

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Environmental Sanitation Working Guideline

Working Draft 2008



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ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CM	Community Mobilizer
CO	Community Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DWSS	Department of Water Supply & Sewerage
DWSSCC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resources Development Fund
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
HRD	Human Resource Development
HES	Hygiene Education & Sanitation
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
LLB	Local Latrine Builder
LDO	Local Development Officer (DDC Secretary)
MG	Mothers' Group
MHPP	Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
NER	Nepalese Rupees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PD	Positive Discrimination
WRT	Water resource technicians

1 Rational

1.1 Background

“We shall not finally defeat AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, or any of the other infectious diseases that plague the developing world until we have also won the battle for safe drinking water, sanitation and basic health care.”
Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General

“Water and Sanitation is one of the primary drivers of public health. I often refer to it as “Health 101”, which means that once we can secure access to clean water and to adequate sanitation facilities for all people, irrespective of the difference in their living conditions, a huge battle against all kinds of diseases will be won.”
Dr LEE Jong-wook, Director-General, World Health Organization

Sanitation means people’s health and dignity. Inadequate sanitation has direct effect on health of individual, family, communities and nation as a whole. Simply, having sanitation facilities increases health well- being and economic productivity. A huge amount of economic loss due to diseases burden and unproductive human energy is one of the factor of poverty in developing countries. This loss can be prevented through improved water supply and sanitation. Improved sanitation only can reduce diarrhoea morbidity by 32 %.

Hygienic behavior and sanitation is linked to our day- to-day life. Sanitation is not merely a physical and environmental issue but social as well. It is not only individuals concerned but mass at large. It includes social responsibility voluntarily. So, it needs joint effort and commitment to develop the healthy environment where every body enjoys and shares the benefits directly or indirectly for their health and well-being.

Sanitation includes use of latrine, personal hygiene, clean surrounding, proper disposal of solid and liquid wastages and hygienic behavior. Toilet is taken as an essential and basic indicator of health and sanitation world wide. UN has declared International Sanitation year - 2008

1.2 Situation of Nepal

In the context of Nepal, the open defecation is still common practice. The population access to latrine remains 39 % (2005; source Nepal country paper SACOSAN 2006) Sanitation programs have been lagging behind than water supply. Sanitation is taken as least priority in development planning & investment. Similarly, lack of consciousness in personal hygiene and open defecation is prevalent even among well educated/trained and well off section. Investment in latrine is taken as loss of money. There is a wide gap between knowledge (98 %) & practice 30 %. Such attitude is hindering factor to change the people’s behavior. Similarly only 41% schools have latrine (Unicef 2005).

Over the years Nepal Government has initiated sanitation and hygiene program with the support of I/NGOS, Donors and private sectors. Before 1980, focus was on Urban areas and very little effort were made in rural areas. Government’s initiative was started during Water Supply Decade 1981-1990. But progress remained negligible i.e. from 2-6% during water decade.

Realizing the above facts following improvement and reorganization within institutional roles have been made from 1992, to speed up the program.

- Establishment of Environmental Sanitation Section (ESS) in DWSS in 1992.
- Development and Approval of National Sanitation Policy in 1994

- Formation of national and district level Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committees in 1995.
- Formation of Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action in 1998.
- Development and implementation of Basic Sanitation Package in 1999.
- Development and approval of Five Year Action Plan on Environmental Sanitation Promotion in 1999.
- Development of Sanitation Indicators in 1999.
- Launching of National Sanitation Action Week (2000,2001,2001, 2003, 2004 , 2005,2006).
- Implementation of School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) – 2000.
- Publication of Nepal State of Sanitation Report 2000.
- Development of Draft on National Sanitation Policy 2002.
- Initiation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) campaign 2003.

Rural Village Water Resource Management Project (RVWRMP) was formulated. It intends to cover 10 districts (Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Achham & Kailali of far west and Dailekh and Humla of Mid western region) in joint funding of Government of Nepal, Government of Finland, Respective DDCs, VDCs and Users. In addition to these nine districts arsenic mitigation activities will be supported in Kailali district of Far-Western region. The RVWRMP covers the period from September 2006 to August 2010, the project will facilitate the DDCs and VDCs to execute the water resource activities. It includes different components of water resources as drinking water, sanitation, irrigation, micro-hydro, environmental protection and solid waste management. The Project will be working in the form of ten district-based sub-projects under the District Development Committees.

A registered User Committees (UC) will implement village level schemes, based VDC's plan and contribution.

2 Objectives of the Project

2.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the Project is to improve quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods in the Mid and Far West regions through rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village level. The Project aims at improvement of the institutional capacity of 10 districts to enable decentralization process from the national level to the district and from the district to the users level for implementation and sustainable management of rural water resource facilities as well as improve coordination among local, central agencies and UC's for water resources management. It also aims to support in efficient planning, implementation and coordination through establishment of comprehensive Water User Master Plan for selected 80 VDCs of nine districts.

The achievement in terms of population coverage by the Project largely depends upon the commitment and implementation capacity of different actors and stakeholders involved. However, it is estimated that it should be possible to serve a population of 120,000 (8% of population in project area) by drinking water supply facilities, 60,000 (4% of population in project area) by sanitation, 15,000 (1% of population in project area) by small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 hectares of irrigated land) and 6,000 (0.4% of population in project area) by micro hydro facilities (5 MH plants to be installed in selected priority village with and average capacity of 20 kW each) during the Project period.

2.2 Approach and Strategy

The stated approach and strategies of RVWRMP is based on the following key principles;

- Approach
 - Holistic approach- comprehensive multi-sectoral planning and preparation process .
 - Bottom-up approach- community mobilization.
- Participatory approach – ownership promotion
- Income generation – entrepreneurship promotion.
- Coordination- linkage with other ongoing sector projects.
- Multiple use of water- water resources management.

2.3 Status of project districts

Status of project districts in relation to personal hygiene, household sanitation and general health of people is very poor. Further more, some of project district have high rate of HIV/AIDS infection among young population. Sanitation is not the felt need or demanding program at village level. High poverty have suppressed the people's basic need and social dynamism specifically in Far and Mid western regions. The literacy rate is between 34- 52 % and life expectancy 42-58 years. The water supply and sanitary facilities (use of latrine)

S.N	District	source: Dist. profile 07/08 : ISRC	use of Latrine	Water supply
1	Dailekha		18.4	37
2	Humla		18.3	64.5
3	Bajura		20.2	65.5
4	Bajhang		10.8	44
5	Darchula		14.4	71.4
6	Accham		15.3	45
7	Doti		31.9	50.2
8	Dadeldhura		36.4	65.3
9	Baitadi		23.5	60
10	Kailali		39.9	93.4

These areas need creative and innovative actions. In such situation people's interest and demand should be created rather expecting demand from them at first place . They need extra support and extra in- put to bring them together in the change process.

This working guideline is prepared for all sector partners involved in RVWRMP in project districts.

3 RVWRMP Approaches to Sanitation

Based on above principles the RVWRMP will implement environmental sanitation activities as a priority program through 2 types of scheme they are environmental sanitation integrated with water supply scheme and environmental sanitation as a scheme of its own right or as a special package (school, ecovillage).

Environmental sanitation in a water scheme will focus on:

1. Awareness and mass campaign.
2. Personal hygiene
3. Trainings; LLB and other social .
4. Latrine construction; Sulav (double pit water seal).

5. Solid –liquid waste management; being focus to household.
6. Water quality measures; source to mouth.

Environmental Sanitation as a scheme of its own right:

This scheme will be implemented where water supply facility already exist. i.e Environmental Sanitation scheme. This will include a package activities towards VDC coverage. The major focus will be on innovative activities, ecological sanitation and School led Sanitation. The package includes the following:

1. Mass awareness
2. Trainings & workshops
3. eco-san latrine (priority) & Sulav latrine .
4. solid and liquid waste management with special focus to household level towards Zero waste (reuse , recycle, reduce at sources, dispose at site)
5. vermin compost (if feasible)
6. improved oven.
7. biogas (if feasible)
8. plantation around water source catchments areas and village.
9. kitchen garden.
10. school led sanitation program ; latrine , water supply, trainings etc.
11. water quality safety plan ; source protection
12. Research & development ; new and innovative ideas will be tested.

Intended beneficiaries:

1. Children
2. Women
3. Men

Institutions:

1. Family
2. Schools
3. VDC
4. CBOs
5. Local NGOs
6. DDC

4 Working Strategies

Environmental sanitation being focus on personal hygiene, household sanitation, community sanitation, school sanitation, water use will have following working strategies.

Social mobilization and participatory process:

- Step by step activities and WUMP preparation process will be a basic tool for implementation; it will assure the people's involvement, gender and inclusion issues in decision making, planning, managing local resources, implementation and monitoring.
- Community Organizations/Sub-committees, WRMC, User Committee will play a key role in social mobilization and peoples involvement . (please, refer implementation guideline for detail).
- All sector actors/ partners will match their resources like DDC, VDC , users, donors etc. (please refer implementation guideline for contribution pattern in detail).

Financial support in latrine construction to household:

- Financial support in the form of kind, will be provided to household to build water seal latrine. This subsidy will cover up to plinth level .The amount of subsidy will be based on wealth ranking done by users group.

- All subsidized latrine will be Sulav (double pit and water seal). In case of super structure, household will construct from local materials which will last at least 2 years. Complete latrine means latrine with super structure.
- VDC will match the cash for water seal (Sulav) latrine NER -300 per households.

Coordination:

- Coordination is one of important aspect to be maintained at all level (from central to VDC). District water supply coordination committee. I/NGOs and National Sanitation Action Steering (NSASC) committee will be the main in district and national level respectively.
- RVWRMP will be member of NSASC and take part in the activities guided by the committee in sanitation program.

Gender and Social Inclusion:

- Men and women's equal role will be assured in all decision making process being focus to women and marginalized (JAGDAMBA). Disaggregated data and information will be maintained as guided by Gender and Social Inclusion guideline. The training of health, hygiene and environmental sanitation will include all male, female and children through different activities. Mass awareness activities will be organized in all the clusters so that each member of household will get basic knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. Community mobiliser will play an important role in this regards.
- Female community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) , mothers group, COS , UCs, school teachers, members of different committees will be mobilized in awareness activities. These groups will be encouraged to be role model in use of latrine and cleanliness.

Role model:

- All working staffs and partner institutions will be role model in use of latrine, solid /liquid waste management , hand washing etc in their work place and community.
- Mobilization of Mass medias
- To disseminate the key messages and sharing of experiences the local and national level medias will be involved.

School sanitation:

- School sanitation program will focus to mobilize the children and teachers to increase awareness in environmental sanitation in respective communities i.e "School to household".
- Subsidy will be provided based on wealth ranking (please, see implementation guideline for detail). Latrine should be built only after mass awareness and training to key catalysts. People should not be forced to construct latrine without convincing and awareness activities.
- School sanitation will include the package of activities which will ensure the participation and lead role of school teachers and school management committee. Mobilization and involvement of student is important aspect. (Please, refer the guideline of School Led Total Sanitation of NSASC). RVWRMP will not include all steps and activities as mentioned in School Led Total sanitation , how ever it will focus to major aspect e.g. latrine , water supply , sustainability and mobilization of student teachers in the program.

Key messages:

- Following messages will be included in communication strategies, training, mass campaigns, IEC materials and in advocacy activities.
- Latrine should be used by all members of family: stop open defecation.
- Hand washing must be with soap and water after defecation or touching of feaces, before eating of food, touching any kind of dirty thing.
- Liquid and solid waste should be managed by re-cycling ,reuse and returning to source.
- Protect water sources from being contaminated by excreta. Stop open defecation
- Safe water from source to mouth
- Water is life; save it
- All are responsible at their level to protect health of people and environment.
- Be self-reliant in Environmental sanitation.

- Take social responsibility in sanitation

5 Technical options

The following aspects will be considered while designing the technological options:

User friendly:

- Children
- Women
- Men
- Disabled (physically differently able)
- Long lasting (no cheaper and short lasting solution to poor)
- Value cultural diversities
- Consider indigenous technology; if any applicable locally
- Consider for public places

Schools will have:

- smaller water taps
- more taps based on no. of students
- continue water flow or facility for storage
- taps with auto lock system
- Rainwater if needed to provide water supply
- latrine for girls and boys separate
- latrine, urinal, hand washing , waste pits are basic to school

6 Major activities

- Baseline data collection and report preparation:

Base line data will be collected 2 times i.e first during WUMP preparation and second before scheme implementation. The detail household data will be collected Support organization (SO) / Community Mobilisers (CM) . This process will include of whole VDC. This activity will be carried out immediately after training of CMs.

- Organization of mass awareness activities:

To disseminate key messages to all intended households the mass awareness activities will be carried out through posterage , radio program, street drama, folk songs, demonstration , training , inter-action, national sanitation comapaigns etc. Local festivals and other event will be taken as opportunities for mass awareness. Similarly, schools, women group, local youth groups, local indigenous group will be mobilized at village level in this regards. Residential trainings organized at village level will look opportunity to organize such mass awareness activities.

- Training , seminar and exposure visit :

There will be separate training for different catalyts , local institutions, community mobilisers at different time as explained in step –by-step scheme activities and human resource development plan.

- Support and Distribution of IEC materials:

IEC materials are important tools for communication . RVWRMP will collect the Information, Education and Communication(IEC) materials which are already, in use developed by different organizations like local NGOs , helvetas, NEWAH , Unicef, DWSS , DoH, etc. Special attention will be paid to existing materials if available in local language .If needed, project will prepare some of them like video, audio cassettes in local language. Video will be prepared on special issues in the form of case studies of remote districts like Humla ,Bajura. A set of IEC materials will be provided to SOs , Community mobilizers and school for training and mass awareness purpose.

The training materials like bags, file, folders, envelopes etc will be prepared with health , GSI and sanitation related messages.

- Organization of National and international campaigns:

National sanitation action week campaign will be organized as guided by national sanitation action steering committee every year. UN has declared 2008 as International Year of Sanitation (IYS). RVWRMP will include special / innovative activities towards sustainable and ecological sanitation program with consultation of concerned project districts and VDCs .

- Advocacy:

Advocacy for HES will be assured at all level through DDC, VDC, schoolteachers, health post, field based staffs and other. The main elements of advocacy will include;

- Importance of environmental sanitation in human life
- Responsibilities and commitment of stakeholders.
- Sharing of local resources.
- Self- reliance for sustainability etc.

- Latrine construction :

Latrine construction is the major part of program . Latrine will be constructed in schools and households as priority activity. However, VDC and Health posts of project areas can be included. Latrine construction activities will be started only after mass awareness and training to User committee. (refer step- by- step flow chart and guideline for details). The complete latrine is which includes permanent kind of superstructure . None latrine will be reported as Complete without superstructure. Each scheme will have at least, one Local Latrine Builder (Skilled Mason for latrine constructio)

- Monitoring & Evaluation:

Regular monitoring will be carried out as mentioned in step- by -step guideline of scheme implementation. A set of indicators will be developed to monitor the program.

- Research and development:

For the purpose of development ,based on local context , some of innovative programs will be launched like model of Eco- san village, eco- san latrine, SODIS (water treatment by solar) , arsenic filter, vermicompost etc.

7 Key Indicators of success and effect of interventions of program

- Knowledge:

- Increased knowledge of beneficiaries on importance of personal hygiene, cleanliness , hand washing , use of latrine in their health & environment. (monitoring reports)
- Increased knowledge on clean /safe water, to protect water sources being pollution. (monitoring reports)
- Increased knowledge about the health problems related to water borne, water related and poor personal hygiene like; use of soap for hand washing. clean surrounding & importance of latrine. (monitoring reports)

- Attitude:

- Increased realization & positive thinking to implement & continue the sanitation activities towards clean house & village. (increased demand & cash contribution for permanent latrines)
- Increased readiness to pay for quality latrine and other sanitary facilities like soap , cleaning brush etc. (monitoring reports, observation notes, images)
- Increased solidarity for joint effort for water supply and sanitation activities like sharing of responsibility & own resources. (monitoring reports, scheme completion reports, images,)

- Increased willingness to accept cross subsidy policy : rich pay more & poor gets more. (monitoring report, scheme completion report , schemes without disputes)
- Increased demand for quality latrine . (Requests for continuation, VDC's annual plan with budget allocation).
- Started acceptance to use feces (after decomposing) and urine as manure like through eco-san latrine.(study reports of piloted households)
- Practice/Behavior:
 - In school and households; minimum 20 % of total households of water supply and sanitation (integrated) scheme area will have latrines as during implementation phase. This will continue towards VDC coverage (no open defecation) as post construction activities by VDC, UC & users.(post construction action plan of UC , monitoring reports) .
 - Increased use of quality latrines at least (water seal Sulav) in 80 % of the total targeted households on Environmental Sanitation (ES)scheme by 2010.(completion reports of single stand sanitation scheme).
 - Increased /build latrines in all (100%) schools of scheme areas (both WSS & ES schemes).
 - Increased number of quality latrines (eco san/water seal Sulav) in VDC and other offices in the VDC.
 - Increased behavior of proper hand washing with soap after touching faeces, before eating & feeding of foods at least among 60 % of direct beneficiaries
 - Increased taking bath at least once a week after having water facility.
 - Increased proper management of solid waste; use of pit to make manure, no out side.
 - Increased use of waste water (tap or from kitchen) for irrigation to kitchen garden/ agriculture fields.
- Process
 - Continuation of sanitation program towards VDC coverage by UC, WRMSC, schools VDC and beneficiaries.
 - Increased fund of DDC, DTO, & VDC for environmental sanitation program with top priority. (matching fund of VDC, DDC , DTO)
 - At least 20 % fund of DTO /DDC is allocated for sanitation program from 2008 onwards.
 - Established a mechanism for operation and maintenance fund for latrine & water supply in school.
 - Developed at least a no open defecation model VDC and School in each project district during project period (by 2010)
- Health
 - Clean village, road, water sources than before.
 - Reduced at least diarrhea and, dysentery after intervention of program and having water supply facilities. (post construction reort)
- Training
 - Used latrine by 100 % trained LLBs, community mobilisers, WRTs in scheme areas.
 - Increased realization and self care among trained catalyts like community mobilizers, LLBs, school teachers, FCHVs , users committees about water related diseases, personal hygiene and general cleanliness.

Annex I – General Content of Environmental Sanitation Training

There will be separate training for different catalysts, local institutions, community mobilisers at different time as explained in step –by-step scheme activities and human resource development plan (annexure ...) The major content of all kind of Environmental Sanitation trainings / workshops are;

Session I: 2 hrs

Brainstorming and identification of existing, knowledge, attitude, practices (KAP) of participants and community.

Ask to each participant and write in brown papers OR use Meta cards:

1. What is health,
2. What is environment?
3. What is quality of water? safe, clean, potable?
4. What are hygienic & healthy practices (culturally, socially) in daily life?
5. What are common unhygienic and unhealthy practices (culturally, socially) in daily life?
6. What are common health problems in the village; communicable & non - communicable.

Ask individual participant where does he/she go for defecation; toilet, forest, field etc. Get record of all participants in attendance record.

Conclude all findings

Session II: 2 hrs

Importance of HES

Existing situation of community (scheme areas as per baseline / WUMP findings)

Importance of environmental sanitation in human life.

Water borne and water related diseases

Causative factors; relate with session me (Existing KAP).

Feacal oral contamination; how?

Menstrual hygiene

Food hygiene.

Session III: 2 hrs

Preventive measures

Basic water quality and how to keep water safe from source to mouth.

Program of RVWRMP (see attached hand outs & IEC materials.)

Responsibilities and commitment of intended beneficiaries in environmental sanitation program of RVWRMP.

Importance of latrine.

Types of latrines; Sulav, Eco-San and estimated cost.

Limitations of different types of latrines; weaknesses and strengths of types.

Annex II - Key points to be remembered in trainings

Key Points to be remembered for all types of training/ seminars

1. Make decision in DMC & get approval of proposal from concerned authority, prior 2 weeks of training.
2. Be clear about source of funding and include in annual work plan. The trainings which are to be organized from DWRDF must be included in scheme cost and in annual work plan as well. Those trainings which are to be organized from PSU fund, proposal should be forwarded before 2 weeks to PSU for approval and funding.
3. Consult and plan with VDC and UC for residential /village level trainings in advance
4. During training display the conclusion of discussion, group work and important notes so that participants can revise during leisure time.
5. Refer Step-by-Step flow chart (provided in flex poster) in each training/ seminar.
6. Refer rate sheet for allowance, fee for resource person, tea-snacks, stationeries etc. (refer HRD guideline-RVWRMP).
7. Involve local resource person as far as possible l e.g. In charge of sub health post, health center, as a resource person in village level HSE training and other for other relevant trainings. It is an opportunity to mobilize local human resource and aware about RVWRMP. Further it will develop local level co-operation and coordination as well.
8. Prepare all the handouts and required visual aids before hand.
9. Be punctual and convince participants to come in time.
10. In residential training, try to arrange mass campaign like video show, exhibition (if possible).
11. Take Pre-test and Post - test which provide feedback to facilitator about the level of knowledge and understanding of participants.
12. Review the outcome of previous training and give inputs according to the need of the participants, since every training is supported and linked with one-another.
13. Collect certificates from PSU and get signature of concerned authority before closing day.
14. Remember our intended participants (except school children) are is Adult. Adult learns better ;
 - When they are respected & valued of their knowledge and experiences. They are expert in their culture and community so facilitator's role is to help them to use their experiences to solve the problem.
 - If messages or skill are relevant to their lives are useful to solve problems.
 - If they feel respected and self directed learner.
15. Avoid lecture method. Participatory training approach has flexibility to select tools and techniques. It is up to facilitator. IEC materials facilitate the learning process and create environment for two-way communication. Facilitator must have the sets of IEC materials (at least) provided by the program. Make session active through visual aids, games, experience sharing, case story etc. Participants also can help in this regard. Use visual aids as much as possible. Because people remember;
 - 20 % of what they hear,
 - 40 % of what they hear & see.
 - 80 % of what they discover themselves

Annex III – Logical Framework Matrix

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX (According to project documents)

<p>Service Improvement – Sanitation 60,000 people to be served by sanitation facilities (i.e. 4% of the population residing in the project area).</p>	<p>Effective Use, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal use (Number and characteristics of users, Quantity of water used and purposes, Time taken to use facilities, Management of water resources) • Hygienic use (Water quality at home, Home practices to improve sanitation, Site and home cleanliness, Personal hygienic practices) • Consistent use (Pattern of daily use, Pattern of seasonal use) 	<p>Special Studies Annual District Reports (Profiles) Central (and external) agency reports and statistics (e.g., health conditions)</p>	<p>Household practices include safe and hygienic use of sanitation facilities.</p> <p>DDC/VDC is able to provide continued technical support and monitoring.</p>	
	<p>Sustainability, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability of systems (Quality of water at source, Number of facilities in working order, Maintenance) • Human capacity development (Management abilities, Knowledge and skills, Confidence) • Local institutional capacity (Autonomy, Supportive leadership, Systems for learning and problem-solving) • Cost-sharing and unit costs (Community contribution, external contributions, Unit costs) • Collaboration among organizations (Planning, Activities) 	<p>Project Progress Reports Records of UG. Training Reports; trained staff available. O&M Guidelines and Manuals</p>		
	<p>Reliability, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community (or household) ability to expand facilities (Additional sanitation facilities built, Upgraded facilities, New development activities initiated) • Transferability of Project strategies (Proportion and role of specialized personnel, Established institutional framework, Budget size, Documented administrative/implementation procedures, Other special/unique conditions) 	<p>Project Progress Reports Specific case studies</p>		

Annex IV – List of Environmental Sanitation / HES trainings, workshops and Campaigns

Training	participants	Duration (Days)	Responsible	Sources of fund
Environmental sanitation (basic orientation village level)	UC, COs, WRMC FCHVS, School teachers,	1-2 for each group	SO	DWRDF
LLB :Latrine construction; on the job in each scheme	Residence of VDC	14	DMC	DWRDF
Environmental sanitation	all staffs SO and all CMs	2	PSU	PSU
Vermin compost , & other	Local entrepreneurs	5	PSU	PSU
Ecological /sustainable sanitation	FC & HPs of SO SPs TFS, DTO staffs	3	PSU	PSU
Water Quality & Health	TFs & DTO staffs	3	PSU	PSU
In-country exposure visit	UC, staffs of PSU, DOLiDAR, DDC, DTO etc	5-10	PSU	PSU
out country exposure visit	PSU staffs, DOLiDAR, DDC, DTO etc.	7-10	PSU	PSU
Sanitation campaigns each residential training should seek opportunities to organize mass awareness compaigns e.g LLB , VMW, WRT etc.	beneficiaries, students	different NSAW IYS08 residential trainings	SO/DMC	PSU/DWRDF

Note: During campaigns the short training should be organized to owner/ staffs of local tea stalls and hotels about food hygiene and water quality at point of use.

Annex V - List of IEC materials & References

IEC materials:

RVWRMP: Introduction of RVWRMP; facts & figures
 RVWRMP: Introduction of environmental sanitation
 RVWRMP: Contribution pattern of different technologies.
 RVWRMP: Contribution pattern environmental sanitation
 RVWRMP: Step by step flow chart
 RVWRMP: Role and responsibilities of different stakeholders
 RVWRMP: Fund flow mechanism chart
 GSI: Gender (pictorial)
 GSI: Access to resources (pictorial)
 GSI: Sharing of responsibilities (pictorial)
 GSI: Same wages (pictorial) (pictorial)
 HES: why latrine is important? (Pictorial)
 HES: Faecal oral contamination (5 factors) (pictorial)
 HES: Why human faeces is injurious to health? (Communicable diseases)
 HES: What are differences between Sulav & Eco san latrine. (Pictorial)
 Hashed washing & use of latrine (pictorial)
 HES: Solid liquid waste management -green manual (prepared by SEAMEN- Dharan) pictorial
 HES: Method of compost manure (SEAMEN- Dharan) -pictorial
 HES: Brocher of Eco-San latrine
 HES: SLTS - Norms National guideline (prepared by NSASC/Unicef-DWSSO)
 HES: Book How to prevent from communicable diseases (Prepared by NSASC/Unicef-DWSSO)
 HES: Meena book (prepared by Unicef)
 HES: Video; Success story of school sanitation; Kapilwastu.
 HES: Video ;Success story of community environmental sanitation; Sitapur , Arghakhanchi.

Other

New materials will be, developed like pictorial book let, posters, charts, calenders, bags , videos of success cases etc.

References

Project documents of RVWRMP
 Implementation guideline of RVWRMP: Nov 2007
 Step by Step of RVWRMP
 National Sanitation Policy paper
 Nepal Country Plan of IYS 08
 School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) guideline: 2006 & B.S 2063
 Different papers 7 reports of Ecological sanitation.
 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy-2004

Annex VI – Design Pictures

Pictures of different designs of latrine, waste pit, drainage, chang etc (please refer designs reports)

Annex VII - Concept paper of IYS 08

Background:

On 21 November 2007, the United Nations officially launched the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) to accelerate progress for 2.6 billion people world wide who are without proper sanitation facilities.

“Access to sanitation is deeply connected to virtually all the millennium development Goals, in particularly those involving the environment, education, gender equality and the reduction of child mortality and poverty”

UN Secretary-general Ban Ki-moon.

Global initiatives:

On 19 Nov 2007, World Toilet Day is observed in Nepal as well.

A sustainable Sanitation Alliance-SuSan is formed by 50 prominent organizations. It has prepared a joint road map for IYS 2008

Global fund; WSCC has developed a global fund to support the developing countries being special focus to which countries have their own national sanitation policy. The details information of this fund will be available after March 2008.

World Toilet Organization –Delhi Summit 2007. This summit has special emphasis on IYS 08 & sustainable sanitation.

Regional Initiatives:

A regional forum of SAARC countries has been formed named as SACOSAN (South Asian Conference on Sanitation) .The major focus of these conferences is to meet Millennium Development Goal in these regions.

SACOSAN (South Asian Conference on Sanitation)

2003 = Bangladesh

2006 = Pakistan

2008 = India

2010 = Sri Lanka

2012 = Nepal

National initiatives:

National Sanitation Action Steering Committee has initiated following different activities at different level.

A secretariat is formed in DWSS, Panipokhari.

Nepal Country Plan for IYS 2008 is prepared & circulated. (Please, find attached herewith).It includes the commitment shown by different organizations in which RVWRMP is one of them.

National launching is going to be organized

Dissemination of messages has been started through different forums.

RVWRMP initiatives:

RVWRMP will take IYS 08 as an opportunity to speed up and accelerate the Environmental Sanitation Campaign through innovative & creative approach. Its major focus will be to develop eco model village & school in its project areas.

This concept paper is prepared for RVWRMP to implement IYS08 with special focus and flexibility to achieve tangible result in project districts within Dec 2008.

Objectives: In general RVWRMP will join the hands to meet the national objectives as stated in its nation country plan of IYS 08. However, its input will be focused to meet following objectives.

Immediate objectives: The immediate objectives are to;

Contribute in the joint initiative/ campaign to meet Nepal's national goal of IYS o8, as one of key partner in far and mid western regions.

Develop model village and school to demonstrate the working modality and components of environmental sanitation.

Long term:

Expand and speed up the sustainable sanitation program through innovative approach and modality in the regions.

Working strategies:

RVWRMP will implement programs based on objectives, vision, strategies and activities of Nepal Country Plan for IYS 2008 (attached herewith). However, it will have its own working strategies / modality as mentioned below.

Special focus program:

RVWRMP will implement its program in first batch of VDCs. District will prepare innovative & creative proposal towards local resource mobilizations and commitments. RVWRMP will implement two types of programs they are:

1. School Focus program; Eco- School
2. Village focus program: Eco -Village

1. School focus program: sanitation by School to Community:

This program will include package activities in one of high (secondary level) school of first batch VDC of RVWRMP. It should be implemented with minimum external & PSU's support.

DMC will select a High School from one of VDC where some water supply / environmental sanitation scheme is already started. The selected School & its management committee should take lead role.

Each district will organize a district level workshop in coordination with DWSSCC/ District water supply and sanitation division. This workshop will finalize the commitment and contribution from district level different organizations. WRA/DMC will prepare a proposal with creative & innovative activities and forward to PSU.

Local resources should be maximized in terms of financial support.

The major components of eco- School are:

- Water supply
- Latrine (separate for boy & girls)

- Urinal (separate for boy & girls)
- Hand washing places at water source and toilet
- Fencing of school compound (local contribution)
- Plantation
- Waste pits: solid waste management
- Fund raising for O & M of latrines & urinals
- Schedule for daily activities in school by students and teachers
- Regular activities for mass awareness
- Rewards & certificates for remarkable / encouraging work to students (being focus to Dalit & Girls), guardians, management committee etc.
- Regular monitoring
- Monthly progress report by school to DMC

The proposed districts under this package are:

- Bajhang
- Bajura
- Accham
- Doti

2. Eco-san Village:

An eco- friendly model village (eco -village) will be developed in one of first batch VDC of project district. It will include a package of activities including schools and village. DMC will select a village from one of first batch VDCs where some of water supply/ other schemes are already in place. The all activities may not be completed within IYS 08. The program will be continued beyond IYS 08 as continue program.

The major components of eco village are:

Immediate activities (short term):

- Social assessment (baseline).
- Mass awareness through schools, UCs and COs.
- Water supply
- Latrine -household: preferably eco san & Sulav with different models of super structure by local materials.
- Source protection and water safety activities.
- Chang (place for utensils at washing site)

Long term (continue program)

- Biogas attached to latrine
- Mobilization of women COs specifically for income generation.
- Improved oven (in co- operation of AEPC/BSP).
- School program: all components of Eco School as mentioned above.
- Solid waste management with pits recycles and compost.

The proposed districts are:

- Dadeldhura
- Baitadi

- Darchula
- Dailekha
- Kailali
- Huml : already initiated an Env. Model village

3. Joint effort

RVWRMP will share the activities with district and regional based sector agencies and organizations. It will share the resources with district/ regional/ VDC based organization for joint action. However, it will maximize its support in technical and financial assistance in project VDCs. The proposed organization:

- WARM-P, Helvetas
- DWSSCC
- DDC
- VDC
- District education office.
- District Health Office
- CARE Nepal
- IDE
- AEPC /BSP
- NEWAH etc
- Other local organizations (preferably women's organizations)
- Local Medias; FMs, local news papers etc.

General activities: Following are main activities which will have special focus during IYS.

Consultation with sector agencies & organization: Consultation with regional directors of water supply of far & mid western regions to initiate activities in the regions.

Regional workshop: A regional level workshops with concerned RDs, LDOs & I/NGOs, Donors etc. It is expected that Regional Director's office of water supply & sewerage will take RVWRMP will take lead role in this regards. WARM-P, helvetas & RVWRMP will take facilitation role if needed.

District workshop: each District will organize a workshop to plan the whole year activities and commitment from different organizations. This workshop will also form a joint team for district level monitoring. It is expected that District Water Supply & Sanitation divisions will take lead role in this regards. The RVWRMP & WARM-P, helvetas will take facilitation role, if needed.

VDC level workshop: This workshop will be organized in those VDCs where School focus & Eco-village focus program will be implemented. This workshop will raise the fund and commitment within VDCs. A joint monitoring team will be formed for regular monitoring at VDC level.

Village level plan of actions: It will include the other activities as mentioned in detail proposal. The step by step activities should be well mentioned in proposal.

Social assessment & mobilization : It will be linked with WUMP & other scheme related activities e.g. baseline data collection through PRA , UC formation & registration, mass awareness , trainings to beneficiaries & schools are basic activities for all type of programs.

Mass awareness: To increase advocacy and awareness to mass at large local FMs and local news papers will be selected through creative proposal and which have well coverage in the region. Sanitation & Health issues will have specific daily coverage in local papers. Similarly, FMs will broadcast daily news/ messages related to health, hygiene, sanitation etc. The media will visit different institutions / offices in relation to use of latrine, operation, maintenance and promotion. Medias will have their independent monitoring activities through which they will make case studies & news for publication.

Trainings: on eco san latrines, solid waste management & other relevant training to SO and other.

Development of IEC materials: NSASC will prepare IEC materials which will be used by all sector agencies > however, a video of case study of eco -village and school program will be prepared.

Construction of sanitary facilities & other infrastructures: in school and household; development of eco -school & eco - village.

Reward & recognitions: Rewards and certificates will be honored for local institution and person for remarkable contribution. DMC will monitor the activities during whole year.

Exchange learning:

- In country
- Visit to model villages in Lumbini project (Finnida) and other. Participants are; school head teacher, LLBSs, VDC secretaries, CMs etc.
- International
- Visit to Sulav international India: Participants are Village level committed/ active people; LLBs, VDC secretaries, SO etc.
- Participation to present papers of case studies in SOCOSAN, World Toilet Summit and other international forums by DMC & program staffs.

Press conference: Press conference for local /national level medias will be organized at different 3 times during sanitation year (pre, during & post).

Monitoring: A joint team at village & district level will monitor as district level workshop will set the teams and times of monitoring. Village level monitoring can be done jointly with scheme related monitoring.

Reporting: District will provide trimester regular progress report to PSU. Similarly PSU will provide report to NSASC/ Secretariat to Katmandu.

Financial support:

PSU will manage the additional fund which will not be covered by DWRDF for agreed activities. PSU will coordinate for external funding options as well

The total cost of program at village level will be shared with local organizations, DDC/DWRDF, VDC & beneficiaries.

From DWRDF:

Latrines in school & household : Sulav / Eco san

Water supply and other investment cost of infrastructure (hardware part)

Trainings, seminars to user committees.

PSU funding:

- Mass awareness campaigns: radio program, printing medias, bulletins, innovative activities through schools, street drama etc.
- Rewards & recognitions
- Improved oven with AEPC.
- Bio-gas ; in co -operation of AEPC/BSP
- Water source protection & conservation.
- Workshops & meetings: regional, district level & VDC level workshops (as and where needed).
- Exchange learning: PSU will organize exchange learning visits for specific focus program actors.

Trainings: Entrepreneurs training to sanitation mart, solid waste management, vermin compost on eco san latrines & other relevant training to SO and other.

IEC materials; New materials will be developed and some will be purchased. A video of case story of eco -village and school program will be prepared.

Matching fund: A small amount fund will be matched for IEC materials development as proposed by national sanitation action steering committee (if needed).

Pilot Solid waste management : in Dhangadi .

Monitoring (if needed for extra visits).

Participation in meetings & workshops organized by IYS08 secretariat / NSASC.

The concerned WRAs will prepare a proposal with consultation of district education office, school management committee, VDC, DDC, local sector organizations etc. In this connection, a district level workshop should be organized before preparing proposal. WRA will forward proposal by Feb. 15th, 2008.

Additional Human resource: To accomplish the special activities PSU and district may need one person for short term (6 months).

To implement these activities needs flexibility in terms of investment cost from DWRDF (additional plan). Also, seek additional fund, support & commitment from DMC & PSU.