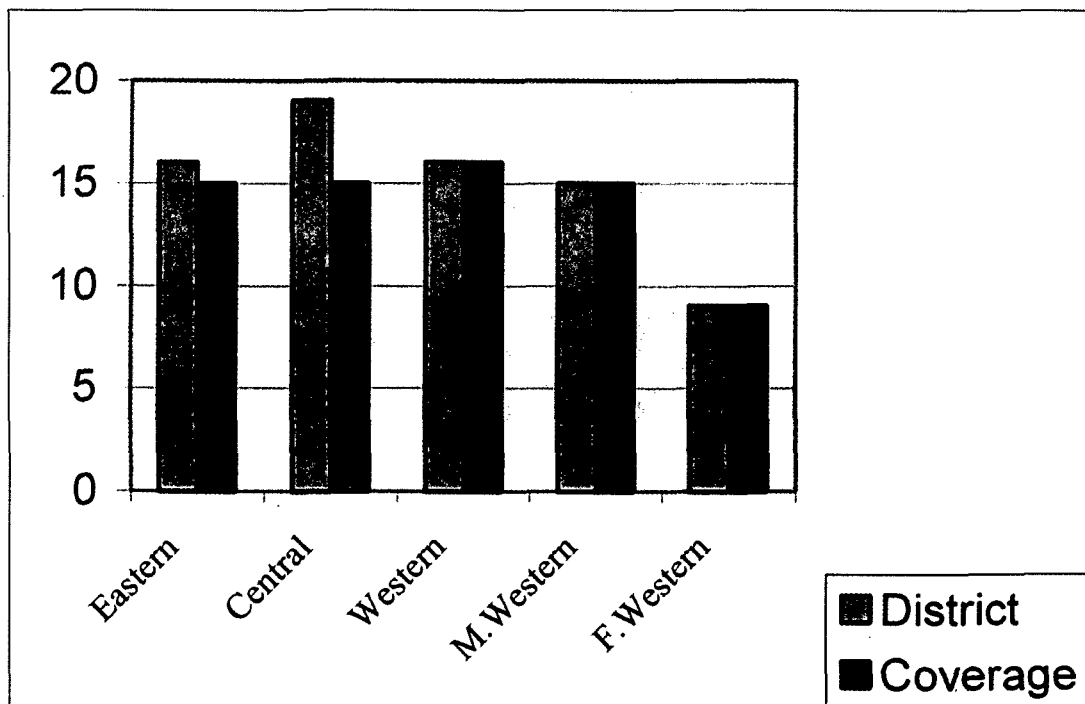
Some of the activities of NSAW were held in the Regional Directorates, according to the guideline developed by Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action. Western and Eastern regions arranged rallies, and used local media like radio and newspaper to deliver message at the grassroots level. Political commitment was also elicited by organising different activities. The Western Region organised a one-day program on the demonstration of latrine and different IEC materials as well as paper presentation on water and health and sanitation/hygiene education related issues, which was appreciated by all the participants. Similarly Eastern Region encouraged its own staff by publishing their poems/songs regarding sanitation and hygiene which was widely commended.

3.2.3. Support to Districts for action

To effectively implement the programme activities at the districts, Regional Directorates tried their best to support district offices, in every possible way. Similarly IEC materials available in the Regional Directorate office were sent to the districts as far as possible. The Regional Directorates mobilised their manpower to support the DWSOs. The Western Regional Directorate has shown good response to the NSAW activities in the region by sending its staff for monitoring to the majority of districts. The logistic and other support were provided to the districts in order to help the DWSOs to make the programme successful.

All DWSOs were instructed to provide all relevant information about National Sanitation Action Week to the respective Regional Directorates for necessary perusal. A close co-ordination with UNICEF staff in monitoring the activities was initiated by the Regional Directorates. The Regional Director of DWSS instructed all respective DWSOs to conduct DWSSCC meetings and activate all concerned agencies, which resulted in good response from many of the DWSOs

DWSSCC Meeting (Regional Overview)



3.3 District Level Activities



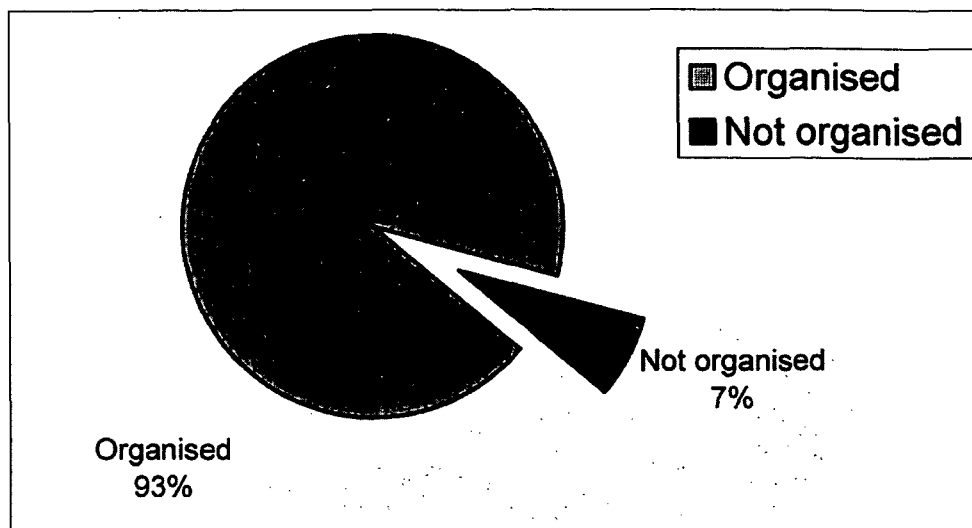
Display of Hoarding Board

The Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action decided to implement NSAW in all 75 districts, focusing on 30 districts more intensively. All activities were intended to motivate people and make them aware toward construction of latrines and adaptation of hand washing with soap. To achieve the goal set to build/initiate construction of 40,000 latrines in 1000 VDCs in all districts.

The Sanitation Week programme was designed to upgrade the awareness level among Target Groups (such as **DDCs, VDCs, Ilakas, School Teachers, School Management Committees, Water Users Committees, CBOs, Government Line Agencies, NGOs, Volunteer Organisations, Local groups etc**), the communities with the support from political, bureaucratic and community based organisations/NGOs. The NSAW programme was aimed to bring tangible results. Some of the major activities carried out in the districts were like: Rally, Cleanliness Action, Meena Video show, Street Drama, Competition, Miking and Postering etc. The DWSOs were made the focal co-ordinating agency in the district and were shouldered to collect all information and data and submit to ESS/DWSS.

The local NGOs and CBOs were brought forward to mobilise the activities at local levels; they were provided necessary support from DWSOs and other concerned organisations. The trained supporting staff were actively mobilised in ongoing water supply project areas for the construction of latrines.

3.3.1 DWSSCC Meeting (District Water Supply and Sanitation Co-ordination Committee Meeting)



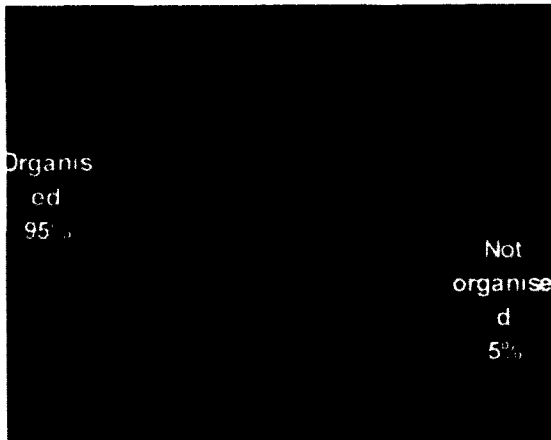
The first entry to the sanitation week programme in district is considered to be the DWSSCC meeting organised with the initiation of DWSOs with representatives comprising of DDC, DOE, DPHO, WDS, NGOCC/INGO, donor representative and other concerned organisations. In such meeting all members representing different partners and stakeholders are supposed to be well informed about the aim and programme details. The roles and responsibility of each partner had to be identified. The DWSO Chief, DE as the member secretary, was required to bring into discussion about all

events and get the recommendations and suggestions from the members. The SCNSA at central level had stressed on the activation of DWSSCC for which all DWSOs, were supposed to mobilise this community.

As per the central guidelines information and reports were required from all 75 districts of which only **70 districts could manage to organise the DWSSCC meeting** before the start of NSAW. The outcome of activities of DWSSCC has been noticed in Sunsari District where all members have shown their interest in this programme. In this connection it has been noticed that some of the districts were not properly informed about the week-long programme in due time and some were in deficit of budget required. The above chart presents an overview of the situation.

3.3.2. Awareness Creation Activities

a. Cleaning Campaign



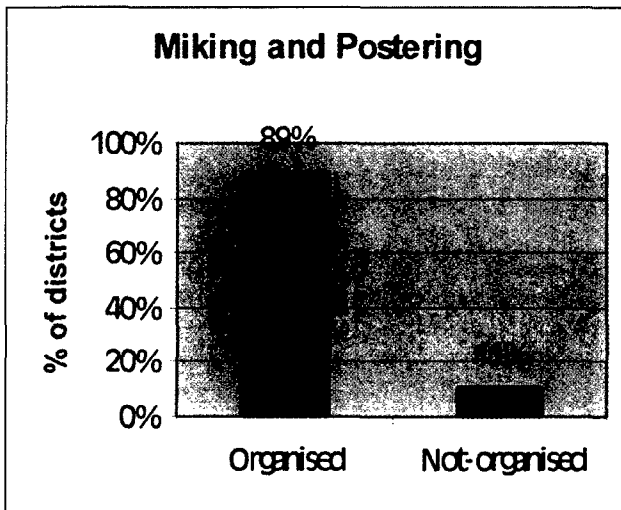
One of the activities carried out in the districts was the cleaning campaign conducted with the help of local NGOs, CBOs and other organisations. In this campaign cleaning of streets, public places and schools etc was effectively practised to give positive impact and create awareness among the communities regarding the importance of better sanitation and hygiene in the village. This event was aimed basically to bring together people of all social strata in joining hands for creating better sanitary

environment for the better living. It is hoped that this campaign has enhanced the motivational status of the local communities. Special emphasis has been given to the cleanliness of the school premises by the students. This should be regarded be as a breakthrough in educating the students.

From the available data it is understood that only **71 districts were able to perform** this activity.

b. Miking and Postering

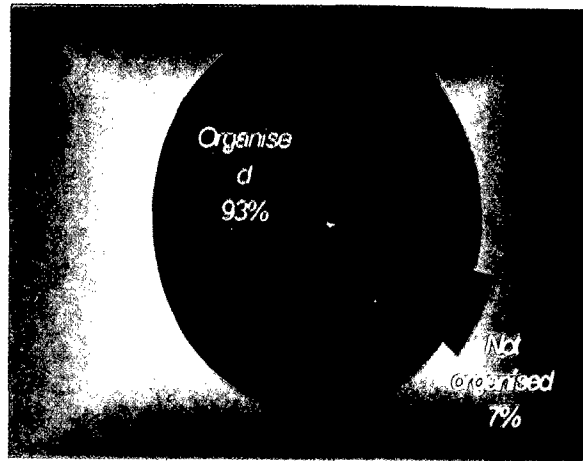
Throughout the NSAW period miking was done at the community level, requesting people to understand and adopt better sanitary practices like construction of latrines, hand washing and use of safe drinking water etc. Similarly wording on different messages were kept in different public places together with the postering on different components of sanitation.



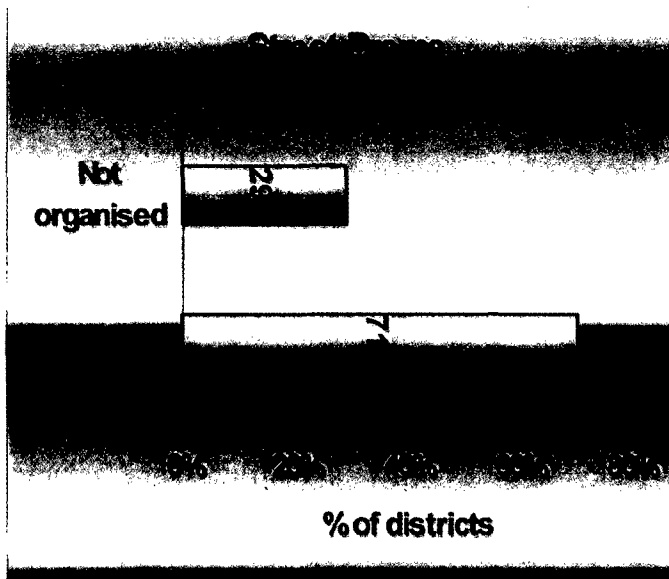
This was meant to provide visual impact on the rural communities. Special attention was given to schools for using posters and banners. According to the data available it was found that **67 districts of the total districts performed this activity.**

c. Rally

The demonstrative effect as is understood to be powerful tool to create general awareness, was adopted in this NSAW programme for which mass rallies were organised in **70 districts** mostly district headquarters and regular project sites. In such rallies, the banners, playcards etc were displayed by the participants from different layers of community, with the aim to disseminate appropriate message and slogan. In the mass rallies different schools participated with maximum possible number of students and in some of the districts the best performers were rewarded with prize. The rally was made attractive by participation of women groups in some districts like Parbat, Nawalparasi, etc. It is anticipated that such rallies have long term impact on creating awareness.



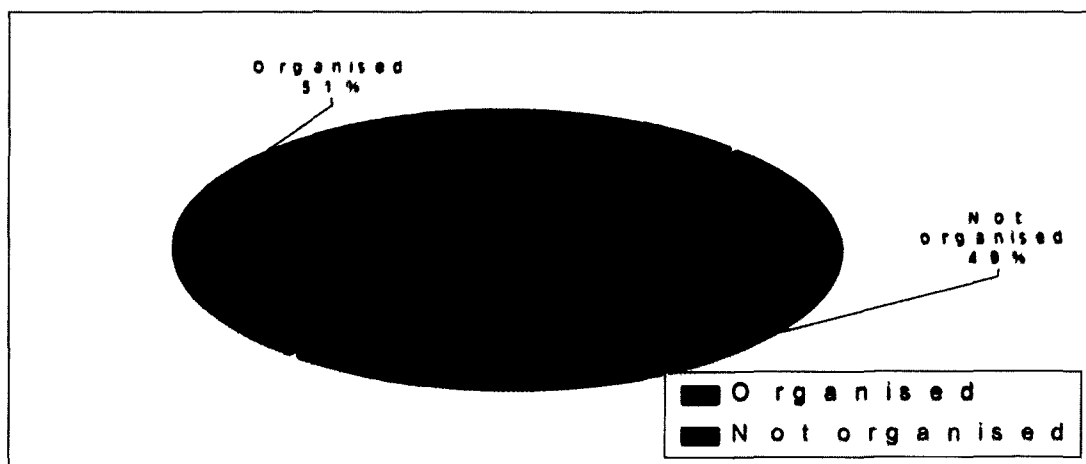
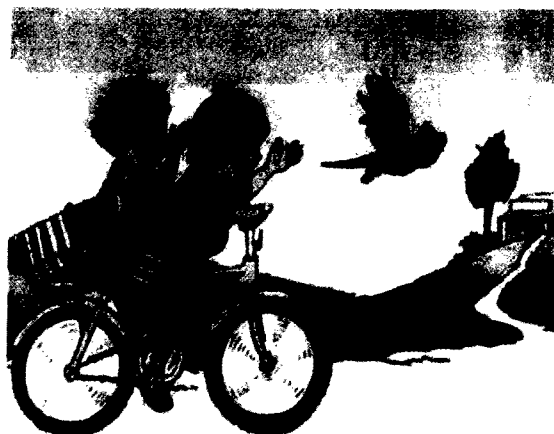
d. Street Drama



Street Drama was performed in 53 districts, for this capable local NGOs were mobilised. The street drama was performed in district headquarter and VDCs and the location was selected with the aim to attract as much audience as possible. The activity was appreciated by majority of the people, as this was also a form of entertainment. It is expected that the drama could give strong message to the villagers. This chart shows the overall district performance.

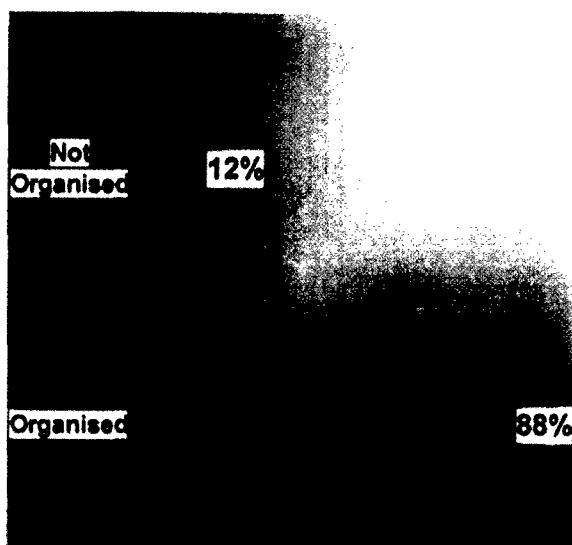
e. Meena Video Show

Effectiveness of sanitation and health promotional activities lies in the understanding and adaptation of sanitation and hygiene practices by community members. Therefore in order to attract people and bring awareness to them, Meena Video was shown in many districts, as this makes the immediate impact. During National Sanitation Action Week, only **38 districts** out of 75 were able to organise this programme.



This was a favourite show of the children in rural, semi-urban and urban areas.

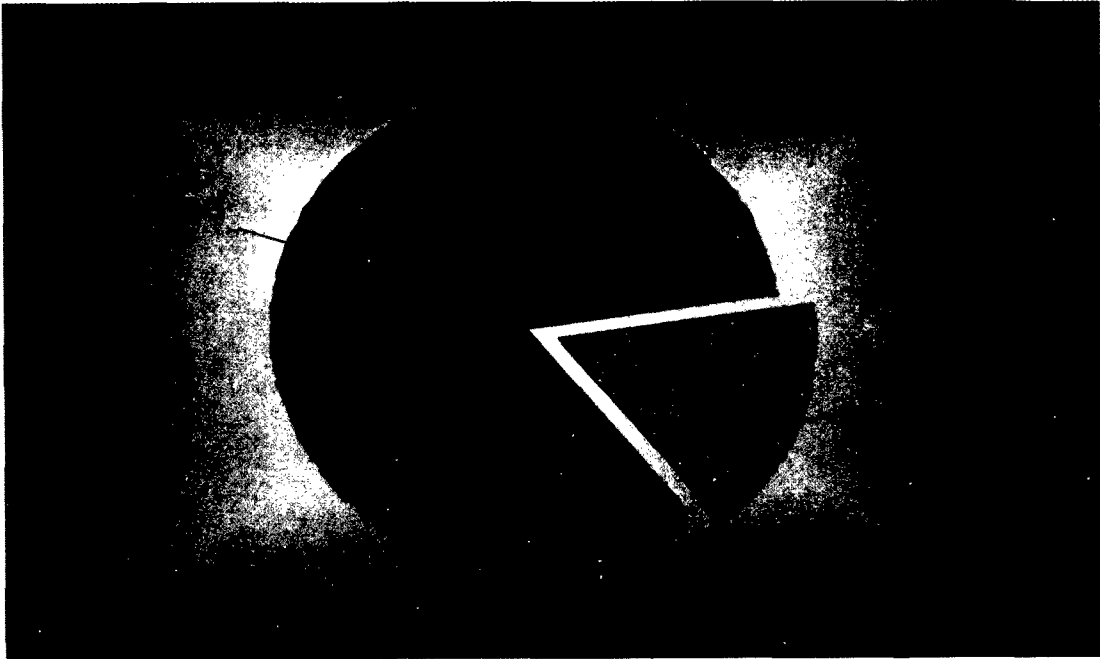
f. Door to door visit



Improvement of sanitation and health hygiene situations of community depends a lot on first raising the level of awareness among all community members for proper hygiene practices. In order to motivate the local people some district-based offices adopted this method by visiting each house of selected VDCs. Therefore in order to disseminate the message only **66 districts used this technique**. This is one of the best methods to understand the household situation, which will definitely help motivate the households to adopt new sanitary practices as suggested to them.

g. School Level Competition

In order to raise the awareness among the school children (Primary, Lower Secondary and Secondary School levels) different activities like poem, debate, song, essay, and quiz competition were carried out. The winners in the competition were given prizes as future incentive to them. In some of the districts a competition was also held among the schools on general rally, cleanliness and adoption of different sanitary units and best performers were rewarded. However poem, song and essay competitions were organised only in **63 districts**.



3.3.3 Latrine Construction

One of the prime targets set for NSAW was the construction and initiation of the sanitary latrines in the communities. Safe excreta disposal is considered to be one of the major components of sanitation leading to the better health and thus reduction in the diarrhoeal related diseases, especially among the children. Thus the whole programme was intended to create awareness on adoption of better sanitary latrines and their proper use. Numerically, the programme target was set to motivate 40,000 households in 1000 VDCs to construct sanitary latrines for which various interpersonal and mass communication campaign were used as the striking tool. The emphasis given in this regard was *"Build it with what you have now, start using it today and upgrade soon."*

One of the major indicators for the success of the NSAW has been set as the construction and initiation of latrines. The whole monitoring activities were intended to pursue the effort to maximise the involvement of different stakeholders and organisations for instigating the communities towards this goal.

There are many success stories which show better improvement in this campaign in some of the districts like **Baglung/Parbat and Nawalparasi**. It is noteworthy that in the continuous process of advocacy and motivation of the communities, many organisations have shown remarkable benchmark success in bringing the peoples commitment towards the construction of latrines and their use. For the collection of data on construction and initiation of latrines all districts were provided format developed by UNICEF Nepal and ESS/DWSS which was circulated by ESS/DWSS through the Regional Directorates of DWSS. The DWSOs were instructed to parcel the documents to all RDS or ESS so that the data could be incorporated properly in analysis report

The Regionwise latrine constructed and initiated during NSAW is shown in the table below.

SN	Name of the Region	Constructed	Initiated	Total
4	Central Region	1,528	2,665	4,193
	Total	15,629	22,757	38,386

Existing number of toilets, constructed before NSAW was **60,689** as provided by DWSOs and other organisations (this figure covers only the target VDCs.). See annex 9.6 for detailed district-wise data. Though the time has not yet come to conclude whether the initiation would turn into reality or not, the impact shown by this programme should be considered as positive.

However, if the follow up programme is continued, there are ample possibilities that the initiation will be brought into reality of construction.

4. Innovative and Creative Activities

THE SUCCESS STORY TO BE REMEMBERED

Baglung district has about 67 % of drinking water supply but till last year, the coverage on access to latrines was only 15 %. But at the end of the NSAW, the coverage has gone up to 32 % which in itself is a remarkable achievement.

Out of 68 VDCs in Baglung 20 VDCs had shown their firm commitment for the promotion of better sanitation. In response to the slogan " Sanitation for All" adopted by VDCs during the last year's Awareness and Commitment Week, UNICEF/ DWSS have contributed a sum of Rs 50,000.00 to 12 VDCs each as seed money for the Revolving Fund which was supplemented by reciprocal sharing of Rs. 50,000.00 from their part as well. This contribution from VDCs has positive replication to other VDCs as well and has shown excellent results during this year's NSAW programme. With appreciation for what the VDCs have done so far, a total of 34 VDCs expressed commitment for latrine construction during the NSAW 2001, with the hopeful target that 10,000 toilets would be built or initiated in the dsitric.



BAGLUNG -THE HOT CAKE

At present the Baglung District has been the talk of the NSAW for its outstanding performance on the success of latrine construction and initiation. How admirable is it, that a district like Baglung has been successful in the construction of 4000 latrines and 6000 latrines are initiated.

The story of success in this district is inevitably the commitment of DDC/Municipality and local NGOs supported by local administration and donors. The DWSO has been instrumental in pursuing the activities in compliance with the role of lead facilitating agency. It is noteworthy that the VDCs in Baglung have adopted the simplest technology as decided by the local beneficiaries themselves, as suggested by DWSO. The promotion of latrines was made successful through the concept of PARMA, which means exchanging labour among the neighbours to help each other.

Recently Baglung DDC has committed to provide Rs.10,000 each to 68 VDC plus Rs.2,50,000 to buy pan and pipe to distribute among local people free of cost on first come first served basis. The policy adopted by some VDCs not to recommend for Citizenship certificates and barring the issue of passport by local administration without constructing latrine at household level should be taken as a step that has supported the success in this programme. Many of the positive steps taken within Baglung District could be replicated in other districts as well.

Let's hope that Baglung will be a Model District in a very short period of time.

Good Luck!

Parbat district is comparatively lagging behind in securing outside support in sanitation programme. However, the local people's commitment supported by the political leaders and highly effective facilitation role played by DWSO was encouraging during the NSAW programme that has resulted in outstanding performance in latrine construction and initiation to it.



PARBAT-A MOUNTAIN OF SUCCESS

Generally it is blamed that there is poor commitment from political leaders on non-prioritised sectors like sanitation, but this has not been true in the case of Parbat District. Everyone should be delighted to know that two MPs from this district have contributed Rs.100,000 each for latrine construction during National Sanitation Action Week event. This has a very positive implication on other adjoining districts as well. This political commitment should be regarded as a milestone success in mobilising the political forces for better sanitation.

The number of latrine construction during NSAW, which exceeds 700, is a remarkable figure promising a better future for the district. Another reason behind the success of the programme in this district has been the maximum involvement of women activist in planning and implementation of the activities. The Ama Samuha a leading local NGO, was brought into frontline. The policy adopted to maximise the women's involvement in sanitation programme was successfully transformed to reality in this district. It is hoped that in coming days the DDC and majority of the VDCs will also come forward in which their financial contribution may establish this district as one of the pioneers among all districts of Nepal.

May you gain all the success !

Sunsari district of Eastern Development Region has achieved a remarkable success due to its extremely attractive contribution made through the activation of scheduled caste community like Musahar in low prioritised sector as sanitation. Every one should learn from the example shown in this district that there was a demonstration of latrine built using acceptable technology to the people and to create awareness. The interesting thing to know was that all visitors were made mandatory to wash their hands before entering the venue. The monitoring format for the NSAW programme activities was developed by the DWSOs in consultation with the DWSSCC members that proved to be extremely effective.

This district has been one of DPCP districts and sanitation is one of the components that has been initiated by DWSO/ UNICEF and many other NGOs/ CBOs and in terms of financial resources being utilised, it is one of the leading one. However, the special flavour given to this year's NSAW programme should be highly recognised.

Sunsari-No one sleeping

The NSAW activities were planned and developed by the active involvement of the DWSSCC members through series of meeting and interaction.

The speciality of this district was the monitoring done through majority of DWSSCC members. This was a spontaneous event that took place as a result of better co-ordination.

The success story of Sunsari lies with the effective joint collaborative efforts by all concerned agencies. The extent of public support was shown by the presence of more than 3000 people in the rally organised during the action week programme.

This was the outcome of activation of DWSSCC through DWSO with support from UNICEF. To make the programme successful other concerned agencies especially, those represented in DWSSCC mobilised all their possible resources, which should be regarded as an example of co-ordinated approach.

*Wah Sunsari.....
A job well done!*

The Bandipur Episode

A grandiose programme was organised in Bandipur of Tanahu District to close the NSAW programme on the last day of National Sanitation Action Week. The attention of the programme was the presence of Deputy Speaker Mrs. Chitra Lekha Yadav who delivered thought-provoking speech before a huge mass of people.

This programme was organised to mark the closing day of NSAW. All districts based political leaders, government officers, social leaders and local inhabitants were keen to listen to the commitment of a national political leader about the need to prioritise hygiene and sanitation activities in national level.

A street drama was performed followed by folk dances together with song on sanitation which proved very attractive to the audience. Deputy Speaker handed over prizes to outstanding contributors in sanitation promotion at VDC/community level.



A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE OF COMMITTEMENT ON SANITATION PROMOTION

Mr. Namaste Lal Shrestha of UNICEF Nepal proved his high commitment on promotion of hygiene and sanitation by contributing a sum of Rs.100,000 in memory of his mothers name in Tanahu District. The amount will be established as a trust fund and interest will be used to reward the best sanitation and hygiene promoters. This was regarded as the first ever outstanding volunteer action by an individual in sanitation and hygiene area. This should be an encouraging example for others to come forward in joining hands to support the rural communities.

Congratulations!

NRCS Commitments

- DWSP/NRCS staff of Saptari and NRCS Chitwan made commitment that in order to motivate community people for constructing the latrine, they will provide certificate/appreciation and bucket with jug for latrine use up to this fiscal year.
- NRCS organised a three day long National Conference at Hetauda. There were more than 350 district chapters representatives from 70 districts. On the occasion of this great gathering, NRCS passed the regulation to promote latrine in each and every member's.

Great Support from Kumarwari VDC

In Nawalparasi Kumarawari VDC has contributed Rs.2,56,000 for public sanitation work and RWSSSP has contributed the same amount for the purpose. They have also made a commitment to build 460 toilets by the end of this fiscal year. Also interesting to note is the formulation of Women user's committee who will carry out different activities in the wards.

Historical Rally

In **Gorkha District** a huge rally was organised where more than 6000 people participated. This was the biggest rally in that district since the last 5- 6 years.

Candidate Commitment

Udayapur and Sunsari Districts have adopted resolution-requiring people to construct latrine to be eligible as a candidate for local level election. This is one of the innovative activities for latrine construction as per local norms.

Follow up

Regular follow up was done with the help of Mobile Phone for the first time to get all required information regarding NSAW activities from Districts.

5. Summary of Other Major Partners Support

5.1 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme (RWSSSP)

Focus districts: Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Palpa, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi & Nawalparasi
Non-focus districts: Parbat and Tanahu

Introduction:

RWSSSP has special emphasis to encourage the VDC and DDC to match their resources to construct water sealed latrine and improve the sanitary situation of their respective VDC and district. In this process, more than 60 VDCs in the Lumbini zone, have been implementing sanitation scheme.

Since this sanitation campaign was action week, RWSSSP focused all the efforts and activities to accelerate latrine construction work in sanitation schemes. To celebrate campaign, Rs 10,000 was provisioned to each district, specifically, for promotional activities.

Activities during campaign week:

Inauguration and Award Ceremonies: Asko Luukkainen, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Finland on 10th of Chaitra, 2057, inaugurated Sikhra, Environmental Sanitation Scheme of Sitapur VDC of Arhakhanchi district. Members of users committee, member of DDC and programme staffs were honoured with certificates for their outstanding performance to make the sanitation programme success. A 12 minutes video was also prepared of this programme and was shown on NTV on 27th March 2001.

Similarly Asko Luukkainen, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Finland on 25th March, 2001, inaugurated office building of users committee of Nayabelhani of Nawalparasi district. During the ceremony, VDC was honored with Rs 3000 cash and certificates for their outstanding contribution to improve the sanitary situation of VDC

1. Latrine Construction : Latrine construction is an essential component of sanitation programme of RWSSSP. Though, a fixed target was not set for action week, RWSSSP paid special attention to speed up the activities of latrine construction (which were already started according to annual work plan) during campaign week. According to Step-by-Step procedure of RWSSSP, the status of latrine is as follows;

- No. of latrine completed during sanitation action week campaign: **173** (Palpa: 150, Gulmi: 23)
- No. of latrine under construction (Implementation phase): **3947** (in 6 districts); to be completed by July 2001

➤ No of latrine in preparatory phase: 3657 (in 6 districts); to be completed by July 2002.

2. **Local Latrine Builders (LLB) Training:** To facilitate the latrine construction, just before and during sanitation campaign week, a total of LLBs were trained in different districts. The trained LLBs will provide technical assistance (as a mistri) to household and institutions for latrine construction. Concerned households and institutions will pay wages as per local rate, for their services. The LLBs trained by districts were;
 - Palpa: 19 from 10 VDCs
 - Arghakhanchi: 20 from 10 VDCs
 - Gulmi: 26 from 14 VDCs**Total: 65**
3. **Meeting of District Project Management Team (DPMT) :** RWSSSP has district Management Team (DPMT) in each working DDC. The DPMT is comprised of DDC Chairperson, LDO, DDC engineer, DE of DWSO and District Support Advisor. Meeting of DPMT was held in each district (including Parbat and Tanhu). For each district, DPMT decided different activities to be organised during campaign week. NGOs (in most districts) took the responsibility to launch the activities at district and village levels.
4. **Experience sharing and message dissemination through local newspapers and Radios :** Local leaders like VDC Chairperson, DDC Chairperson, Beneficiaries, programme people were interviewed by Radio Lumbini and their view was aired during the campaign week. People shared their experiences in latrine construction and expressed their commitment for continuation of sanitation programme.
5. **Street drama show:** In Arghakhanchi District, a street Drama was played by a NGO (Social Service Development Center, Nepal) during the campaign week in Sandhikaharkha.
6. **Folk Song competition :** In Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Nawalparasi, Gulmi and Kapilvastu districts, song competition was organised and prize was distributed to winners.
7. **Home visit :** Users Committee (constituted by all women) of sanitation scheme of Kumarvarti VDC, Nawalparasi visited all the wards and asked to household to clean their household surroundings. The committee as a penalty who does not follow the advice decided Rs.50.
8. **Distribution of IEC materials:** RWSSSP took a lead role to supply the materials to DWSO, DHO, DEO, WDO, NRCs, DDCs and NGOs in 6 districts of Lumbini Zone. In this process different platforms like schoolteachers training, DPWSS training in Rupandehi, DDC council in Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Arghakhanchi were utilised. Furthermore IEC materials were also distributed in Tanahu and Parbat districts.

9. **Video Preparation:** A 10 minute video documentary of inauguration of Sikhra Environmental Sanitation Package has been prepared for future screening.
10. **Reward and certificate distribution :** Reward (in the form of cash and kind) and certificates were distributed to individual, institutions and Users Committees for their outstanding contribution in latrine construction and other sanitation activities.

Commitment shown by different VDCs, DDCs and Schools:

- ❖ In previous sanitation campaign many VDCs had shown their commitment so the no. of sanitation schemes /VDCs are increased in programme areas. Gulmi can be taken as an example in this regard. Similarly, this campaign has also increased the commitment from different level.
- ❖ Valwad VDC of Kapilvastu has declared the year 2058 as Sanitation Campaign Year. The VDC has planned to launch latrine construction programme in all the wards during the year. In this connection the VDC will organise different campaign activities the whole year.
- ❖ Kapilvastu DDC has decided to develop some of the Ilakas and wards of Toulhawa municipality, as a Model in Sanitation. A sanitation steering committee was formed in the last sanitation awareness week to continue the sanitation activities in the district. Also, in this campaign, the same committee continued its responsibility to make the programme success.
- ❖ Rupandehi DDCs has decided to start radio programme soon, in which sanitation aspect will be given special attention. In this process, the DDCs has also decided to provide FM radio to all Ilaka members.
- ❖ Different schools have expressed their commitment to carry out sanitation activities as a regular and specific programme in their school. Many schools took part actively to launch campaign activities during sanitation campaign. For example Dibya Jyoti Sec. School, Chisapani, Maker-2 and Ramwapur Pri. School, Sunwal, Nawalparasi, Janata Sec. School, Aslewa, Gulmi organised different activities to promote improved sanitation.

5.2 Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)

Introduction

NEWAH is a non-governmental organization dedicated to helping poor communities obtain access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services. Since its inception in 1992 it has supported over 500,000 people or around 2.5% of the national population. NEWAH has recognized the need for hygiene promotion and sanitation as an integral component of water projects. Almost 19 thousand sanitary latrines have been constructed through out the country. Technology used is Single pit direct, Single pit offset and Double pit offset domestic latrines are constructed in the hills and terai projects in accordance with community choices. Other DDC environmental sanitation measures, such as drying racks, garbage disposal pits and proper waste facilities are also made available to water supply project beneficiaries.

ACTIVITIES DURING NSAW WEEK

- ◆ On behalf of the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action a letter with request to conduct sanitation letter were sent to all project sites requesting active participation during NSAW.
- ◆ According to the field report received **Syanja, Parbat, Baglung, Lamjung, Dhading, Dhanusa, Sindhuli, Nuwakot, Dailekh, Dang, Salyan, Surkhet, Bardiya, Baitadi, Darchula, Bojpur, Banke, Bajang, Baitadi, Darchula, Ilam, Udyapur, Saptari, Siraha** were actively participated in the NSAW programme.
- ◆ IEC materials like Poster, Brochures, Calendar etc, received from Department of Water Supply and Sewerage for this programme, were dispatched to all project sites.
- ◆ Various activities were performed in the districts in order to deliver message at the grassroot level; some of the major activities were Quiz contest, Song and Essay competition, Rally, Cleanliness activities, Postering and Prize distribution.
- ◆ **Latrine Construction:**

Total of 157 toilets have been constructed

Total of 238 toilets is under construction.

5.3. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB)

(As of May 15,2001)

Introduction

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board is operating four batches of schemes with the help of 116 SOs at various stages. Seventy-six schemes under Batch-I have completed the schemes cycle. Two hundred and six schemes under Batch-II are almost at the end of the implementation phase, 339 schemes under the Batch-III are completed development phase and now 317 schemes are in the implementation phase whereas the schemes under the Batch –IV are in pre-development stage.

Besides facilitating the water supply work, RWSSFDB also executes different software activities in the community. The project components are Community Mobilization and Organization, Non Formal Education, Women Technical Support Service, Health Hygiene and Sanitation Education construction of HH and institutional toilets, women participants, skill based training and other activities. Among those HSE programme is one of the basic components.

As a active member of the SCNSA, apart from the regular health and sanitation activities in the communities Fund Board started to give special attention in health and sanitation aspect of the rural community and organize various health and sanitation awareness programme with the help of SOs during the NSAW. Different types of HSE related posters, pamphleteers, video film, brochure, calendars and other materials were provided to conduct such types of activities. In this programme about 50-60 SOs were involved, even though reports have been received from only 15 SOs.

List of Sanitation and Hygiene Activities of the Organization during NSAW.

1. SO (BYC) : Baglung District

Programme: Sanitation Workshop, Promotion to built latrine, Door-door visit, Cleaning campaign, Rally, Sanitation monitoring and evaluation committee established.

Outputs: Introduction of sanitation week and sanitation committee established, Aware on household on environment sanitation.; Aware on importance, use of and maintain of toilet to make healthy home environment.

2. SO (ICC) : Ilam District

Programme: School sanitation programme, Rally, Cleaning Campaign, Postering, Pamphleting.

3. SO (ESC) : Chitwan District

Programme: School sanitation programme conducted on importance of bathing and nail clipping, Latrine construction committee established.

Output: Participants were made aware on importance of sanitation and latrine and *21 HH latrine construction started.*

4. SO (CTYC) :Baglung District

Programme: Mass meeting, Rally, Quiz contest, *Pan distribution*, postering and pamphleting, Door-door visit, Drama, VDC level mother group meeting,...

Output: School cleaning and focused on sanitation activities, *Toilet construction on 21 HH*, Sanitation message publicized in the community.

5. **SO (SWG)**
Programme: Cleaning programme, *Tree planting* in the water source, Toilet demonstration.
Output: Toilet construction work started, Source protection activities.
6. **SO (ICODEC) : Gulmi District**
Programme: Rally, Cleaning programme, Picture Demonstration of different types of latrine
7. **SO (RADAR): Parbat District**
Programme: Rally, Miking and Postering
Output: Rally in three different scheme areas too create awareness on the importance of sanitation.
8. **SO (RSN): Pyuthan District**
Programme: Rally of teachers, students and community group, Cleaning programme, and Women group discussion.
9. **SO (KYC): Parbat District**
Programme: Street Drama, Cleaning Campaign.
10. **SO (NRCS)**
Programme: Street drama, Rally, School sanitation programme, Song competition.
11. **SO (ENPHO): Lalitpur and Bhaktapur Districts**
Programme: Programme on water purifying test, Water quality test programme with FRC test kit, Use of Chlorine in water.
Output: Participants became aware of the testing kit, Students became familiar to use chlorine in the school and HH water tank.
12. **SO (NRCS): Parbat District**
Programme: Rally, Cleaning programme, Video film show, and Street drama.
13. **SO (IRDS): Sarlahi District**
Programme: Household cleaning, Rally of students, Personal sanitation (nail clipping, bathing, teeth cleaning), Postering, Pamphleting, Women group meeting.
Output: Awareness on personal sanitation.
14. **SO (NRCS): Kaski**
Programme: Rally, Mass meeting, Song competition, Postering, Pamphleting.
15. **SO (SAHARA): Jhapa District**
Programme: Rally, Village cleaning programme, VDC level workshop, **Pan and Juthelno distribution.**

5.4. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)

It was at the initiation of NRCS National Hqs the following activities were performed on this occasion;

- › 30th General Assembly of NRCS was held from 17-18 March 2001 in Makawanpur. On this occasion sanitation resolution was passed by the assembly
- › On behalf of the steering committee for national sanitation action a letter with request to conduct sanitation action week were sent to 75 NRCS district chapters and its project sites.
- › IEC materials like posters, brochures, calendar etc received from Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, DWSS for this purpose were sent to all the 75 districts and its project sites.
- › Field monitoring was performed in four districts (Jhapa, Chitawan, Parbat and Dhading) as a member of Steering Committee.
- › According to the field report received from **Kaski, Dhading, Parbat, Chitwan, Nuwakot, Humla, Dolakha, Jhapa, Saptari, Sarlahi, Morang, Nawalparasi, Rasuwa, Baitadi, Achham, Gorkha, Myagdi, Palpa and Sunsari** districts involved in the action week.

JUNIOR/YOUTH RED CROSS (JRC/RCY)

Nepal Red Cross Society has over the year grown in to the biggest humanitarian organisation in Nepal with its networking service centre existing in the form of district chapter level branches in each of 75 districts. Junior Red Cross is a youth wing of Nepal Red Cross Society. There are 696543 members in 3282 circles all over the country.

As an integral part of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), the Nepal Junior Red Cross (NJRC), was established on 5 March 1965. Junior Drinking Water Programme is one of the leading activities of NJRC. Drinking water scheme construction and sanitation activities have been taking place in this Programme since 1984 with the financial support of Japanese Red Cross Society. Those programmes are focusing on schools and school children and also nearby communities.

Sixteen JRC/RCY circles in 7 districts have been implementing child-to-child sanitation Programme and 7 JRC/RCY circles in 4 districts have been implementing Junior/Youth Red Cross Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme, through this Programme following activities were performed on occasion of NSAW.

a. Competition:

Sanitation related Poem, Song and essay competitions were organised by 10 JRC/RCY circles (child to child Programme schools) in 5 districts. The level of participation of the students was highly encouraging. Junior/Youth Red Cross Circles provided prizes to the winners.

b. Door to door visit, Postering and Pamphleting:

IEC materials such as letters, posters and pamphlets were distributed to the JRC/RCY circles and communities. The 25 JRC/RCY circles in 11 districts used these materials to disseminate the message of sanitation at the communities.

c. Street Dramas:

Street dramas performed by the Junior/Youth Red Cross circles in Dhading and Nuwakot. According to the district chapter report it was very effective in spreading the sanitation message.

d. District Level Conference in Dhading

Importance of Sanitation and District Level Co-ordination was duly explained through this conference organised by NRCS district chapter Dhading. All the district level Gos, NGOs and INGos including teacher were participated in this conference.

e. Video Show and Rally

Keeping in mind of its importance, the NSAW, Rally and Video show programme were organised in 11 JRC circles of 7 district chapters. It was very attractive tools to draw an attention of the general mass and create sanitation awareness in the communities.

f. Cleaning Campaign

15 JRC/RCY circles were organised cleanliness campaign in the communities.. JRC/RCY members, teachers, community leaders and women participated in the campaign. Road, Temples, Bus Parks, School, Pound, Tap Stand, Platform etc were cleaned at that occasion

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (DWSP)

Nepal Red Cross Society with the assistance of the Japanese Red Cross Society launched the DWSP in seven districts -Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Kaski, Surkhet, Shyangja and Tahanun on July 1993. But its origin dates back to 1983 when the NRCS implemented Primary HealthCare and Drinking Water Project in 12 districts viz Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Rupendehi, Banke, Bardiya, Kaski, Shyangja, Surkhet and Tanahun.

Up to three five year phases, from 1983 to 1998, the Program could provide safe drinking water to about 1350961 people which is more than six percent of total population of the country. Now the 4th Phase of DWSP, which covers five years from July 1998 to July 2003 is implementing in three hill Chitwan, Ilam, Panchthar and three terai Sarlahi, Saptari and Jhapa districts.

Sanitation Activities During NSAW

- The central level staff of the DWSP decided to allocate more budget on the sanitation campaign to lunch the next fiscal year NSAW in all programme districts more effectively. Side by side the Programme also decided to allocate more budget on cement for constructing more latrines and washing plate-forms in program VDCs in the next fiscal year 2058/59.
- The Programme Manager of DWSP visited Jhapa, Sarlahi, Saptari and Chitwan districts and organised meeting with different levels of staff, VDC members, RC Sub-chapter and User committee of DWSP to make the NSAW more successful.

Outcomes

Dangibari and Ghailadubba VDCs and DWSP of Jhapa district jointly committed that during the National Sanitation Month (Charitr 2057), any household who wants to construct the latrine, the Programme will provide the latrine set to them at the subsidise rate on the one hand, and on the other, the VDC will provide appreciation certificate with bucket and Jug for the latrine to them. Similarly Haripur VDC and DWSP of Sarlahi district also made a joint commitment that the vulnerable people who wants to build the latrine, the Programme will provide them the latrine at the subsidised rate on the other, the Haripur VDC will also provide them Rs. 200 as an incentive after monitoring the constructed latrine. The VDC will allocate the budget for this support for the time period - National sanitation week 2057 to Basisakh 2059.

- The user committees of Ghailadubba VDC of Jhapa district committed that each member of UC will construct the sanitary latrine in their household.

BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION PROGRAM

With the assistance of Unicef/Nepal and NRCS/DWSP, the seven District Chapters of NRCS Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Surkhet, Syangja, Morong and Sunsari districts are also implementing the basic health and sanitation since 1999.

Latrine Construction

A total of 232 private toilets have been constructed

A total of 316 private toilets are under construction.



5.5. Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (RWSP) Gorkha Welfare Scheme/Pokhara

INTRODUCTION

Gorkha Welfare has 60 ongoing projects on water supply and sanitation all over the country.

Sanitation Activities during NSAW

1. District: Kaski

Programme : Joined in sanitation cleaning campaign in bus stand in Prithivi chowk, Pokhara

Outcome : No change in sanitation condition of bus stand.

- Mothers group, Sahara Yuwa Club of bus stand area are not informed and involved in this campaign.
- No follow up action.

2. District: Syanja

Project: Dwarekuna, Bayale, Mulbari

Programme: Motivation and awareness creation on water and sanitation week

Outcome:

- WSMC/Community showed interest on NSAW
- The poster of Yamaraj (the god of death in action) was effective
- Community interested to read the poster message.

3. District: Syanja

Project: Suryodaya, Ghante

Programme: Started School Sanitation Programme

Outcome: School teachers and students liked the programme, student identified their school sanitation problems.

4. District: Ramechap

Project: Thinkepu

Programme: Motivation and awareness on water and sanitation week

5. District: Ramechap

Programme: Started School Sanitation Programme

Outcome:

- Schoolteacher and student liked the programme.
- Student identified their school sanitation problem

5.6. Other Organisations

In addition to the agencies described above many other Line-agencies, NGOs/INGOs and Organisations, who supported NSAW as a member of NSC. The following is a brief listing of them:

- **Department of Health**

The MOH plays a crucial role in sanitation and hygiene sector through its offices at the Central, Regional, District, Village and Ward levels. DOH played a great role to promote sanitation and hygiene through different media and channel especially Radio and TV.

- **Ministry of Local Development**

The Integrated Rural Development Projects under the MOD has some water supply and sanitation components. CDO/LDO input was very good in some districts.

- **Ministry of Education**

The MOE, includes health education in school curricula, and its teachers force that potentially could act as important agents of change in **hygiene in schools and communities. During the NSAW in many places group of teacher and student actively participated in rally and other related activities.**

- **Ministry of Women, Child and Social Welfare**

The MOWCSW focuses on women's issues through its Women in Development program. Sanitation and hygiene are focused in their activities.

- **Association of District Development Committees of Nepal (ADDCN)**

Many districts DDC played a lead role and expressed a lot of interest on sanitation, which is counted as a role model in NSAW.

- **National Association of VDCs in Nepal (NAVIN)**

Since its establishment NAVIN has been playing an important role in promoting decentralisation of local bodies and local institutions. It has shown its commitment for the improvement of sanitation for which different types of activities and declarations have been made in 23 VDCs. In addition, it developed wall calendar also developed to distribute VDCs in NSAW programme activities.

- **World Health Organisation (WHO)**

At the national level, the WHO engages itself in issues related to policy & guideline support on environmental sanitation. WHO supported central level programme activities especially on World Water Day & NSAW related IEC materials, advocacy and communication.

- **Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)**

NEFEJ undertakes various programmes overarching a multitude of activities to try to effect positive changes in the environmental field and other social areas, including sanitation with the financial support of UNICEF. During NSAW, a radio program was organised and support was extended to develop IEC materials.

- **Nepal Teachers Association and Nepal Rastriya Shikshak Sangthan**

These organisations are affiliated according to political ideologies. Thousands of schoolteachers are its members. These two organisations have big number of teachers as their member. A joint request was given to all teachers to participate actively in NSAW through radio.

- **Nepal Scouts**

Nepal Scouts participated as a in most parts of the country. It mobilises the support of the students in social services. The organisation has started taking interest in sanitation activities and organised rally in some of the districts.

- **HELVETAS (Swiss)**

HELVETAS provides assistance for integrated sanitation activities with emphasis on behavioural aspects and improved sanitation habits in selected VDCs in Western region. HELVETAS input in the Mid Western region was very effective in community level activities during the NSAW.

- **GTZ/UDLE (Germany)**

Urban Development through Local Efforts Programme (udle) provides technical support to educate and activate municipal residents of both genders and different age groups to practice environmentally safe waste handling with special emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, composting and appropriate waster disposal. UDLE works through the municipalities with community groups, non-governmental organisations, schools, business groups and other relevant change agents.

- **CARE/Nepal**

In selected remote districts, it provides assistance for community infrastructure development including household and individual latrines. This time they focused in Kanchanpur, Bhajang and Achham districts.

- **CECI (Canadian)**

Development activities, including the sanitation programme are launched by this organisation. CECI has done extensive work in Jumla especially latrine promotion.

6. Strengths and Weaknesses of the NSAW Programme Activities

Strengths of the Programme

- ☺ National Sanitation Action Week has been instrumental in creating awareness among political institutions such as DDC, VDC and many other social sectors.
- ☺ Emphasis on the construction of latrines as one of the key indicators for better sanitation has resulted in motivating people at community level to adopt better sanitary facilities. Commitment from NAVIN like organisation is to be seen as the backbone of future success.
- ☺ All stakeholders' and partners' joint effort and their commitments have been upgraded during this NSAW programme. This was seen from the active participation of members in the steering committee and activation of DDCs and VDCs in many districts.
- ☺ Local NGOs in different districts have been activated which has been very effective for the success of the programme activities.
- ☺ All district based office staffs were mobilised up to its maximum that helped to establish DWSOs as the lead agency on sanitation and hygiene.
- ☺ Many of the DWSSCC were brought into the streamline, which was effective in preparing plan of action at district level and monitoring.
- ☺ NSAW has been successful in generating commitment from political entities in the form of cash donation and allocation of financial resources for the sanitation promotional activities.
- ☺ The Hierarchical Approach (Central Level, Regional Level, District Level, VDC/Community Level) support adopted in observing the NSAW programme has been effective in all respects.
- ☺ The NSAW advocacy and social mobilisation through Radio, TV and Newspaper etc designed and implemented to cover the urban as well as rural communities for raising the awareness was found to be very effective.

Weaknesses of the Programme

- ⊖ There was some reservation that nominal representation of Regional and District offices was made in the SCNSA, due to which the feedback required for policy formulation and action plan was not obtained up to the required level.
- ⊖ Financial support provided to districts proved inadequate due to which activities could not be effectively implemented, as envisaged.
- ⊖ Irrespective of constant emphasis on better co-ordination among the stakeholders and partners, duplication of activities created confusion and diluted the programme intensity.
- ⊖ IEC materials were prototype for all districts and were not made available in time due to the weak of carrier services.
- ⊖ Due to many reasons, the programme activities were focused mostly on District Headquarters, so the message could not be delivered to rural communities as anticipated.
- ⊖ The NSAW has not been systematised with any follow up activities.

6. Recommendations

Effectiveness of the programme mainly depends upon the strategies and implementation procedures based on the improvements made through learning by doing process. So this year's programme weakness have to be well understood by all and minimised in future.

- ☞ **The National Sanitation Week Programme has to be launched at least one week before or few weeks after the World Water Day (22nd March)** in order to make the presence of district level staffs in the districts for their active participation in the week-long programme.
- ☞ As the NSAW programme is aimed to continue for some years, it would be worthwhile to develop the **detail plan of action calendar & strategies** to be followed in future.
- ☞ It would be effective to use popular figures e.g. **cinema actors/ actresses, players for advocacy and the social mobilisation** in sanitation promotion.
- ☞ The NSAW programme **should be focused more on schools** in order to bring manifold impact to the children and to the community through them. More appropriate and realistic approach like SSHE guideline has to be revised/used to cover as many as schools.
- ☞ Besides provision of software activities, it is recommended that in the following years, arrangements have to be made to provide **revolving funds** to VDCs to support the provision of hardware components like pan, slab, ring pipe etc.
- ☞ Certain institutions and individuals should be **honoured/rewarded** at all levels for their outstanding work in sanitation programme. It can be organised as a part of sanitation week or can be included in World Water Day.
- ☞ The concept of "**Perma**" which describes the local tradition of exchanging help among the neighbours has to be promoted more intensively in construction of sanitary facilities as per local situation.
- ☞ The Central Bureau of Statistics has to be requested to collect the data and information on construction and use of latrines, its type during the **national population census**, which is done every ten years.
- ☞ **Some pilot districts from each geographic region have to be selected** and through continuous discussion with partners and stakeholders at the district level, detail plan of action need to be developed.
- ☞ **Financial resource** is one of the means that is essential to make the programme effective. So from whichever sources, there should be sufficient budget allocated to carry out different activities. For example, the possibility of utilising the DDCs/VDCs/ HMG fund cannot be ignored.
- ☞ For the specific NSAW programme, some more **innovative and appropriate IEC materials** could be developed in all levels and necessary arrangement has to be made to despatch them.

The National Sanitation Week Programme has to be observed every year with a specific "SLOGAN" that will give a clear message to the target group/community and reinforce the week-long programme objectives.



नव वर्ष २०५८ को हादिक मङ्गलमय शुभकामना



विद्युत् २०५८ Apr/May-2001

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ज्येष्ठ २०५८ May/June-2001

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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२४	२५	२६	२७	२८	२९
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असार २०५८ June/July-2001

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शरद २०५८ July/Aug-2001

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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शुद्ध २०५८ Aug/Sept-2001

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असोज २०५८ Sept/Oct-2001

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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कार्तिक २०५८ Oct/Nov-2001

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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मंसिर २०५८ Nov/Dec-2001

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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पुष २०५८ Dec/Jan-2001/02

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मङ्सिर २०५८ Jan/Feb-2002

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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फाल्गुण २०५८ Feb/Mar-2002

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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चैत्र २०५८ Mar/Apr-2002

सोमवार MON	मंगलवार TUE	बुधवार WED	गुरुवार THU	शुक्रवार FRI	शनिवार SAT
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8. Conclusion

The NSAW observed from 22nd March with initiation of SCNSA in partnership with respective Government, Non-government, Donors and other concerned Organisations, has brought some concrete results in terms of action oriented activities in the promotion of initiation/construction of latrines in the community level. In comparison to the previous year's programme this weeklong event has been successful in imparting positive impacts at national and local levels. The commitments from DDCs, VDCs and many other NGOs in this regard is highly appreciable. However certain weaknesses were still observed, the removal of which could bring even more remarkable results.

Majority of the partners and stakeholders has shown deep conviction that this type of nationwide programme has to be continued in future as well. All partners and stakeholders have to be taken into confidence at every stage starting from planning to the implementation, monitoring and follow up activities.

The vulnerability of children being affected by poor hygiene and sanitation in a country like Nepal has to be well addressed at all levels. Proper measures and efforts have to be made to guarantee for the child survival, growth and development. For this, change in traditional behaviours and a practice prevailing in the society has to be changed for better sanitary environment. Women are the focal actors in the family and society for the establishment of better environment in the family. The programme activities should be directed towards addressing these issues at the grass root level.

The problem associated with financial constraint has to be resolved and sufficient budget allocation has to be made for all activities. Government of Nepal commitments as indicated in the National Sanitation Policy and Five-Year plan of action has to be put into reality. From the experience it can be concluded that better understanding of the inside of complexities associated with the socio-economic behaviours of the communities and reciprocally adopting a holistic approach by all together are crucial for the success of the programme.

Development of the documentation that covers major events on the success of the NSAW has to be regarded as a follow up activity in the sense that the presentation will be catalytic in advocating and creating general awareness among the programme implementers and people. For this arrangements have to be made to enable all DWSOs or other agencies carefully study and publicize the documentation to as many people as possible at the grass roots level.

Last but not the least, the NSAW programme should get full support from all sectors of the society and donors therefore, a continuous effort has to be made by the major actors in this field.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 9.1

List of Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action Members

SN	Organisation	Phone	Contact person
1.	Ministry of Physical Planning & Works	226051	Mr. Bidhan Ratna Yami
2.	Ministry of Health	262468	Mr. Benu Karki
3.	Ministry of Local Development	544403	Mr. Anand Dhakal
4.	Ministry of Child, Women & Social Welfare	241465	Ms. Santi Basnet
5.	Ministry of Education	418780	Mr. Nagesh Chandra Sharma
6.	DWSS		Mr. Dhurba Bahadur Shrestha/Mr. I .M Tamrakar/Mr. G. P. Shrestha/Mr. NK. Mishra
7.	UNICEF Nepal	523200	Mr. Hans Spruijt Mr. N.L. Shrestha
8.	NEFEJ	261991	Mr. Murari Shivakoti
9.	NAVIN	493282	Mr. Ramesh Dhamala
10.	ADDCN	524718	Mr. Shyam Bhurtel
11.	Nepal Teachers Association	435217	
12.	Nepal Teachers Organisation	527581	Mr. Madhav pd.Adhikari
13.	NRCS	272761	Mr. Tirtha Raj Onta Ms. Tara Bhattari
14.	NEWAH	418248	Mr .Umesh Pandey Ms. Renuka Rai
15.	RWSSFBD	414529	Mr. Raj Babu Shrestha
16.	WHO	EX.118	Mr. Sharad Adhikari
17.	CARE-Nepal	522143	Mr. Drona Koirala
18.	CECI	414430	Mr. Yoga Katuwal
19.	Municipality Association of Nepal	540708	Mr. Rajendra Khadaka
20.	HELVETAS	524950	Mr. Adhir Sharma
21.	NEPAL SCOUT	419001	Mr. Ananda Khatiwada
22.	GTZ/UDLE	262106	Mr. Laxman Rajbhanri
23.	RWSSP/FINNIDA	40782	Ms. Kalawati Pokhrel

Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action

National Sanitation Action Week

22-28 March, 2001

The main theme of the letter of Steering Committee for National Sanitation action is given below:

Due to lack of facilities and awareness among the people, sanitation seems to be lowest in Nepal compared to other countries. Each year this unhealthy situation contributes to 10 million episodes of diarrhoea among children under five and death of approximately 28,000 thousand children. Therefore in order to overcome this situation different policies and plan have been organised in central level. In this context, different organisations connected in one way or the another with the sanitation sector organised the first ever National Sanitation Awareness Campaign (18-24 June, 2000) with the objective to bring awareness among the rural masses.

In November 2000, a National Sanitation Communication Strategy Workshop was held to define National Sanitation Campaign, and in order to spur the sanitation coverage in an effective manner, decided to launch National Sanitation Action Week (22-28 March, 2001) as a part of it.

The goal of 2001 Sanitation Action Week is to motivate families to construct sanitary latrines and to adopt sanitary practices. In this context, the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action has decided to create awareness and seek commitment from concerned organisation. They have also been asked to motivate their employees, representatives and volunteers to maintain sanitation both at the individual and family level with a view to intensifying awareness in the sanitation sector further. For this purpose, different program detail has been prepared in Central, Regional, District and VDC/Municipality Levels.

Community/VDC Level

Mobilise the local people at VDC/Municipality level and work as a role model to promote latrine and other sanitation and hygiene related issues.

S. N	Activities	Date	Bud.	Responsibility	Remarks
1.	Formation/activities of VDC/SC/ECBO at VDC level	By March 1 st week	-	DWSO, VDC, NGO Etc	
2.	Orientation/Meeting of the Target Audience (committee/groups etc.)	March 22		Do	Concerned organisation will provide the budget if necessary
3.	School, VDC, Ilaka, District level competition (cultural programme, poem, essay, quiz, art etc.)	March 22-28		Do	do
4.	Street drama	do		Do	do
5.	Use of Meena communication package Video/Audio/Poster/ Logo etc.	do		Do	Material will be provided by UNICEF in intensive districts only
6.	Door to door visit	do		Do	All the VDC level volunteers will be used
7.	Demonstration of latrines	do		Do	Concerned organisation will provide the budget
8.	Construction of latrine by households/community	do		Do	Concerned household will bear the cost
9.	Use of SSHE children groups	do		Districts SC/ School	This will be handled by child clubs/ Teachers
10.	Use of all local level media and channels a) Government staff & Volunteers b) NGOs/Groups (Ex. Army, students, Farmers, mothers etc c) Local authorities/Groups-political/religious/social leaders etc.	do		All concerned organisation	This will be done as per the local situation and available media and channels
11.	Use of self monitoring/rep/evaluation systems.	Last week March		Do	Format will be distributed to all the VDCs.

District Level

The action week will be focused on 30 districts intensively and other 45 districts non-intensively as per the steering committee decision in consultation with field colleagues.

S. N	Activities	Date	Budget	Responsibility	Remarks
1.	Activation and holding of meeting DWSSCC	2 nd week of March		DWSO	DWSO will use the Govt. or UNICEF budget
2.	Procession at district headquarters	March 28		All concerned district level line-agencies & organisation	Materials will be provided by ESS/ DWSS/SC
3.	Cleaning campaign of the local public places	March 22		Municipalities/ VDCs and concerned line agencies/organisation	Local materials need to be collected by municipalities/ VDCs
4.	Provide support to users committee, sanitation committee etc.	March 22-28		DWSO/VDC/ NGOs etc	Materials will be provided by ESS/ DWSS/ SC
5.	VDCs/Ucs/SCs orientation meeting	do		VDC/NGO/ DWSO	This will be done jointly
6.	Districts level competition activities e.g. Quiz, art, dohari song, essay, talent show etc.	March 22-28		DWSO/NGO/ Schools	Resources will be collected locally by organisations
7.	Develop and use of local materials	March 22-28		do	do
8.	Use of District level media and channels	do		All concerned agencies/org- anisation	do
9.	Tap district level meetings/workshop etc	do		do	All the agencies have to share info

Regional Level

Regional level activities will be done to support district and VDC level activities as a joint effort of all concerned stakeholders.

S. N	Activities	Date	Budget	Responsibility	Remark
1	Formation of regional co-ordination committee	March 2 nd week		RD/DWSS	
2	Commitment for the action from different stakeholders	do		RD/DWSS	
3	Press conference for sanitation awareness and commitment	March 22-28		NEFEJ	SC will provide budget
4	Special programme on sanitation through Radio, TV, Newspaper etc.	do		All concerned agencies	Concerned agencies will provide budget
5	Regional level meeting for orientation of stakeholder/on sanitation action week	do		RD/DWSS	SC will provide budget
6	Support to districts for action	do		All concerned	Materials will be provided by concerned
7	Monitoring and reporting in district level activities	do		RD/DWSS	Concerned agencies will provide budget
8	Regional level competition if possible	do		All concerned	Concerned agencies will provide budget

Central Level

This is a joint effort initiation. All government concerned line agencies, NGOs and local authorities will be used for action to support regional, district and VDC level activities.

S. N	Activities	Date	Budget	Responsibility	Remarks
1	Steering committee meeting/formation of task force	Jan, Feb, March		ESS/DWSS/SC	
2	Commitment for the action from different stakeholders	Jan and Feb		All concerned line-agencies/organisation	
3	Preparation of letter pad/poster, brochure/calendar/materials	Jan and Feb		Task force/SC	WHO/UNICEF Fund?
4	National meeting/conference on Action Week and commitment	March 23		Task force/SC	do
5	Press conference for sanitation awareness and commitment	March 23		NEFEJ/TF?SC MESECA	UNICEF Fund?
6	Special program on sanitation through radio, TV/Cable, Newspaper etc	March 22-28		NEFEJ/Task Force/SC MESECA	do
7	Special National level open programme activities on sanitation/hygiene	March 22-28		Task Force/SC MESECA	do
8	Orientation to Regional level Main Partners	do		RD/RCC	Fund from all concerned
9	Support to districts & regions for action	do		Task Force/SC	Materials will be provided by concerned
10	Monitoring and reporting regional & district level activities	do		RD/RCC	Fund from all concerned agencies/organisations
11	National level school students song/poem competition			MECSECA/Task Force	UNICEF fund?
12	Study visit to learn lesson in Myanmar	Feb. 3 rd week		UNICEF	DWSS & some SC members will participate

Annex 9.3.

List of the participants of Partners' Meeting

Government Line Agencies

- Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
- Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Local Development
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Population and Environment
- Melamchi Water Supply Development Board
- Ministry of Women, Child and Social Welfare
- Nepal Water Supply Corporation
- Association of District Development Community of Nepal
- National Association of Village Development Community in Nepal

International Organisation

- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme (FINNIDA)
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
- Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (Gorkha Welfare)
- United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
- HELVETAS (SWISS)
- GTZ/UDLE (Germany)
- CARE/NEPAL
- CECI/Nepal (Canada)
- United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

Local NGOs

- Nepal Water for Health
- Nepal Red Cross Society
- Nepal Teachers Association
- Nepal Rastriya Shikashak Sangathan
- Media for Study of Environment and Child Awareness Nepal (MESECA)
- Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalist (NEFEJ)
- Nepal Scouts
- Environment and Public Health Organisation

Newspapers

S.N	Name of the paper	Day	Date
1	Himalayan Times	Wednesday & Saturday	8 th /18 th Chaitra
2	Kantipur Daily	Saturday	18 th Chaitra
3	Space Times	Friday	17 th Chaitra
4	Nepal Samacharpatra	Wednesday	8 th /18 th Chaitra
5	Ghatana ra Bichar	Wednesday	8 th Chaitra
6	The Kathmandu Post	Wednesday	21 st March
7	City Times	Wednesday	18 th Chaitra

Note: There are so many other newspapers, which were published before, during and after NSAW.

Five-year sanitation campaign to be launched

संसारको पानीको दूषण रोग फैलाउने मुख्य कारण हो। यसैले स्वास्थ्य विभागले पाँच वर्षे स्वच्छता अभियानको शुभारम्भ गर्ने भएको छ।

स्वच्छता अभियानको अन्तर्गतमा नगरपालिका, गाउँपालिका, कृषकसंघ, विद्यालय, सरकारी कार्यालय, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, आदिमा स्वच्छता अभियानको शुभारम्भ गर्ने गरिनेछ।

स्वच्छता अभियानको अन्तर्गतमा नगरपालिका, गाउँपालिका, कृषकसंघ, विद्यालय, सरकारी कार्यालय, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, आदिमा स्वच्छता अभियानको शुभारम्भ गर्ने गरिनेछ।

Safe water for health emphasized

स्वच्छता अभियानको अन्तर्गतमा नगरपालिका, गाउँपालिका, कृषकसंघ, विद्यालय, सरकारी कार्यालय, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, आदिमा स्वच्छता अभियानको शुभारम्भ गर्ने गरिनेछ।

सिद्धि टाइम्स बुधबार, चैत १८, २०७३

सरसफाइको अभावले विश्वमा प्रत्येक दिन ७७ जनाको मृत्यु

संसारको पानीको दूषण रोग फैलाउने मुख्य कारण हो। यसैले स्वास्थ्य विभागले पाँच वर्षे स्वच्छता अभियानको शुभारम्भ गर्ने भएको छ।

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म' भन्ने भावना न्यान आग्रह विभिन्न कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न यतिसेफ र जिविसबीच सम्झौता

स्वच्छता अभियानको अन्तर्गतमा नगरपालिका, गाउँपालिका, कृषकसंघ, विद्यालय, सरकारी कार्यालय, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, आदिमा स्वच्छता अभियानको शुभारम्भ गर्ने गरिनेछ।



Minister of State for Physical Planning and Works Suresh Malla at a press meet organised on the eve of the World Water Day in Kathmandu, Tuesday.

List of the Central Monitoring Team

S. N	Name of the Observer	the Organisation	Districts
1.	Sohan Sundar Shrestha	DWSS	Kathmandu
2	Gautam Prasad Shrestha	DWSS	Kaski/Dadeldhura
3	Ishwar Man Tamraker	DWSS	Baglung
4	Nawal K Mishra	DWSS	Sarlahi/Parsa
5	Ram lal Tuladhar	DWSS	Makwanpur
6	Kamal Adhikari	DWSS	Dang
7	Nam Rehaj Khatri	DWSS	Lalitpur
8	Meena Thapa	DWSS	Kathmandu
9	Ram Kishore Mishra	DWSS	Saralahi/Parsa
10	Kamal Raj Sharma	DWSS	Tanahu/Nawalparasi
11	Shuva Kumar Dhal	DWSS	KTM Valley
12	Bishnu Laxmi Shrestha	DWSS	Parbat
13	Syam Prasad Khatiwada	DWSS	Mahottari/Dhanusa
14	Jit narayan Gopali	UNICEF	Udayapur/Sunsari
15	Rajendra Shrestha	UNICEF	Sunsari/Kavre
16	Hans Spruijt	UNICEF	Kavre
17	Rosie Chitrakar	UNICEF	Kavre
18	Archana Neupane	UNICEF	Parbat/Tanahu
19	Jorgan Haldorsen	UNICEF	Kapilvastu/Dang
20	Madhav Pahadi	UNICEF	Kapilvastu/Dang
21	Darryl Jackson	UNICEF	Surkhet
22	Namaste Lal Shrestha	UNICEF	Nawalparasi/Tanahu
23	Umesh pandey	NEWAH	Syangja/Tan/kaski
24	Pitambar Bhatarai	MESECA	Baglung/Parbat
25	Tara Bhatarai	NRCS	Jhapa
26	Mukti Pokharel	NRCS	Chitwan
27	Madhav Prasad Marahata	NNTA	Morang
28	Ram Sharan Simkhada	NGO Federation	Palpa/Syan/Rupan
29	Amala Devi Bajracharya	ENAPHC	Lalitpur
30	Risikesh Deep	MESECA	Tanahu
31	Rasmi Paudyal	ADB	KTM valley
32	Ramesh Dhamala	NAVIN	Jhapa
33	Anita Bista	MESECA	Nawalparasi
34	Kapila Giri	MESECA	Nawalparasi
35	Jagadish Bhatarai	NRCS	Dhading
36	Kalawati Pokhrel	FINNIDA	Kapil/Rupen/Agra

Roles and Responsibilities of Central Level Monitoring Team for National Sanitation Action Week Campaign

(22-28 March, 2001)

1. Brief campaign objectives and central level activities to district colleagues for information.
2. Visit district headquarters and discuss with concerned line agencies (DDC Chairperson, District Engineer (DWSO), District Education Officer, and Local Development Officer, DPHO/WDU/URCS/UNICEF/DFO/NGOs/INGOs etc).
3. Participate/ observe district, VDC/community level campaign activities.
4. Participate in DWSSCC meeting or call a follow up meeting for campaign activities with concerned organisation members.
5. Provide technical support and IEC materials if needed in the district and VDC and communities (Campaign Poster, Brochure, Letter, Pad and Meena Cassette/Song Booklet / Handwashing and latrine poster)
6. Co-ordinate, communicates and support to districts for the National Sanitation Campaign related issued as steering committee member.
7. Collect meeting minutes and the list of activities provided by different organisations in the district, VDC and Community levels.
8. Submit filled up monitoring & evaluation format and information collected from the field to ESS/DWSS speedily.
9. Support other NSAW related issues.
10. Request DWSO & other organisations to prepare report after completion of NSAW.

Annex 9.7

**Monitoring and Evaluation from
For
National Sanitation Action Week Campaign**

(22-28 March, 2001)

Name :
Designation :
Organisation:
District :

S.N	Activities	Level District/VDC/ Community	Target Audience	Achievement (latrine)	Remarks

Overall Evaluation of the Sanitation Programme

1. Strengths of the programme:

2. Weakness of the programme (If any):

3. Lesson learned (If any Special):

NATIONAL SANITATION ACTION WEEK

(22-28 MARCH, 2001)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FORM

Name of the Organisation:

District:

VDC

S.No	Program Activities	Date	No.of Participants	Outcome	Remarks

Name

Position

Signature

Annex 9.8

S.N	District	Region	Latrine Coverage		Old
			Newly built	Initiated	
1	Solukhumbu	E	15	100	384
2	Okhaldhunga	E	10	100	766
3	Siraha	E	5	50	214
4	Saptari	E	117	200	208
5	Udayapur	E	70	200	1167
6	Khotang	E	4	200	871
7	Bhojpur	E	38	100	571
8	Sankhuwasabha	E	6	100	578
9	Sunsari	E	600	500	1103
10	Dhankuta	E	200	200	419
11	Morang	E	42	450	1257
12	Taplejung	E	5	100	873
13	Panchthar	E	253	300	876
14	Ilam	E	32	200	903
15	Jhapa	E	270	450	3624
16	Terathum	E	12	100	659
		Total	1679	3350	-
17	Rasuwa	C	104	634	1800
18	Dhading	C	36	36	36
19	Chitwan	C	32	10	32
20	Parsa	C	150	200	-
21	Bara	C	5	25	-
22	Lalitpur	C	8	20	-
23	Kathmandu	C	300	327	-
24	Bhaktapur	C	5	25	-
25	Kavre	C	5	100	-
26	Sindhupalchok	C	5	50	-
27	Dolakha	C	24	24	24
28	Ramechhap	C	90	450	1153
29	Sindhuli	C	170	150	365
30	Mohatari	C	5	25	-
31	Dhanusa	C	6	150	-
32	Sarlahi	C	44	100	-
33	Nuwakot	C	24	24	24
34	Makwanpur	C	500	295	500
35	Rautahat	C	15	20	-
		Total	1528	2665	-
36	Mustang	W	1	10	-
37	Manag	W	20	40	-
38	Gorkha	W	352	500	333
39	Myagdi	W	59	350	-
40	Kaski	W	482	418	-
41	Lamjung	W	1	100	-

42 Baglung	W	4000	6000	8792
43 Parbat	W	1000	1000	189
44 Syanja	W	96	184	-
45 Tanahu	W	400	500	-
46 Gulmi	W	28	500	1125
47 Palpa	W	200	1200	-
48 Nawalparasi	W	1090	1310	6000
49 Kapilvastu	W	799	400	805
50 Rupendehi	W	500	500	-
51 Agrakanchi	W	300	400	1332
Total		9328	13412	-
52 Humla	M-W	305	200	260
53 Mugu	M-W	131	20	490
54 Dolpa	M-W	20	20	50
55 Jumla	M-W	34	76	743
56 Kalikot	M-W	5	5	-
57 Jajarkot	M-W	30	15	400
58 Rukum	M-W	8	25	35
59 Dailekh	M-W	69	274	-
60 Surkhet	M-W	12	36	4668
61 Salyan	M-W	80	60	900
62 Rolpa	M-W	70	75	60
63 Pyuthan	M-W	30	25	441
64 Bardiya	M-W	10	50	-
65 Banke	M-W	542	129	1527
66 Dang	M-W	10	14	14132
Total		1356	1024	-
67 Darchula	F-W	100	100	813
68 Bajhang	F-W	70	150	336
69 Bajura	F-W	95	100	876
70 Doti	F-W	30	40	349
71 Achham	F-W	573	427	738
72 Dadeldhura	F-W	270	750	1369
73 Kanchanpur	F-W	25	139	166
74 Baitadi		25	100	598
75 Kailali	F-W	550	500	1208
Sub-Total		1738	2306	-
TOTAL		15,629	22,757	

TOTAL CONSTRUCTED/INITIATED LATRINES = 38,386

Annex 9.9

Material Distribution Chart

1) Pocket Calendar	-60,000 copies (Target Groups)					
2) Brochure	-30,000 copies (Teachers, VDC, UC & Front Line Workers)					
3) Latrine Poster	-40,000 (Community)					
4) Poster Calendar	-30,000 (Target Groups)					
5) Bhite Patrika (Wall Magazine)	-10,000(VDC)					
6) MEENA Latrine Poster	-10,000 (Schools and Front Line Workers)					
a) UNICEF, FINNID and DWSS Intensive District (30)						
1)1000	2)700	3)700	4)700	5)150	6)200	
b). Terai District & Agencies Support Districts (25)						
1)550	2)300	3)300	4)300	5)100	6)150	
c). Hill District & Mountain Support District (25)						
1)250	2)250	3)250	4)150	5)100	6)100	
d). Others (NRCS, Fund Board, NEWAH and RDs)						
NRCS						
1)1500	2)1500	3)1500	4)1500	6)100		
Found Board						
1)4000	2)4000	3)4000	4)4000			
NEWAH						
1)1500	2)1500	3)1500	4)1500			
RDs						
1)500	2)500	3)500	4)500	for each RD		

World Water Day-22 March 2001

"WATER AND HEALTH"

"Five year National Sanitation Campaign"

and

"National Sanitation Action Week"

Venue : Blue Star

Inaugural Session 10.00-11.30 Hours

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 10.00-10.05 | Welcome address by Mr. Sohan Sundar Shrestha DG. Department of Water Supply and Sewerage. |
| 10.05-10.20 | - Inauguration of World Water Day
-Launching of Five Year Action Plan on Environmental Sanitation Promotion.
- Inauguration speech by chief guest Honourable Minister for Physical Planning and Works, Mr. Mahanta Thakur. |
| 10.20-10.35 | Opening at Five year National Sanitation Campaign National Sanitation Action Week and Opening Remark by the Honourable Sate Minister for Physical Planning and Works Mr. Suresh Malla. |
| 10.35-10.40 | Commitment by NAVIN on National Sanitation Action Week. |
| 10.40-10.50 | Key address by Dr. Klaus Wagner, WHO Representative to Nepal. |
| 10.45-10.50 | Key address by Mr. Steward Mcnab, UNICEF Representative to Nepal |
| 10.50-11.0 | Chairperson's Remark by the Honourable Deputy Speaker of the House of Representative Mrs. Chitralekha Yadav. |
| 11.00-11.05 | Vote of Thanks- DDG Mr. IM Tamrakar |
| 11.05-11.30 | Refreshment |

11.30-1.0

Briefing on session

Chairperson

Mr. Tritha Raj Onta

- Five Year National Sanitation Campaign (2001-2005) and National Sanitation Action Week
Mr. Mishra
- Water/Quality
Mr. Chitrakar and Mr. Neku
- Citizens Report
Mr. Shivakoti
- Vision 2001/IGUACU Action Plan
Mr. Pandey
- Water, Health and sanitation
Mr. Ranjitkar

Chairperson Remarks

13.00-14.30

Launch Break and Display of Water, Sanitation and Health related materials, innovative design, and field test kites etc.

14.30-17.0

Technical papers presentation/experience sharing & discussion and closing session

Chairperson

Mr. Shiva Nath Sharma

Technical Paper 1

Principle of Water & Health Engineering

Mr. J.A.Speets

Technical Paper 2

Scenario of Arsenic Contamination in Ground Water of Nepal

Mr. N. Tandukar

Technical Paper 3

Water Sanitation Status in Larak VDC, Gorkha, and a case study

Mr. R.K Deep

Technical Paper 4

Development strategy for improving latrine coverage

Mr. D.R.Bajracharya

Technical Paper 5

Study on water Fluoride level of Bottled water in Nepal

Dr. R.M.Shrestha

Experience Sharing/Video

Mr. NL.Shrestha

Chairperson Remarks/Closing

Annex 9.11.

References

1. Nepal State of Sanitation Report, DWSS/UNICEF 1999/2000
2. National Sanitation Policy, ESS/DWSS 2000
3. The Ninth Plan of HMG/N, 1997
4. Report on National Sanitation Awareness Week, DWSS/UNICEF 2000
5. Five-Year Action Plan on Environmental Sanitation Promotion, ESS/DWSS 2000
6. Monitoring Formats by DWSOs

चर्पीको प्रयोग गरिसकेपछि र खानेकुरा खानु अगाडि
साबुन पानीले हात धोएर भाडा फस्वालाबाट बचाऔँ र बचाऔँ

