



**UN HABITAT**  
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Global Sanitation Fund (GSF)/UN-  
HABITAT Pulchowk, Lalitpur, Nepal

## *6.3a Final Output Report On*

**Open Defecation Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene  
Behavior Promotion in Rautahat, July 2016 - July 2017**



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**Mr. Krishna P. Awasthi**  
**Executive Director**

This This report contains summary of output reports: 1.1a, 1.2a, 1.3a, 1.4a, 1.4b, 1.5a, 1.5b, 2.1.1a, 2.11b, 3.1a, 3.2a, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.4a, 3.5a, 3.5b, 3.6a, 3.6b, 3.7a, 3.8a, 3.9a, 3.11a, 3.11b, 3.14a, 3.14b, 3.15a, 3.15b, 3.16a, 3.17a, 3.17b, 4.1a, 4.1b, 4.2a, 4.2b, 4.3a, 4.3b, 4.4a, 4.4b, 5.1a, 6.1a, 6.1b.

The project "**Open Defecation Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Promotion**" is implemented in 30 VDCs in Rautahat district during this Sixth rounding (sub grant no SGL 31) support during April 2014- July 2017.

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## List of Abbreviations

AF		Area Facilitator
CLTS		Community Led Total Sanitation
CP		Community Power
DEO		District Education Office
DHO		District Health Office
DPC		District Program Coordinator
D-WASH-CC		District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
ECDC		Environment and Child Development Council
FCHV		Female Community Health Volunteer
GoN		Government of Nepal
GSF		Global Sanitation Fund
HH		Household
MTOT		Master Training of Trainers
NEST		Nucleus for Empowerment through Skill Transfer
ODF		Open Defecation Free
SGL		Sub-Grantee Level
SLTS		School Led Total Sanitation
VDC		Village Development Committee

## 1. Background

The systematic effort to improve the sanitation started in Nepal date back to 1972 after the establishment of Water Supply and Sewerage Department under the GoN. This has been further activated as the United Nations General Assembly, in December 2003, proclaimed the years 2005-2015 as the International Decade for Action ‘Water for Life’. During the period, numbers of waters supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions were implemented in communities of Nepal.

With the promulgation of National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011 jointly by Government of Nepal and stakeholders, the sanitation movement has gained momentum with the major focus on open defecation free (ODF) campaign in communities with major focus on improved toilet facilities in each household and institution in Nepal. Although, the plan has set target for universal access to basic sanitation facilities by year 2017, Terai Conference on Sanitation (TeCoSan) has the plan to achieve the target by year 2016. However, the decision seems ambitious in the context of plain parts of Nepal, where traditional practices are dominant, and sanitation agenda is always in a least priority. But nothing is impossible, if local communities are empowered and sensitized, and local Government efforts and resources are directed in a straight line to mind-set the health and hygiene benefits in ultra poor and disadvantaged communities in plain part of Nepal. In this context, GSF/ UN Habitat intervention in such poor communities in Nepal will be considered as a hallmark to promote sanitation and hygiene practices, mainly for reduction in WASH-borne diseases, and thereby contributing towards meeting the benchmarks of sustainable development goals (SDGs) of Nepal.



**Map showing GSF/ UN-Habitat intervention in 30 VDCs with shaded areas.**

In this connection, D-WASH-CC in the district has allocated 30 VDCs under the facilitation support of GSF/UN-Habitat program, and till date 14 VDCs were declared ODF. Besides, the rest VDCs are in the process of being zero defecation outside with the increasing coverage in sanitation in communities. The sub-guarantee NEST and local partner CP and ECDC mobilizing triggers and working with poor and backward communities, mainly for empowering people to construct improved toilets in their household, and live under the ODF environment, in the close collaboration and guidance of different levels of local WASH committees at local level.

Government of Nepal (GoN) is committed and has set target for universal access to basic sanitation facilities in Nepal by year 2017. D-WASH-CC Rautahat address the national target has set its target to declare Rautahat as ODF district by end of year 2017

Under the guidance and coordination of D-WASH-CC, a number of stakeholders and programme partners are supporting the "**ODF Campaign**" in Rautahat. GSF/UN-Habitat under fourth funding round has support to D-WASH-CC Rautahat from April 2014 to December 2015 for implementation of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Campaign through the NEST as lead partner (sub-grantee) and ECDC of Gaur as a local partners. NEST has added Community Power (CP) as local partner from Gaur at the last year six funding. The programme has completed 3 years and 3 months of campaigning calculating total time period.

This last phase programme has been started again from July 2016 as a Sixth funding round and ended in July 2017. The targeted VDCs for this round are 24 including 2 VDCs under commitment of sub-grantees. Till date total 14 VDCs are declared ODF including 8 VDCs declaration of this sixth funding round.

## 2. Objectives

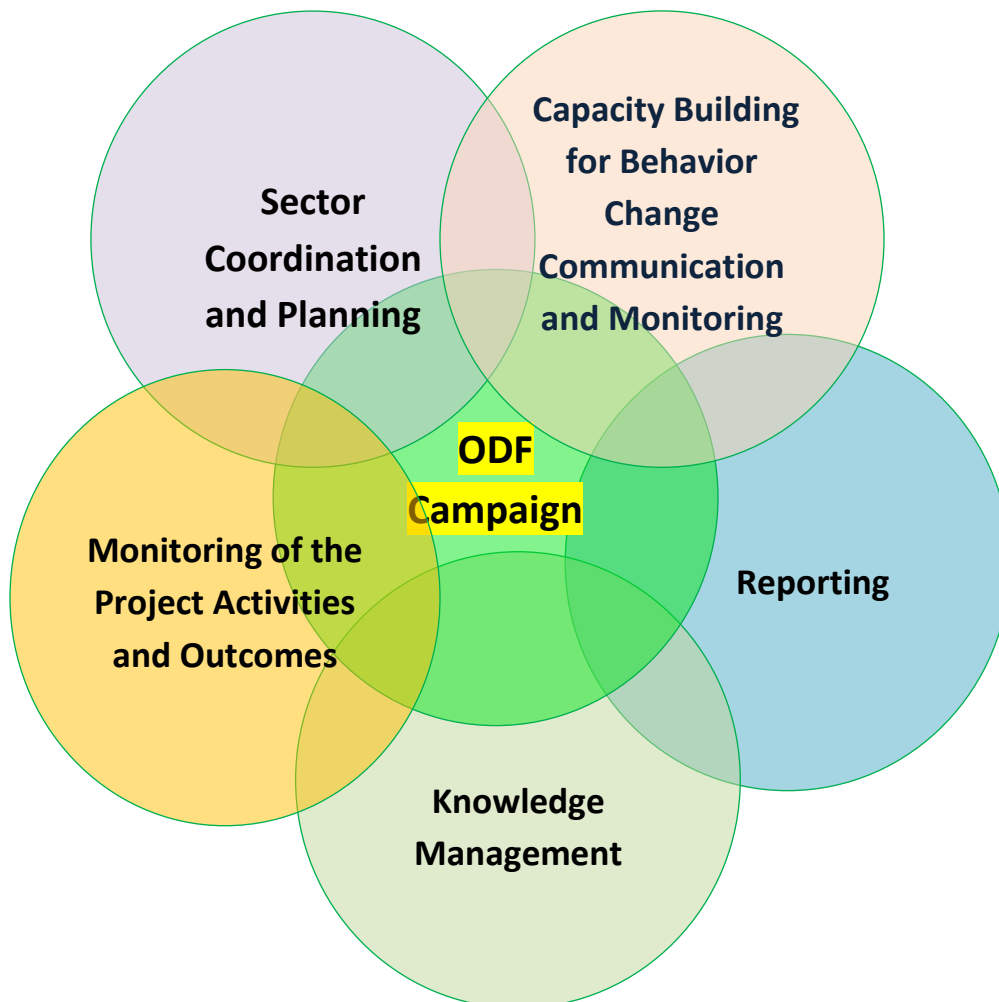
The main objective of the campaign/programme is to support and facilitate the district level WASH Coordination Committee (D-WASH-CC) to plan, manage, implement and monitor the sanitation campaign for achieving the target of district ODF in Rautahat. The specific objectives are:

- To facilitate D-WASH-CC, V/W-WASH-CCs for planning and capacity building and maintain coordination among stakeholders;
- To facilitate refreshing VDC secretaries and office assistants to seek a high level of commitments for the success of ODF campaign in Rautahat
- To support for school level capacity development with capacity building and mobilization of teachers/Resource Persons (RP)/School Management Committee (SMC);
- To facilitate VDC level triggerers making able to sensitize and mobilize community to participate in the campaign
- To facilitate in bringing behavioural change in schools and communities for hand washing with soap, proper use of toilet, and adoption of sustainable hygiene behaviour change;
- To support V-WASH-CCs for organizing week long residential struggle campaigns to motivate community people for making their toilets and their us;
- To organize various local, national and global celebrations for the encouragement in participating in the campaign;
- To mobilize media for mass sensitization and awareness building;

- To support D/V-WASH-CCs for pre-ODF activities and also to support for preparing action plan for post-ODF activities.
- To support in strengthening the district and VDC level monitoring mechanism including the strengthening of District Level Sanitation Resource Center.
- To prepare some learning materials and their documentation for knowledge management;

### 3. Programme Components

There are six major components of the project, which includes 1. Sector Coordination and Planning, 2. School Level Capacity Development, 3. ODF Campaign, 4. Conduct Monitoring of the Project Activities and Outcomes, 5. Documentation and Dissemination and 6. Reporting. To achieve the set target/outcomes under these components, a number of activities are planned with timeline to be followed throughout the programme implementation.





## 4. Key Strategic Approaches and Methodologies

The key strategic approaches and methodologies applied in the implementation of this project are as follows.

- Activation/Sensitization/Mobilization of D/V/W-WARD-CCs
- Mass triggering using different local culture friendly tools and techniques
- Capacity Development of main actors/implementers/stakeholders
- Door to door visit for awareness building
- Meeting and Follow Ups with review and reflection of the progress
- Coordination, harmonization and setting alignments among the sector stakeholders
- Community Triggering and mass mobilization
- Media Mobilization for mass communication and awareness
- Support on tools and techniques for triggering and building physical structures
- Zero subsidy for sanitation promotion at household levels
- Monitoring and supervision of programme activities by different level of structures
- Documentation and knowledge management.

## 5. District Level Stakeholders in WASH

Currently, there are 84 VDCs and 3 Municipalities in Rautahat district. Apart from the GSF programme working in 35 VDCs, in Rautahat district there are three other major partners supporting DDC/D-WASH-CC in the implementation of sanitation Programme. They are OXFAM with RDC working in 4 VDCs; Plan Nepal with Abhiyan/ SODEC/ RDC/ Jansewa/ Manakamana working in 19 VDCs and 6 wards of 1 municipality; UNICEF with Community Power/ ISDN/ Mission Sakshyar/NMT and jointly with NRCS and OXFAM working in 17 VDCs, RWSSFB with Help Line working at ward level of some VDCs. IDE-Nepal is also working in some VDCs for Sani-Mart promotion.

Overall, the Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO), Rautahat is implementing its regular WASH programme in the district and also providing guidance to other programme partners to accelerate the sanitation movement in the district so as to achieve the set target at district level.

## 6. District Sanitation Status

The baseline sanitation status of the programme VDCs as per our survey during 2014 under GSF shows that the practice of open defecation is 26.7% which has been now increased and has now reached 76.6% as reported by D-WASH-CC in Rautahat.



The following Table 1 Shows the details of sanitation scenario of Rautaht district till the reporting period.

**Table 1 Showing Indicator-wise Sanitation Progress of District.**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Under GSF</b>	<b>%</b>
Total No. of HHs in District	102348	100	30573	29.87
Access to Water Supply in HH	90865	88.78	NA	NA
Access to Sanitation in HHs	47155	71	17657	37.4
Number of VDCs	84	100	35	41
Number of municipality	3	100	0	0
Number of VDCs merged into Municipality	12	12	0	0
Remaining number of VDCs to be declared ODF	34	45	16	50

## **7. Coordination among Programme Partners/ Stakeholders**

There is effective intra sector-al coordination, harmonization and linkages among the programme partners/key stakeholders, government officials, political parties, I/NGOs and CBO under the active leadership of D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC, both at district and sub district level. The Local Development Officer (LDO)/Chairperson of D-WASH-CC and the Chief District Officer (CDO)/Advisor of D-WASH-CC rarely miss the events invited for participation whether it is training/orientations, monitoring of campaign activities, door to door visits and declaration ceremony.

Apart from this, the intra sector coordination among the GSF programme partners and other partners including donor agencies have also established joint sharing and reporting through R/D/M/V-WASH-CC. The meetings are held at different level from time to time for review and reflection to formulate policies finalize strategies, and to provide valuable instructions to support the on-going programme jointly with all stakeholders. The resourcecenter established under the GSF programme has made easy for horizontal and vertical sharing and learning of sanitation best practices with reduced duplication in data storing and reporting.

## **8. Media Mobilization**

Media play a vital role for dissemination of sanitation message for community sensitization and awareness building. FM stations are playing very good role in informing people in local language (Bhojuri) about the sanitation importance and improvement reaching wider audience.

Many people do not have access to television, and newspapers but FM radio with mobile are wider in practices and popular among people. Four FM stations from different locations have been mobilized to disseminate sanitation messages through jingles and sanitation messages. Kohinoor FM from Gaur, Madhesh Jan Awaj and Madhesh Masala from Garuda and Gajura Mai FM from Sarmujwa are airing sanitation jingle and regular health and hygiene message with support from GSF/UN Habitat programme.

## 9. Key Strengths and Opportunities

The key strengths and opportunities of the on-going sanitation programme are as follows:

- The tripartite effort of CDO, LDO and DE has made the campaign effective leading to target achievement.
- D-WASH-CC is taking ownership and active role in guiding and providing policy decisions and coordinating as well as facilitating the partners' in programme implementation.
- Majorities of the VDCs/V-WASH-CCs including local leaders, social workers and political parties are also gradually taking ownership/commitment towards the implementation of the programme.
- The local level media is also supporting the sanitation movement by disseminating news and sanitation slogans.
- Capacity development of school teachers, RPs and SSs also add extra strength to gear up the movement.
- District line agencies are positive and proactively participating in the sanitation promotion campaign.
- The use of 5 days campaign and struggle campaign in target VDCs has shown effective results in sanitation promotion.
- Active participation of Armed Police Force has been the most effective way out to create pressure on controlling open defecation.

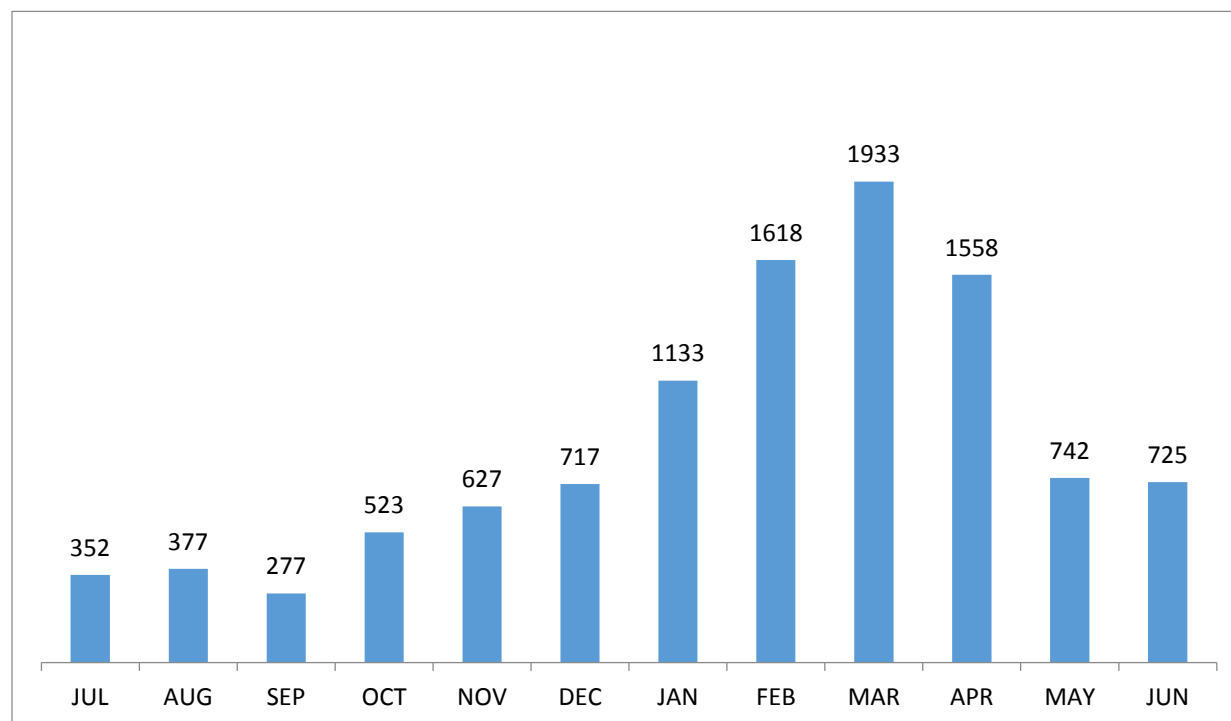
## 10. Major Achievement/ Outcomes

The sixth funding round as follow-up of fourth funding round started from mid-July 2016. The target was set to declare 24 VDCs as ODF with the implementation support of NEST and two local partners ECDC and CP. The GSF/UN-Habitat programme team in coordination with D-WASH-CC started facilitation in target 24 VDCs of Rautahat district from July 2016 by organizing a different activities as set in plan of action (*refer Annex-1 for plan of action*).

Refresher training to triggers and VDC secretaries and VDC assistant, 5 days campaign, triggering in strategic locations, joint monitoring, media campaign, coordination meeting, regular sharing and reporting at local level are key activities facilitated. The toilets construction has

increased drastically from baseline 352 in July to reaching 16487 in June 2017 as shown in graph. In total 8 VDCs have been declared as ODF till June 2017.

**Figure 1 Toilet Construction Progress Chart during Sixth Funding Round**



However, the participation of people at local level, D/V-WASH-CC emphasis and good programme team spirit in recent days indicating that the target will be achieved in set time-frame. Majority of VDCs have coverage more than 80% of toilet construction and ready to declare ODF soon (*refer Annex-2 for details*). Till the end of June 2017, 25 different outputs (as reported in separated output reports) are achieved.

As a result the following outcome has been achieved and presented in Table 2:

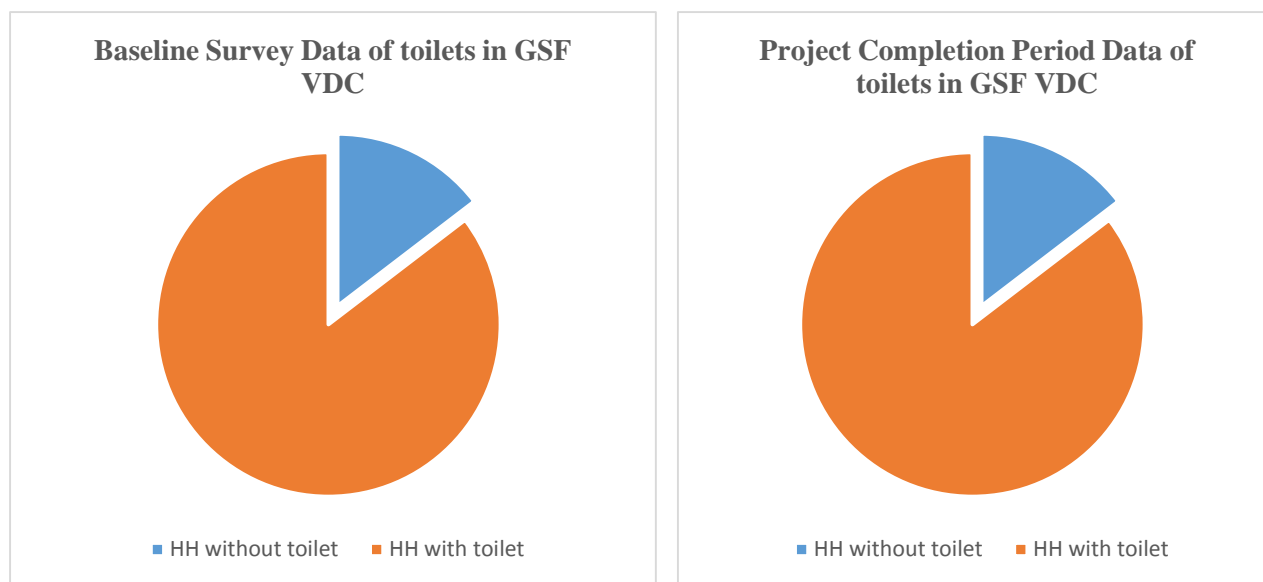
**Table 2: Showing Overall Progress/Key Results Achieved (As of June 2017)**

Indicators	Key achievement
Total number of household in target 24 VDCs	26971
Total number of households before GSF intervention	3458 (13%)
Number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	20649 (76%)
Number of new toilets promoted in programme VDCs during the period	16487
Number of people living in ODF environment	40733
Number of VDCs declared ODF during the period	8

In the same way, many VDCs has been implementing sanitation strategic plans and providing reward to ultra-poor, differently-able and elderly on the basis of recommendation from W-

WASH-CC. A sanitation demand and supply chain has been established with increased focused on triggering demand, coordination and private sector participation.

In short the ODF campaign has massive boom in toilet construction and reversed baseline data that can be seen through the following comparative chart as well.



## 11. Lessons Learnt and Best Practices

As the project begins, we have passed through many ups and downs that gave us insights and better lessons which as follows:

- 5 Days Campaign is noted as a good initiative to motivate people to construct toilets. It helps to make effective rapport building with communities' people as there is sufficient time to sit-down with community members, and discuss thoroughly on sanitation agendas. It also supports to encourage women and motivate people to mobilize them in communities - **Be in tune with community is most important for facilitation and triggering;**
- Mobilization of local administration and force cadre is also highly effective strategies sought during the door to door visit. People afraid with force cadre and easily hear them- **One size does not fit for all;**
- Poor household have opportunity to get support from rich, if they are well recognized and motivated - **Recognition creates value;**
- Sanitation movement in Terai/ plain area takes time, but not impossible - **Slowly and steady wins the race.**

Besides, to accelerate the on-going sanitation campaign and achieve better results within the agreement period, recently the sanitation acceleration frame-work has been prepared with prioritizing the VDCs for targeting ODF based on the highest coverage to the lowest coverage status – with further stimulating the active leadership role of respective V-WASH-CCs. Few innovative practices was adopted during the period are kept in Box-1.

#### **Best Practice**

- DDC has made a provision to provide additional 5 marks on performance evaluation to VDC secretaries who are able to declare their VDCs ODF and VDC under their responsibility;
- D-WASH-CC made a decision to reward VDC Secretaries and VDC Assistants who declare VDC ODF as a NPR. 10,000 and NPR. 8000 respectively;
- Similarly D-WASH-CC has also put forward a new reward system for HHs. As a provision, households completing their toilet within January and February will be given NPR. 5000 and NPR 2500 respectively. People who will not make their toilet till March should build their toilet without any reward from V/D-WASH-CCs and taken necessary action, if needed.
- D-WASH-CC started daily “Watch-Dog” (Gasti) movements with the help from security force
- D-WASH-CC provided lot of pan-sheets who were not able to purchase the sheets from the market
- Door to door campaigns were conducted vigorously in most of the VDCs where the movements were found slow.

## **12. Key Issues and Challenges**

As a major challenge V-WASH-CCs still could not be mobilized in full-scale and made active and functional. However, the result is encouraging and building the toilet has been gaining momentum indicating rising hope for universal sanitation coverage in programme areas in the near future. The following points describe key issues noted during the period.

- Few people with vested interest have tried to block toilet construction and hence to declare VDC ODF as observed in some VDCs like Maryadpur, Rampukhap etc.;
- V-WASH-CC providing support to ultra-poor people with ring forma getting shortage of resources, mainly due to late council approval;
- VDC secretaries are given more responsibility in changing scenarios of re-structuring of new local mechanism in Nepal;
- Increased water level-particularly in rainy period hampered to construct toilets;
- Blockade of collection of sand and gravels/aggregates by Government of Nepal from river banks stopped the construction of toilets and for ring production;
- Lack of skilled manpower for toilet construction as per need to local people;
- Subsidy approach in boarder country hampered and de-motivating especially woman, poor and differently-able people.

- Community raising issues regarding attention of the programme to address the landless households;
- Deep rooted practice of open defecation and socio-cultural taboos hindering proper community mobilization/triggering of different groups such child clubs, women groups;
- People have greater demand of daily allowances for attending meetings, participating training and other events;
- The intention of use of sanitation card was not properly followed particularly by district level line agencies.

### 13. Conclusion

Together with the support of GSF/ UN-HABITAT and NEST/ ECDC/CP, the ODF campaign in Rautahat district has been gaining momentum. Till date, 8 VDCs are successfully declared open defecation free with benefitting to 40733 people to live under the ODF environment, as well as noticeable sanitation and hygiene behavioral change in communities. The programme was also fruitful to capacitate D/V-WASH-CC for joint planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH sector activities and coordinate all stakeholders for reduced duplication with greater result.

#### **Way Forward:**

- Train skilled toilet technicians in communities;
- Increase door to door visits not to slow the pace of campaign

*(Please refer Annexes below for CA progress, photographs and success stories)*

## 14. Annexes

### Annex-1: Summary of Activities vs Achievements as in Plan of Action in CA

SN	Output #	Activity	Target	Achvmt	Achvmt (%)	Justification
<b>Component 1: Sector Coordination and Planning</b>						
1	1.1	Activate/sensitize and Mobilize V-WASH-CCs and Ward-WASH-CCs in 22 Programme VDCs	22	22	100	Complete
2	1.2	Residential training to VDC secretaries	1	1	100	Complete
3	1.3	Facilitate D-WASH-CC in conducting Review and Reflection meeting for progress review	2	2	100	Complete
4	1.4	Facilitate V-WASH-CCs in conducting Review Meetings for progress review (2/VDCs)	22	22	100	Complete
5	1.5	DPMC meetings for coordination and planning-monthly basis	12	5	42	Conducted as per need
<b>Component 2: Capacity Development for Behavior Change Communication and Monitoring</b>						
6	2.1.1	Orientation to Teachers/RP/SMC etc at School Resource Centre (RC)- 6 RCs	6	3	50	Less priority/Experience of less response from schools
7	2.1.2	Orientation to Teachers/RP/SMC etc at School Resource Centre (RC)- 6 RCs	3	0	0	Less priority/Time constraints
<b>Component 3: Open Defecation Free (ODF) Campaign</b>						
8	3.1	Refresher Training/Triggering to VDC level Triggerers/Area Facilitators	1	1	100	Complete
9	3.2	Support to VDC level Triggerers (10months)	10	10	100	Complete
10	3.3	Support to Area Facilitators	10	10	100	Complete
11	3.4	Refresher Training/Triggering to LGCDP Social Mobilizers on Sanitation Promotion (1 day)	1	0	0	Not in priority
12	3.5	Support V-WASH-CC for organizing Sanitation 5 days ODF campaign including W-WASH-CC mobilization (Weekly/VDC)	20	5	25	Conducted as per need
13	3.6	Support V-WASH-CC for organizing ODF struggle campaign for final push for 2 days	10	5	50	Conducted as per need
14	3.7	Celebration of Global/National/ Local Sanitation Days/events, fare, festivals, and campaign for mass awareness/BCC	8	4	50	Complete
15	3.8	Media mobilization for airing sanitation Jingles/episodes, case studies, and best practices using local FMs/Radio/News	1	1	100	Complete
16	3.9	Hording boards with sanitation slogans at strategic locations of programme VDCs	10	10	100	43 wall paints were made



						instead of hoarding boards
17	3.10	Orientation/triggering to officials/community Mobilizers of WDO and their mobilization	1	0	0	Not in priority
18	3.11	Support to V-WASH-CC for ring/farma for ring production including transportation	11	11	100	Complete
19	3.12	Exposure visit of V-WASH-CC members within or outside district to visit the best ODF VDCs	1	0	0	Not in priority
20	3.13	Review and reflection workshop of VDC secretaries on experience sharing and learning-1 day	1	0	0	Not in priority
21	3.14	Support V-WASH-CC in organizing ODF Declaration/Oath taking events (22 VDCs)	22	8	36	Complete
22	3.15	Establish and mobilize pre ODF VDC level Matching Fund in 23 VDCs	23	6	26	Complete
23	3.16	Establish post ODF intervention Fund in 26 ODF declared VDCs	26	4	15	Complete
24	3.17	Regular Staff Meeting for progress review and reporting monthly basis	12	11	92	Complete
<b>Component 4 : Monitoring of the Programme Activities and Outcomes</b>						
25	4.1	Field Monitoring by the Board Members/Officials of NEST/ECDC/CP	3	3	100	Complete
26	4.2	Self-monitoring by V-WASH-CC members to review the progress - 3 visits/VDC	22	15	68	
27	4.3	Field Monitoring by selected D-WASH-CC members and other	3	0	0	Self organized by D-WASH-CC
28	4.4	Joint Monitoring in VDCs by journalists, civil society members	22	8	36	Complete
29	4.5	Monitoring visits in 22 VDCs by D-WASH-CC members before the declaration of ODF	3	0	0	Covered by 4.4
<b>Component 5 : Knowledge Management</b>						
30	5.1	Prepare documentary film to document the process and learning/best practice	1	1	100	Complete
<b>Component 6 : Reporting</b>						
31		Output Reports (3 Nos)	1	1	100	Complete
32		Annual Report	1	1	100	Complete
33		Final Output Report	1	1	100	Complete

## Annex-2: Quantitative Progress of Toilet in Target VDCs

SN	VDC	TOT - HH	TOILET 2014- 2016										TOILET 2017							TOTAL	HH REM	COV (%)	ODF DATE
			BS	GSF	TOT	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT_016	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MA Y	JUN	TOT				
1	Mathiya	830	VDCs declared ODF during Fourth Funding Round																	830	0	100.	7/12/2014
2	Ajgaibi	474																		474	0	100	7/14/2014
3	Inarwari	766																		766	0	100.	4/20/2016
4	Bairiya	497																		497	0	100	3/21/2016
5	Dumariya	658																		658	0	100.	7/15/2016
6	Laxmipur Dost	1004																		1004	0	100	5/31/2016
SIXTH FUNDING ROUND (JUL 016 - JUN 017)																							
7	Bagahi	928	118	255	373	90	50	15	35	130	235	928	VDC ODF BY DECEMBER 2016							928	0	100	12/27/2016
8	Maryadpur	653	49	523	572	25	7	5	0	20	17	646	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	653	0	100	3/7/2017
9	Fatuwa Harsaha	816	146	320	466	13	25	25	101	34	9	673	14	16	113	0	0	0	143	816	0	100	3/11/2017
10	Akolowa	1149	95	481	576	22	10	8	50	100	70	836	70	62	74	107	0	0	313	1149	0	100.	5/10/2017
11	Bhasedwa	960	74	292	366	5	13	23	31	46	50	534	37	56	95	55	33	107	276	810	150	84.4	
12	Inarwa	793	83	300	383	12	29	11	16	31	35	517	42	71	145	18	0	0	276	793	0	100	4/30/2017
13	Jatahara	1229	202	283	485	1	2	5	9	12	3	517	12	34	61	53	27	8	187	704	525	57.3	
14	Jokaha	1244	200	300	500	11	15	16	17	15	18	592	23	30	58	55	41	34	207	799	445	64.2	
15	Kanakpur	1780	313	625	938	31	37	17	37	25	35	1120	58	93	128	80	102	67	461	1581	199	88.8	
16	Karkach Ka.	1035	106	236	342	28	33	11	11	9	27	461	12	66	65	105	54	67	302	763	272	73.7	
17	Karuniya La.	1079	153	288	441	0	2	4	22	2	5	476	16	453	114	20	0	0	603	1079	0	100.	4/12/2017
18	Laxminiya Do.	1900	396	418	814	37	40	22	25	27	36	1001	120	189	111	81	51	37	552	1553	347	81.7	
19	Narkatiya	1188	186	183	369	4	0	0	0	3	4	380	89	65	94	23	58	26	329	709	479	59.7	
20	Pataura	819	68	471	539	5	13	5	6	4	6	578	23	6	156	183	55	26	423	818	35	99.9	
21	Path. Budhram	1082	157	214	371	4	11	5	18	26	33	468	40	56	83	135	77	148	391	859	223	79.4	
22	Pipariya Paroha	1247	128	261	389	13	9	10	14	23	14	472	31	43	111	75	101	28	361	833	414	66.8	
23	Pipra pokhariya	995	16	135	151	5	5	2	4	3	7	177	12	58	75	67	28	25	240	417	578	41.9	
24	Rajpur Fardawa	1936	441	242	683	14	16	37	9	2	10	771	12	26	15	7	6	5	66	837	1099	43.2	
25	Rampur Khap	687	119	343	462	5	10	4	19	17	16	533	24	20	30	80	0	0	154	687	0	100	5/11/2017
26	Santpur Dost.	896	82	119	201	2	8	3	5	7	11	237	413	104	45	21	33	24	616	853	43	95.2	7/15/2017
27	Sarmujawa	1606	159	416	575	2	8	23	41	60	31	740	12	31	162	240	21	15	466	1206	400	75.1	
28	Sitalpur Bairg	1053	91	205	296	3	7	8	21	14	14	363	27	104	118	90	33	76	372	735	318	69.8	
29	Sonarniya	1009	26	504	530	20	27	13	23	13	9	635	25	10	26	23	22	0	106	741	268	73.4	
30	Tengraha	887	51	102	153	0	0	5	9	4	22	193	14	25	54	40	0	32	133	326	561	36.8	
	Total	26971	4162	11041	15203	352	377	277	523	627	717	13848	1133	1618	1933	1558	742	725	6984	20649	6356	76.6	

**Annex-3: Success Stories 1: Ram Janam Says: Disability is not a matter for making Toilet.**

I am Ram Janam Chaudhari physically disable from Fatuwa Harsaha-8. I lost my both legs while at 5 years of old due to bone TB. We are all together 5 in our family. I have 3 daughters, the first one already married, second one passed SLC this year and the youngest one is studying in 7th standard. I am although disable the only male member in my family bearing overall responsibility of guardianship. I have few land area of my own to manage our household expenses. Besides, my wife mostly works for other families as labor.

I felt need to make a toilet after the V-WASH-CC formed, a women’s group with 30 members in my VDC. My wife was also became a member of that group. We were selected by V-WASH-CC to get one set of toilet with 6 cement rings and one pan set. Some other families helped us to construct our toilet. We were also involved in our toilet construction. For superstructure we were supported by some well-wishers with bamboo. We have covered our toilet for secrecy. I believe, disability is not a matter of making toilet. The most important is efforts and wishes.



Since I am not able enough to walk around for defecation and also rest of my family members are all female, this toilet has been a great mean for us. Now we are safe enough from many problems. I feel comfortable for defecation whereas my wife and daughters are also feeling safe having this toilet. I am more than happy now.

Thanks to all supported for this campaign directly or indirectly. God bless them.

#### **Annex-4: Success Story 2: Bidyananda awakened for toilet construction**

Bidyananda couldn't wait to build toilet after the sanitation campaign rushed into his village. He decided to build toilet after seeing everyone in his village building toilets. 57 years old Bidyananda, a resident of Mathiya-05, Rauthat, is a minor farmer. Despite of being simply literate, his interest in social works made him participate actively in the campaign like a youth.

His anxiety got higher when he came to know from V-WASH-CC chairman that the village is being declared open defecation free within last of Asar 2072. "Every household in the village were building toilets but I was unaware of that. I couldn't think anything because I had no toilet in my house", he said, "I immediately started collecting materials for building toilet". He bought a pan sheet from the Indian market the next day and started digging the pit. His neighbors were amazed by his enthusiasm when they saw that his toilet was almost ready in just three days.



After he came to know about the sanitation campaign being flourished in his village, Bidyananda was strongly committed to build a toilet as he realized its importance, says Md. Avarar, a local sanitation motivator.



He not only built the toilet, but also obtained the sanitation identity card from the village development committee distributed by the V-WASH-CC. He also started to encourage other villagers to build toilet and get the sanitation identity card as he did. His motivational work made other villagers to realize that they should not lag behind in the sanitation campaign, and started building toilets. As a result, Mathiya village was successfully declared open defecation free. We congratulate all the residents of Mathiya-05, Rautahat and also thank them for their active participation in the campaign.



## Annex-5: Few Photographs

### MEETING & SHARING



### ODF DECLARATION CEREMONY



### FIVE DAYS CAMPAIGN



### TOILETS BY TYPES

