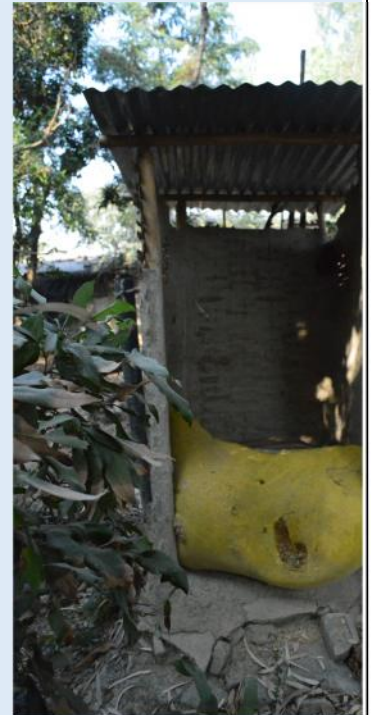


Study to Identify Appropriate Approach and Strategies for Sustainable Sanitation Intervention in Terai

Prepared by
Bishwa N Paudyal
Senior Consultant
P O Box: 7162, Kathmandu
Tel: +977-1-5000572, 9851146055



For
ESDMS/DWSS
Panipokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal



Table of Contents

Abbreviations	4
CHAPTER – I: CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY	5
1. BACKGROUND:	5
2. SCOPE OF STUDY:	6
3. METHODOLOGY:.....	6
3.1. STUDY AREA:.....	7
3.2. METHODS AND TOOLS:	8
CHAPTER – II: COUNTRY CONTEXT AND FINDINGS	10
1. COUNTRY CONTEXT:.....	10
1.1 WASH IN NEPAL.....	11
2. OPEN DEFECATION	12
3. WASH AND ODF MOVEMENT IN NEPAL:.....	12
4. WASH IN TERAI:	13
4.1. OPEN DEFECATION AND TERAI:.....	15
4.2. WASH AS A LOCAL PRIORITY:	17
5. WASH SCENARIO OF 8 TERAI DISTRICTS.....	18
5.1. DISTRICTWISE SANITATION INTERVENTION SCANERIO	24
5.1.1. Bara:.....	24
5.1.2. Parsa:.....	26
5.1.3. Rautahat:	28
5.1.4. Sarlahi:.....	29
5.1.5. Mahottari:	31
5.1.6. Dhanusha:.....	33
5.1.7. Siraha:.....	35
5.1.8. Saptari:.....	37
6. Factors Affecting Open Defecation in Terai: A comparision of perceived vs. confirmed barriers	38
6.1. HABITUAL ASPECTS:.....	39
6.2. SOCIAL VALUES AND NORMATIVE EXPECTATION:	41
7. OVERALL FINDINGS AND IMPRESSION:	43
CHAPTER – III: RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPENDING STRATEGY	47
1. RECOMMENDATIONS	47

1.1.	IDENTIFYING BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES:	47
	49
1.2.	WIDENING THE BOTTLENECKS:	49
2.	IMPENDING STRATEGY - A WORKING ALTERNATIVE	52
2.1.	IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES AND APPROACHES	53
2.1.1.	Focus Area 1: Prioritizing ODF in local plans and policies	54
2.1.2.	Focus Area 2: Creating New Value System of Open Defecation Free Communities	56
2.1.2.1.	CHANGE IN SOCIAL NORMS: NEW DEFINITION OF IDEAL FAMILY	56
2.1.2.2.	IDENTIFY THE POTENTIAL TRIGGERS FOR ORGANIZED DIFFUSION:	58
2.1.2.3.	POINTS OF INTERVENTION:	59
2.1.3.	Focus 3: Institutionalization and continuous improvement:	60
2.1.3.1.	NORMS HARMONIZATION:.....	61
2.2.	HOPE FOR THE FUTURE:	61
2.2.1.	IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION STRATEGY:.....	63
2.2.2.	LONG TERM INTERVENTION FOR ACCELERATING ODF BY 2017:	65
	REFERENCES:	68
	ANNEXES - DISTRICTWISE OVERALL WASH SCENARIO BY VDCs:	69

Abbreviations

ODF	Open Defecation Free
VDC	Village Development Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
D/M/V-WASH-CCs	District/Municipality/Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
MoF	Ministry of Finance
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics,
WB	World Bank
ADB	Asian Development Bank
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
NGO	Non-government Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
DIS	Dynamic Interaction Sessions
INGO	International Non-government Organizations
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
GoN	Government of Nepal
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nations
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
JSR	Joint Sector Review
TeCoSan	Terai Conference on Sanitation
NecoSan	Nepal Conference on Sanitation
SHMP	Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan
DiCosan	Declarations of District Conferences on Sanitation ()
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
GIS	Geographical Information System
LDO	Local Development Officer
DE	Divisional Engineer
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Office
ICT	Information Communication Technology
HH	Household
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance

CHAPTER – I: CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

1. BACKGROUND:

There is a general perception that people in Terai are captive of their tradition and they deter changes and that it is tough to persuade them for adopting good hygiene and sanitation behaviors. Due to continuation of such a mindset and limited penetration by the ongoing sanitation interventions, the sanitation condition of Terai continues to be left behind from the mainstream of national sanitation movement and remain in a mysterious and dismal condition. It is important to note that the existing sanitation promotion approaches and modalities being practiced in the country seems not enough to bring about the anticipated changes in sanitation condition in the Terai regions. For this, time is strongly demanding an innovative and creative thinking and activities. Hence, this study is indispensable to dig out the hidden reality for sanitation promotion in the Terai region and frame appropriate strategies and approaches for successful sanitation interventions.

The goal of this study is to identify good practices, barriers and challenges for enhancing hygiene and sanitation in Terai and recommend appropriate intervention strategy and approaches for further improvement. The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- To assess the situation, belief, perception and practices on existing status of hygiene and sanitation in the selected Terai communities.
- To identify key issues, challenges, barriers and opportunities regarding hygiene and sanitation promotion in the context of ongoing ODF movement.
- To develop recommendations indicating strategic perspectives and pragmatic way out to resolve the existing barriers and promote hygiene and sanitation especially in the Terai region.

Most importantly, this study is expected to contribute to assess the engagement and functionality of the various institutional structures at the district, municipal and VDC levels towards the promotion of sanitation social movement in the Terai. The study reviewed the localization of the District, Municipality and VDC level WASH Coordination Committees (D/M/V-WASH-CCs) and the committees at the school and community level as envisioned by the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 with due consideration of the MDG Acceleration Framework 2013.

2. SCOPE OF STUDY:

The study has been designed to explore the barriers and opportunities both from the supply and demand side to meet the goal on sanitation coverage set by the Government of Nepal. It is said that appropriate approach and activities for sustainable sanitation intervention in Terai is always lacking, as the context of Terai districts are quite different. To understand deeply the socio-cultural and technological dimensions, this study has adopted a combined approach of linking sanitation with broad level of social value system, technology offered, governance, socio-economic condition, tradition, efforts, strategy, modality, etc. The strategy of scaling up hygiene and sanitation practice is a general landscape in the field of sanitation with focus to open field defecation (OFD). This study tries to highlight the key challenges in applying best practices and approaches from the other parts of the country in terms of scaling up the process and interventions in the Terai.

The primary aim of this study is to seek answer to the following overarching questions under a broader question: why WASH intervention is being inadequate and what are the appropriate approaches and activities for sustainable sanitation intervention in Terai? This assessment drills down into a set of following six interlinked questions:

- What are the policies and programmes in the area of WASH and ODF specific to Terai?
- What are the social beliefs, norms and perceptions towards open defecation and the opportunities for creation of new norms around Open Defecation Free environment in the Terai (existing good practices and barriers)?
- What are the current interventions supported by various government, national and international actors to improve WASH and to promote particularly ODF in Terai?
- What could be the future approach and strategies for sustainable sanitation intervention in the Terai?

3. METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on both the firsthand information collected from the field and secondary information collated from the WASH stakeholders. The review of policy framework and available literatures on WASH sector in Nepal are the other sources of information. The study reviews academic publications, programme evaluation, research reports and publications by government agencies, including the National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) / Department of Water

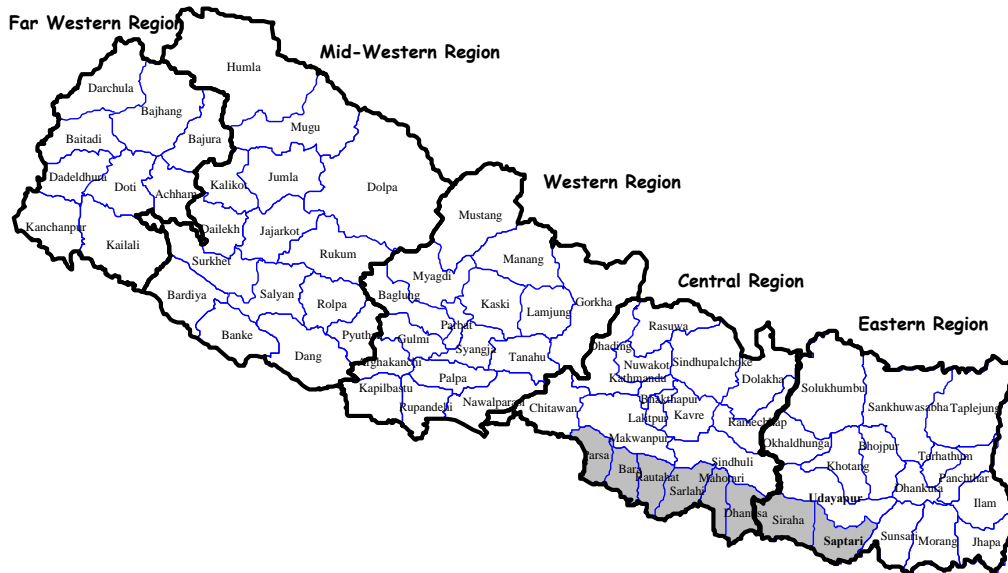
Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Central Bureau of Statistics, international agencies and bilateral donors, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as well as non-government organizations (NGOs).

In addition to the literature review, the research team consulted a range of key stakeholders in order to solicit up-to-date information and perspectives. The consultation was conducted through a Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), dynamic Interaction Sessions (DISs), key informant interviews, consultation meetings, and transect walk at the community level.

3.1. STUDY AREA:

The study covered the 8 districts of Terai which have been termed by the WASH sector as “Sanitation Dark Districts” namely - Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Bara and Parsa. Of them, three districts namely - Saptari, Siraha and Parsa have been selected purposively for in-depth field study. However, considering the complexity of the issue, the study team visited all the districts and interacted with the stakeholders to capture information from each district. Similarly, discussions were also held with stakeholders of Sunsari and Kapilvastu to grasp the overall scenario of other Terai districts where early results have been seen. The sample communities for the study were inclusive in terms of caste, class, religion, ethnicity, DAGs, power-dynamics, education, religion, poverty, age, sex, property holding, political identity, authority, etc. The local government authority, sectoral divisional offices, teachers, political leaders, local actors, WASH activists, I/NGO, private sectors as well as petty sanitary entrepreneurs were also consulted to get their perspectives on the issue.

Map 1: Map of Study Area



3.2. METHODS AND TOOLS:

During the study a total of 42 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Dynamic Interaction Sessions (DIS) have been carried out representing all the segments of the society. Effort was made to ensure representation of all the sections like Women and Men, DAGs, Power-holders, Teachers, Religious leaders, poor, adolescent girls, HH heads, child clubs, Children, Youth, Political parties, Ethnic/Religious Minorities, Local Government Bodies, NGOs, Sanitary Item Producers and Sellers, Occupational cleaners etc. to get their views and observations towards the present sanitation approach and the progress. Likewise, total 40 key informants consultations, 16 stakeholders' interactions, and 8 transect walks were also carried out as part of the study. The scattered settlements like Muslim, ethnic Terai minorities, poverty pockets, landless poor, urban slum and local elite, household with and without foreign employment were visited to find out their justification of both positive and negative hygiene and sanitation behavior that enables and hinders the open defecation practice including poor hygiene and sanitation practices. The post ODF situation was also captured to know the lessons from other communities.

A standard open-ended set of questionnaire has been used to capture the information from the respondents. The secondary information has been captured using a standard format. Field observation had been carried out to validate the findings of the discussion followed by focused group discussions (FGDs). The local language (Maithili and Bhojpuri) had been used to communicate with non-Nepali speakers.

The field study has been carried out during the period of 1st December 2013 to 31st March 2014.

The following table provides summary of methodology, tools and respondents during the entire study.

Table 3.2-1: Summary of methodology

SN	Methods/Tools to be Used	Respondents/Area	No
1	Desk Review	Central Level	
2	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Dynamic Interaction Sessions - using standard open-ended questionnaire outlines	Representatives of Women and Men, DAGs, Power-holders, Teachers, Religious leaders, Rich/poor, adolescent girls, HH heads, Children, child clubs, Youth, Political parties, Ethnic/Religious Minorities, Local Government Bodies, NGO, Sanitary Item Producers and Sellers, Occupational cleaners etc.	12
3	Consultation with key informants - using standard open-ended questionnaire outlines	Key informants – 4 in each 3 sample districts – 2 in 2 non sample districts	12+4=16
4	Stakeholders interaction - using standard open-ended questionnaire outlines	Group interaction with major stakeholders including D/M/V-WASH-CCs • 4 in each 3 sample district • 2 in each 2 non sample districts	12+4=16
5	Transect walk	One in each sample district covering – SLTS, CLTS, ODF, Project intervention and non-intervention areas, Success and Failures – at least a walk of one modality. 3 in non-sample districts	4
6	Sanitation and hygiene mapping exercise	One in sample district and one in non-sample district	3

CHAPTER – II: COUNTRY CONTEXT AND FINDINGS

1. COUNTRY CONTEXT:

The world remains off track to meet the MDG sanitation target of 75% and if current trend continues, it is set to miss the target by more than half a billion people. By the end of 2011, there were 2.5 billion people who still did not use an improved sanitation facility. The number of people practicing open defecation decreased to a little over 1 billion, but this still represents 15% of the global population.

Nepal shares its entire Southern border with India, which has a massive problem of open defecation. The World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimate that there are more than 620 million people practicing open defecation in India, or half the population. The latest Census data (2011) says that in Nepal, there are around 2,069,812 (38%) households without toilet and among them 1,055,862 (19%) have ordinary toilet. It is also the fact that in most of the rural areas and urban slums, more than half of the population are still practicing open defecation. It also reveals that the percentage of households having access to television and telephone in rural area exceeds the percentage of households with access to toilet facilities. Open defecation is prevalent among all socio-economic groups though the bottom two wealth quintiles bear the heaviest burden. Children—already vulnerable and marginalized pay the highest price in respect of their survival and development.

Nepali society is characterized by a wide diversity of cultural, caste and ethnic identities, languages, religions and geographic ecologies. Half of its 26.6 million people live in the low-lying southern Terai plains, followed by 43 per cent in the middle Hills and 7 per cent in the northern Mountains. Forty-eight per cent of the population is under 18 years of age, making investments in children and adolescents especially vital for shaping the attitude and practice towards proper disposal of human excreta.

In 2011, the HDI score for Nepal remained at 0.458 which is the second lowest rankings among the countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), just one step above Afghanistan. Nepal ranks 157 out of 187 countries in the 2011 UN Human Development Index and remains 15th amongst the world’s 45 Least Developed Countries. More than two thirds (69 per cent) of children in Nepal are deprived of at

least one of the seven basic needs¹. The leading child deprivation in Nepal is lack of sanitation² and over a third of Nepal's children defecate in open spaces³. In the mid and far western region over half the population defecates in open spaces for lack of adequate sanitation⁴. Safe disposal and handling of child faeces and knowledge of hand washing after cleaning children's stool or before handling food remains low.

1.1 WASH IN NEPAL

Sanitation is important because – it sustains clean environments, it brings dignity, equality and safety, it is a good economic investment and ultimately it is a fundamental human right as provisioned by the UN. The “Sanitation for All: All for Sanitation” is a national thrive to 2017 to meet the goal for sanitation target and end open defecation. There is a national drive to inspire people all over the country to take action towards achieving sanitation and hygiene for all by targeting the poorest and most vulnerable people. These actions are targeted to generate substantial benefits, including increased economic growth and productivity, improved health, enhanced social equity, and a cleaner environment. There is a greater need for sector harmonization and coherence amongst and between the government, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society, private sectors, and community working together to achieve the national goal. Still the challenge is to reach the unreached - the number of people without access to water, sanitation and toilets and a multitude of factors are at play.

Providing sanitation facilities to the people has been one of the burning issues for the developing countries like Nepal. The current sanitation coverage of the country is 62%. It shows that Nepal is slightly ahead of the sanitation Millennium Development Goal of 53% at national level but there is a wide disparity in access to improved sanitation facilities among different ecological zones, development regions, districts, rural and urban settings, ethnic groups and poverty quintiles. For example, sanitation coverage of Saptari district is still around 21% while 15 districts (Kaski, Chitwan, Tanahun, Myagdi, Parnat, Pyuthan, Accham, Kalikot, Makawanpur, Baglung, Panthar, Mustang, Bhakatapur, Dadeldhura and Dang) have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) districts. However, the ODF campaign has gained high level of momentum in hilly and mountainous regions while it is very slow in Terai.

¹ The seven basic human needs are defined by the UN as: 1) shelter, 2) sanitation, 3) water, 4) information, 5) food, 6) education and 7) health.

² Child Poverty and Disparities in Nepal: Towards Escaping the Cycle of Poverty (2010). UNICEF, New Era and Government of Nepal.

³ National Population and Housing Census (2011). Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal.

⁴ Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2010).

This situation thus stands as a key bottleneck towards moving the ODF campaign equitably and simultaneously in the country and scaling up sanitation. The current rate of sanitation increment in the country is 2.9% per annum, which has to be raised to 6.3 % per annum to achieve the national goal of universal sanitation coverage by 2017. Achieving national goal in sanitation in the given timeframe therefore stands as a big challenge considering the ongoing trends, pace and progress. Hence, it has been imperative to know the hidden issues, problems, challenges, strengths and opportunities especially in the Terai regions and find out the appropriate sanitation interventions for inclusive and at scale sanitation promotion throughout the country.

2. OPEN DEFECTION

Open defecation is the practice of defecating outside and in public, in and around the local community, as a result of no access to toilets, latrines or any kind of improved sanitation. It currently affects one billion people in the developing world, or 15% of the global population. In Nepal, around 6 million people defecating in the open has been considered as one of the biggest national challenge. The latest Census data (2011) reveals that the percentage of households having access to television and telephones in rural area exceeds the percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.

Open defecation is a clear example of collective behavior, which is associated with the strong-shared belief that open defecation is not harmful. The condition of sanitation in Terai continues to be left behind from the mainstream of national sanitation movement. The sanitation coverage in Terai is very low despite the high coverage of water availability. Moreover, the availability of sanitary products and technology is relatively better in Terai as compared to the hills and the mountains. A deeper understanding of the barriers and challenges is imperative to unleash the solutions to the issues in Terai.

3. WASH AND ODF MOVEMENT IN NEPAL:

The decade of 1980 was declared by the UN as the decade of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation and initiated water, sanitation and hygiene programme aiming to increase access to sustainable and safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices in schools and communities to contribute to reduce related diseases. In 1994, the Government of Nepal launched the National Sanitation Policy and Guidelines for Planning and Implementation of Sanitation Programmes. In 2003, the sanitation movement started with WASH intervention that found its

culmination in the concept of Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign in 2006 with the commencement of different approaches by different agencies at different levels.

Government of Nepal has set a national target of 80% of the sanitation coverage by 2015 and universal coverage by 2017 AD.

As to ensure the national targets are met well in time, the government in 2011 enforced the national Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan. The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) on Sanitation launched in 2013 has identified high impact sanitation and hygiene interventions, identified key bottlenecks that prevent effective implementation and finally identified appropriate solutions to



unlock the bottleneck and develop an action plan to ensure MDG and national targets of sanitation is met by all the geographic areas, districts, development regions and all segment of people. However, the framework has not been widely disseminated and lacks costed interventions.

The interim constitution of Nepal has also defined access to water as a fundamental right to its citizens and to support this, the country has set a target to provide all Nepalese with access to basic water supply and sanitation services by 2017 A D.

4. WASH IN TERAI:

Nepal has made significant progress in the sanitation sector over the past few years and the national coverage now stands at 62%. It is highly inspiring that over 1,500 VDCs, along with 16 municipalities and 15 districts have already been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) by June 2014. If the current pace and progress is maintained, the national vision of water and sanitation for all by 2017 may be realized. However, considering the progress in the Terai where the sanitation coverage is much less than the national coverage, the tasks seems very challenging.

The Terai region includes almost half of the country's population within just 17% of total area of the country. About 35 % of the Terai districts (out of 16) have less than 50% sanitation coverage. This comprises of multi-religious, multi-caste, multi-lingual and multi-cultural people and setting. This diversity is the beauty of the place. However,

various factors including traditionally held practice of open defecation and its easy acceptance has made the entire Terai communities vulnerable in terms of hygiene, sanitation and health. High density of population, unplanned habitation, inadequate land possession and landlessness are the other dimensions of difficulties. Besides, it is a high water table and plane/low land area that often becomes victim of flood in monsoon and water stagnation continues for months. Family norms, social-cultural taboos and lack of information and awareness are also some of the tough complexities to be encountered.

Some efforts have been made recently towards the promotion of sanitation and hygiene in Terai which seems quite promising:

- The Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 has made a provision to implement special program packages by targeting Terai and other geographically remote communities of the country.
- The first Nepal Conference on Sanitation (NecoSan) 2013 has recommended launching intensive sanitation campaign in the Terai region with special focus and impetus.
- The First Terai Conference on Sanitation (TeCoSan) 2013 held in Janakpur has seriously comprehended the poor sanitation condition of 8 Terai districts (Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, Bara and Parsa) and recommended to optimally mobilize resources so as to make those entire districts ODF by 15 Paus 2073 B.S with the execution of district specific pragmatic plan of action, sanitation marketing and as cross border sanitation intervention between Nepal and India.
- National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee led by the Ministry of Urban Development has intensified sanitation mission in 8 Terai districts in collaboration with development partners since 2013.
- The Declaration of SACOSAN-V 2013 held in Kathmandu has emphasized on formulation, development and implementation of adequately resourced national/sub-national hygiene and sanitation plan taking into account marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- The Second Joint Sector Review (JSR) 2014 has accorded priority to launch nationwide social movement in sanitation taking into account national target of universal sanitation coverage by 2017 A.D.
- The Declarations of District Conferences on Sanitation (DiCosan) held in 8 districts from 2013 to 2014 have clearly stated to mobilize adequate resources of local bodies for sanitation promotion, enforce a norm to establish open defecation as a social crime, eliminate subsidy approach for reducing external dependency and institutionalize locally managed self-monitoring mechanism in order to accelerate sanitation as a social movement.
- The National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee and Ministry of Urban Development has been coordinating with the Government of India and

Sulabh International Organization for introducing program packages for Terai and installing SULABH Sauchalaya in urban areas respectively.

- A mission led by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development including members from the Central Monitoring and Supervision Office of the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage and UN-Habitat Nepal has shared about strategic actions on Nepal's sanitation movement in a sanitation conference held by the Government of Bihar in Patna from 3 to 4 July 2014 with due focus on cross-country collaboration to promote sanitation in border areas of Nepal and India.

4.1. OPEN DEFECACTION AND TERAI:

An analysis of the 8 districts including Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari shows that only 19 percent of households have toilets as described below in the graphs. Furthermore, some of the households that have reported to have ordinary toilets or have not stated the type of toilet, may have unimproved or temporary toilets, which need to be improved. The Census data indicates that only 41% of the households nationwide and only 13 % of the households in the 8 Terai districts have flush toilets connected to septic tanks or sewage system. In this context, there is an urgent need to address the issues in Terai.

Diagram 4.1-1: Availability of Water and Toilet at 8 districts

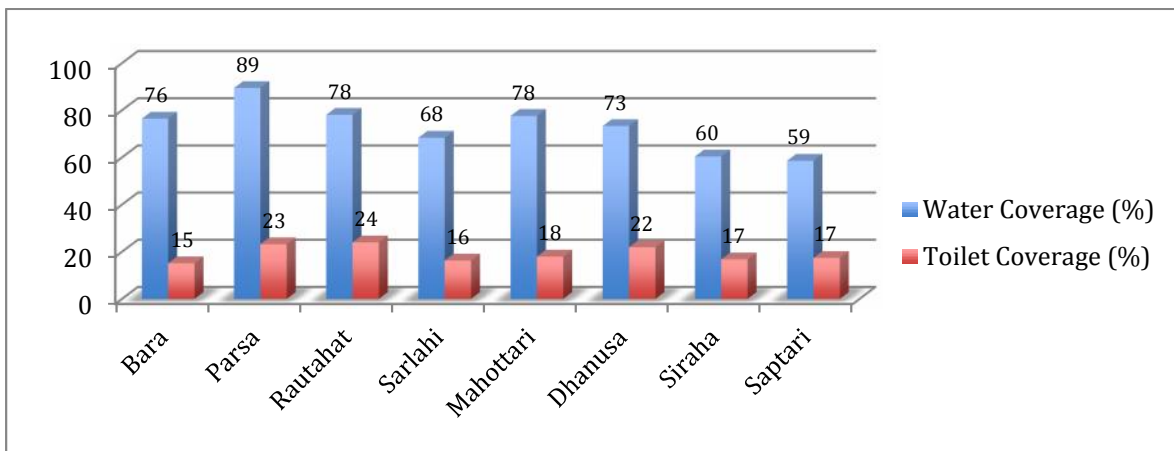


Diagram 4.1-2: Households with toilet against total households

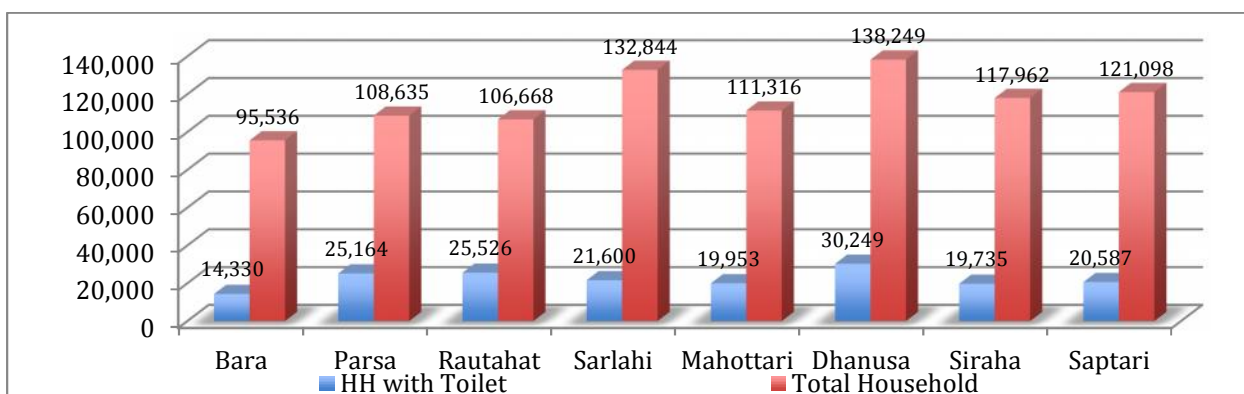
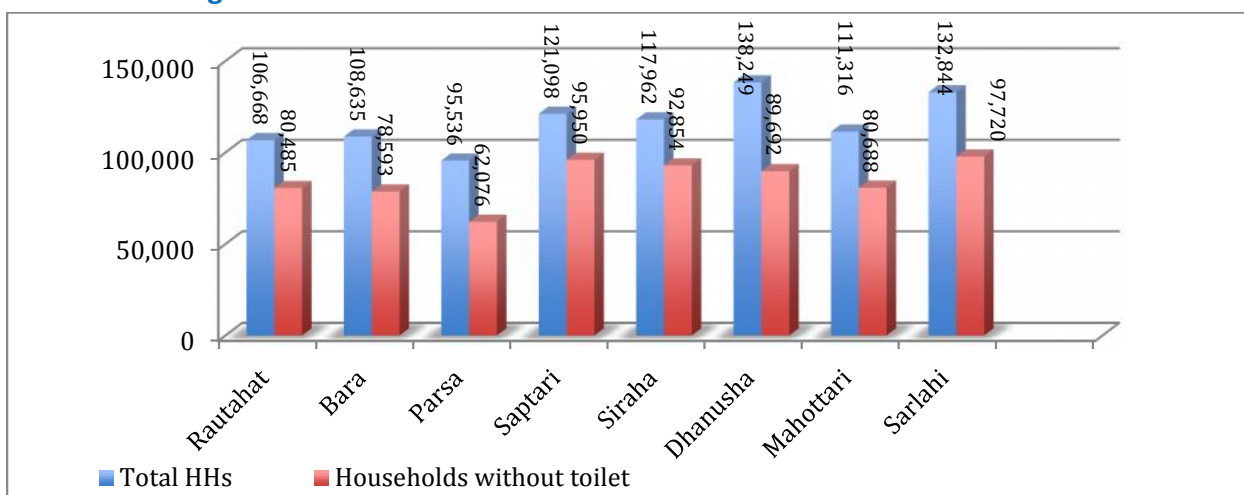


Diagram 4.1-3: Total households and households without toilet



The poor sanitation coverage, high rates of poverty, and low level of awareness has resulted in poor health among the Terai population. According to the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey of 2011, the children of the Terai region are the most vulnerable to diarrhea. The percent of children with diarrhea in two weeks preceding the survey was 14.8 % in the Terai compared to 12.7% in the hills and 13.4% in the mountains. In terms of number of children, the figures are more alarming, as the survey found that the number children with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey was highest in Central Terai with 1070, followed by Eastern Terai with 720. Together these two sub-regions account for 35% of the children with diarrhea. Besides the low sanitation coverage, the high incidence of diarrhea in the Terai is also due to the high water table and regular floods that occur in the region. The high population density in

the region also increases the risks associated with spread of communicable diseases. Most of the people select others land or public place to defecate. Both Terai and hill community in Terai they fairly are practicing open field defecation.

An analysis of the overall Human Development Index (given below) based on health, education and income of 8 Terai districts in comparison with national figures shows that the 8 Terai districts are not in a very dismal condition to adopt good sanitation and hygiene practices. The reasons for poor sanitation and hygiene is obviously beyond the economic and educational factors which find their justification in the prevalent socio-cultural practices and attitude towards the problem.

Table 4.1-1: Summary HDI Information of the Assessment Area

Particulars	Population			Health	Education	Income	HDI
	Female	Male	Total	Life expectancy	Adult literacy (%)	Per capita income (PPP \$)	Geometric mean
Nepal	13645463	12849041	26494504	68.8	59.57	1160	0.490
Saptari	325,438	313,846	639,284	71.34	45.44	801	0.437
Siraha	327,227	310,101	637,328	71.29	39.96	689	0.408
Dhanusa	376,239	378,538	754,777	69.53	41.89	938	0.431
Mahottari	316,564	311,016	627,580	69.47	37.04	681	0.388
Sarlahi	379,973	389,756	769,729	70.06	38	809	0.402
Rautahat	335,643	351,079	686,722	70.99	33.89	757	0.386
Bara	336,464	351,244	687,708	70.5	43.25	1480	0.457
Parsa	288,659	312,358	601,017	70.25	48.69	1223	0.464

Source: HDI, 2014

4.2. WASH AS A LOCAL PRIORITY:

There are many organizations working in the water, sanitation and hygiene in Terai but there is still a lack of joint planning, coordination, knowledge sharing and harmonization. WASH is still not seen as a priority development agenda in the Terai. This may be due to the persistence of the deep-rooted cultural acceptance of the practice. The limited technological options available also seems to be a barrier to promote toilet in Terai. The offset ring toilet is found to be dangerous for contaminating drinking water source as minimum distance between the latrine and water source is hardly maintained in most cases. It is also acknowledged by the technical team at the WSSDO/SDO. There is a huge potential to promote sanitation marketing with complete toilet solution in the Terai considering the market access and product availability.

There is limited link of WASH with other sectoral and livelihood related programmes except some group approach by some projects. There is a wide range of programmes of agencies working in the district including Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), NEWAH, RRN, iDE, DDC, DWSSDO, Municipality, VDC, and other sectoral agencies supporting on WASH promotion and livelihood opportunities. The WASH programmes is found to be highly affected by the tussle between the clear demarcation of responsibility and different interpretation between local government authority and WSSDO/SDO. Though this is visible, there is no facilitation to solve this problem.

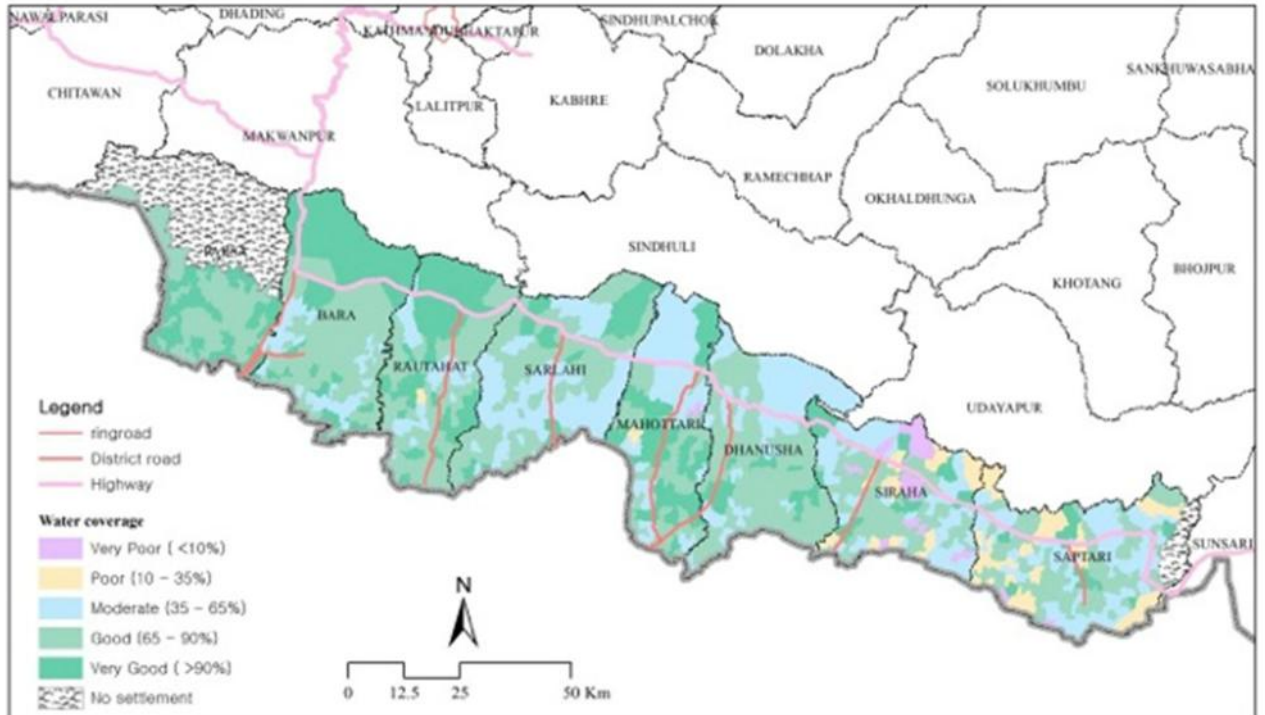
5. WASH SCENARIO OF 8 TERAI DISTRICTS

Water and sanitation coverage: Among the eight districts of central and east Terai, the status of water and sanitation is comparatively better in Parsa. The statistics collected from the fieldwork shows that the overall toilet coverage in Bara is lowest among all. Since, the distribution of water and toilet coverage is not uniform throughout the district; these statistics can only be taken as reference to evaluate the general scenario of the targeted eight districts.

Spatial distribution of WASH: The spatial distribution of sanitation (toilet) coverage in the entire eight districts of Terai (study area) has been studied using GIS mapping. The sanitation coverage map shows a kind of scenario that can be interpreted in socio-economic and cultural aspects as follows:

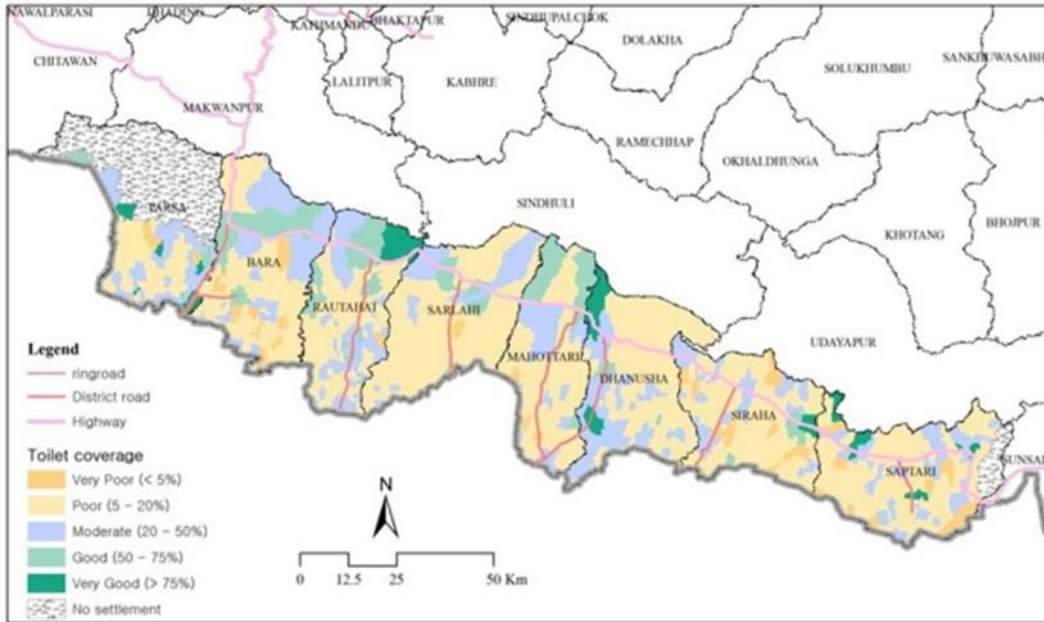
- The toilet coverage is comparatively better in the municipalities and urbanizing VDCs than rural VDCs.
- The toilet coverage is relatively better in the northern belt, adjoining East-West Highway, where the localities are being urbanized slowly. This may be attributed to the prevalence of indigenous people and migrants from eastern hills such as Sindhuli, Kavrepalanchok, Udayapur, and Okhaldhunga. The mixed culture plays as a positive trigger towards toilet building culture and its sustainable use.
- The southern part of all districts comprises of single-cultured people with similar origin and a long cultural tradition of open defecation practice. Open defecation practice has never been challenged in the community as it is a shared common behavior.
- Though water coverage is relatively better in all the districts, Siraha and Saptari districts face poor water supply coverage. This may be due to water scarcity in the Chure hills and gradual depletion of underground water.

Map 2: Spatial distribution of Drinking Water (any sources) coverage in 8 Terai districts



Status of ODF: The status of ODF concurs with sanitation coverage in the districts which is very low. During the study period, only 6 VDCs had been declared as ODF (as of March 2014). Out of six VDCs, 3 VDCs are from Parsa and one each from Mahottari, Saptari, and Rautahat districts. The other four districts of Dhanusha, Bara, Sarlahi, and Siraha had not made a stride in achieving ODF. Some VDCs in the Terai have achieved more than 95% success and are going to be declared ODF very soon.

Map 3: Spatial Distribution of Toilet coverage in eight Terai districts



Activeness of D-WASH-CC, M-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CCs: The Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan envisions the formation and operationalization of the WASH coordination Committees at the District, Municipal and VDC level to coordinate and lead the sanitation drive. An analysis of the information collected from different sources and individuals regarding the formation and functions of WASH Coordination committees shows that D-WASH-CC as well as each V-WASH-CC is highly active in Parsa district. D-WASH-CCs have been formed in all districts but others are working in normal pace. The D-WASH-CC of Bara is almost dormant. They haven't called a single meeting for a long time. Generally, the busy schedule of LDO and other duties of DE of DWSSDO were cited as primary barriers for organizing D-WASH-CC meetings regularly. At the VDC level, the V-WASH-CCs have been mostly formed but more than 90% of them are not functional. The M-WASH-CCs were comparatively found to be least active and functional in all districts though they have been formed.

Organizations working in WASH sector: As the member secretary of DWASHCC and technical WASH agency, the respective DWSSDO is the lead agency working in WASH throughout the district. The WSSDO has separate budget lines for water supply services and sanitation including ODF. Similarly, the respective DDCs were found to circulate directions to all VDCs in the district to allocate budget for WASH and for ODF. Besides

the governmental institutions, there are other organizations working in the field of WASH with specific package projects. UNICEF has been supporting WSSDO Saptari for a long time for increased sanitation coverage. Similarly, Oxfam GB and SNV also worked with local NGOs in small area of the district in the past. Red Cross and NEWAH are working actively in Siraha district. Red Cross is also working in Parsa, Bara, and Sarlahi, Mahottari and Rautahat district in the field of WASH and ODF. Some national NGOs, such as ENPHO and RRN are also working in partnership with local NGOs in Mahottari, Bara, and Parsa district. Since this year, UN Habitat is supporting local NGOs through its GSF program especially focusing on ODF declaration in at least 30 VDCs from each district. Besides these national and international organizations, there are some local NGOs working in different fields including WASH and ODF. Some of them are: Sabal Nepal (Saptari), Sewa Samaj Nepal (Siraha), Bhavani Club (Siraha), Sirjana Club (Siraha), Janaki Mahila Jagaran Manch (Dhanusha), SODEP Nepal (Dhanusha), Ratauli Youth Club (Mahottari), RCDSC (Mahottari), Bagmati Sewa Samaj (Sarlahi), Nari Utthan Samuha (Sarlahi), Mankamana Youth Club (Rautahat), RDC Nepal (Rautahat), Abhiyan Nepal (Rautahat), Check Nepal (Bara), Aronodaya Youth Club (Parsa), etc.

Table 5-1: Mapping of organizations working in WASH sector in 8 Terai districts

S. N.	District	Governmental Organizations	National / International Organizations	Local Organizations
1	Parsa	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ , UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ , Red Cross	Arunodaya Youth Club
2	Bara	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ , UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ , Red Cross, ENPHO, Plan Nepal ²	Check Nepal
3	Rautahat	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ , UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ , Oxfam GB, Plan Nepal,	RDC Nepal , Abhiyan Nepal, Janasewa Nepal, Manakamana Youth Club
4	Sarlahi	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	RRN	Bagmati Sewa Samaj, Nari Utthan Samuha
5	Mahottari	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ , Red Cross, Fund Board,	Ratauli Youth Club, RCDSC

6	Dhanusha	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ ,	SDRC, SUYUC, Janaki Mahila Jagaran Manch, SODEP Nepal
7	Siraha	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ , UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ , Red Cross, NEWAH, RRN	Sirjana Club, Bhavani Club, Utthan Kendra, Indreni Sewa Samaj
8	Saptari	DDC, DWSSDO, DEO, VDC, Municipality	UNICEF ¹ , UNHABITAT ¹ , IDE ¹ , Oxfam GB ³	Sabal Nepal

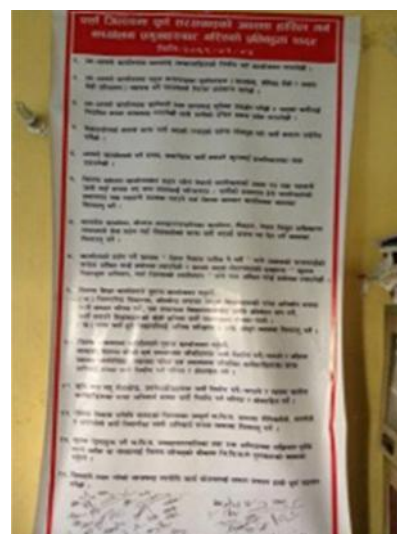
Note: DEO supports hardware basically toilet construction in schools only.

¹UNICEF, UNHABITAT and IDE don't work directly in the field. It supports local NGOs to implement the programs.

² Plan Nepal worked in some VDCs of Bara district in past but now its programs has been phased out.

³Oxfam GB worked only for Koshi Flood victims in Saptari district and works for WASH DRR.

Status of WASH/Sanitation/ODF plan: All the eight districts have once prepared ODF strategy plan that comprises the responsibilities of associated partners to meet the ODF declaration of district by the targeted deadline. Except the strategy plan, none of the districts have developed detail WASH and ODF plan with budget to meet the target. At the VDC level, only those VDCs having presence of some other institutions (I/NGOs) have prepared WASH plans. In Siraha district, VDCs where NEWAH is working have prepared WASH plans. Exceptionally, in Parsa district, the ODF declared VDCs had prepared WASH plans in their own initiation.



Status of Budget allocation and database: All the DDCs have circulated direction to the VDCs of their district to allocate specified budget for ODF achievement since this fiscal year. However, all the VDCs have not allocated budget for ODF. It seems to be a least priority for VDC secretary, local people, and local political party leaders, who are the key influencers in budget allocation at the VDC level. Each VDC has to submit the proposed program and budget to the DDC before the district council meeting. The DDC keeps the database and releases the budget accordingly after the council meeting. During the

fieldwork, the database of VDC was available only in Parsa and Rautahat districts. The information about the programme and budget of NGOs and INGOs is generally confidential and could not be obtained easily.

Information Management: In all eight districts different agencies have collected information in different times and different areas on WASH that comprises number of households in a VDC, number of households having toilets, and number of households with availability of water supply. Since, there is discrepancy in the data available at district and census data 2011. In this study the CBS (Census) 2011 data has been used to calculate household and population for consistency.

Social Mobilization: Social mobilization has been found to be a strong component within the LGCDP programme implemented in the districts. The DDCs have appointed social mobilizers (SM) for each VDC in the district though some positions are still vacant. Additionally, DACAW/CFLG program VDCs have also social mobilizers' appointed in the project VDCs. There is a huge potential to harness the capacity of these social mobilisers for scaling up sanitation movement and ODF achievement.

ICT and triggering: The use of ICT has been found in some districts though there are certain issues related to that. The hoarding board and flex prints prepared by some districts were found to be placed at some places in town and village including their office premises. Wall painting with ODF related slogans are also other ICT materials used in the districts. Parsa and Rautahat districts are much ahead of other districts in terms of triggering and awareness creation.



However, the dissemination of these materials is not sufficient and has not reached to the targeted people effectively. Triggering with the use of radio jingles are also made by DWSSDO and Red Cross in local language that convey message on importance of constructing toilets in those districts. Besides these sensitizing materials, display of commitments on achieving ODF within the stipulated target in the offices is

a testimony of the initiation of joint effort of all at the district level.

The inter-personal communication is found to be effective instead of mass media. A local level group model for individual motivation would be effective to generate motivation. The conventional promotional activities like - TV, radio, posters, zingles, rallies, etc. are found to be ineffective. Language is not a barrier to communicate but Maithili settings, people and language would be effective. Role of political leaders could be effective in some area where senior leaders can play a vital role but there is a danger of politicization of the issue.

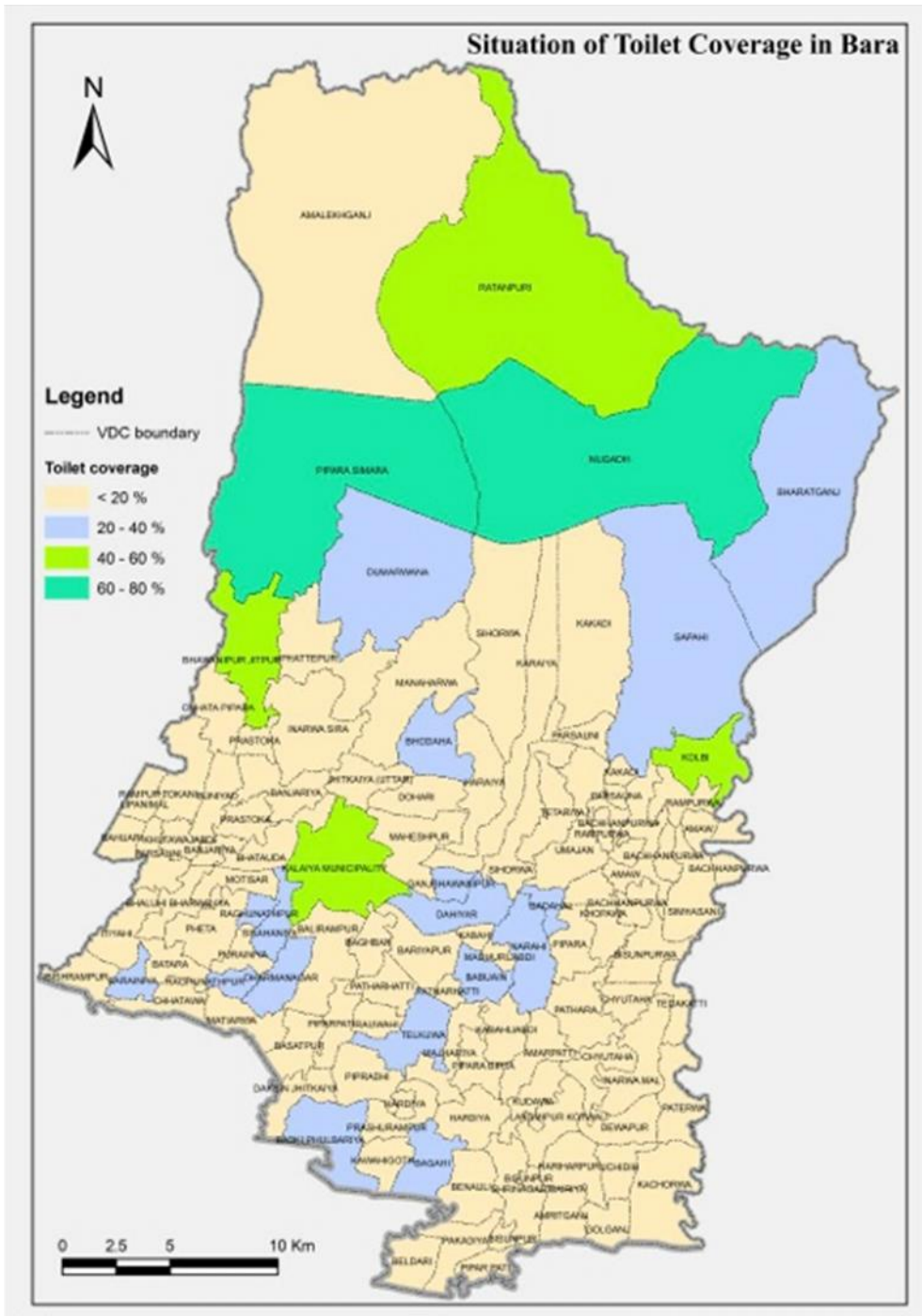
Reward and Recognition: DDC Saptari has announced a reward money of NRS 200,000 to each VDC for achieving ODF. Similarly, DDC Siraha has announced to award NRs. 500,000 to the VDC if declared ODF. Additionally, the DWSSDO of Siraha has also announced to award NRs. 250,000 to the first VDC achieving ODF. In recognition of the enormous effort of the VDC Secretary of Kauwa Ban Kataiya VDC, DDC Parsa felicitated him in its last council meeting. Most of the DDCs have plans to continue the practice of reward and recognition which is a huge step towards the sanitation social movement.

5.1. DISTRICTWISE SANITATION INTERVENTION SCANERIO

5.1.1. Bara:

Bara district has planned to acheive ODF by 2017 and for this, the strategy plan has also been prepared. There are 3 major programmes supported by government, I/NGOs to improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and ODF: (1) VDCs are encouraged to allocate budget for ODF specific subtitle. (2) NGOs coordinate the awareness raising programs and construction of toilets with funds from DDC, DWSSDO, and other development partners.

Map 4: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Bara district



UNICEF and UNHABITAT are the main donor organizations for supporting in the areas of WASH and ODF. Similarly, the other NGOs involved are Red Cross, ENPHO and Check Nepal. Bara has no specific current approach of WASH and ODF.

Of the total 99 VDCs in Bara, 65 VDCs have WASH Co-ordination Committee (WASH-CC)

out of which only 5 VWASHCCs are currently active. The district WASH/ODF strategy and plan has not yet been developed and there is lack of baseline data. Similarly, the budget information under WASH and ODF is not available for last year 2013. The district lacks basic information about WASH in schools. Similarly, Bara district has no record about organizations working in WASH at the VDC level.

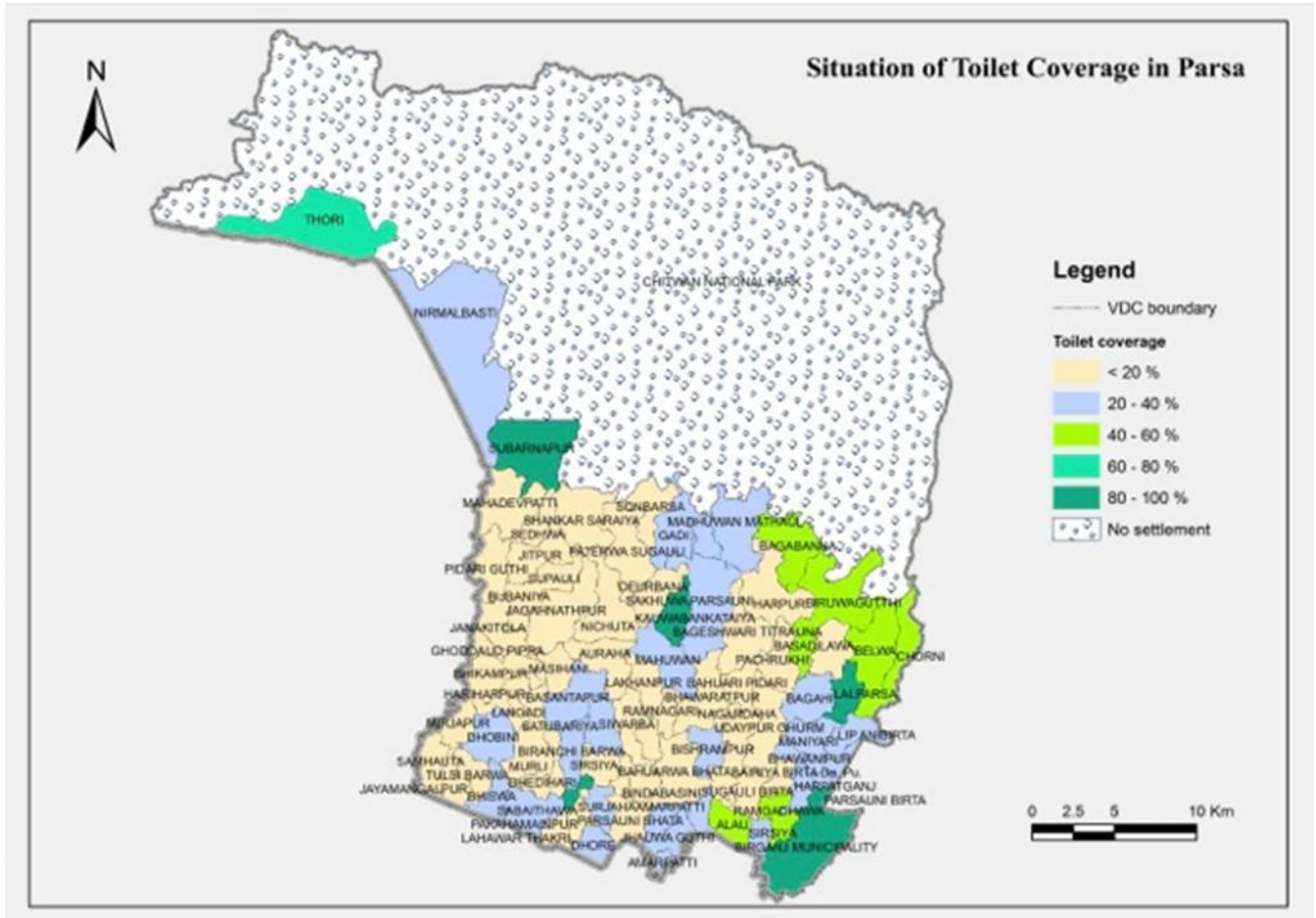
Except the social mobilization that is facilitated in whole district under LGCDP, the activities under the area of WASH and ODF such as - training, ICT, triggering marketing, and incentives are completely absent. There are altogether 108,600 households (HH) in Bara district. The mean water coverage in the district is calculated as 76.40 %, while toilet coverage is calculated to be only 15.09 %.

D-WASH-CC has been formed but functional as envisioned. Governmental authorities have shown very little interest and priority to ODF. Local Political leaders and villages are not fully interested in sanitation promotion in the district.

5.1.2. Parsa:

In Parsa district, the DWASHCC seems to be fully active in sanitation promotion. The government agencies, NGOs and INGOs are actively working for awareness raising programmes to achieve ODF within targeted time. All the VDC secretaries have been orientated on the importance of sanitation and hygiene. The major organizations working in the area of WASH and ODF in Parsa district are DWSSDO, DDC, UNICEF, RED Cross, UN Habitat (for software support), Arunodaya Youth Club (Local NGO). The district has adopted the joint approach and operational modality in coordination with DDC, DWSSDO, VDCs and I/NGOs for achieving the district target.

Map 5: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Parsa district



In Parsa district, besides DWASHCC, MWASHCC has been formed and activated. At the VDC level, VWASHCC exists in all 83 VDCs and all of them are currently active and functional. However, there is a need to update the WASH/ODF plan and data of the VDCs for their effective implementation. The information regarding budget under WASH could not be obtained for FY 2070/71. However the information regarding budget allocation for ODF could be obtained. Excluding 9 VDCs that have no information available, the total budget for ODF for Parsa district is 4,582,5496 (about 45.8 million) in 2070/71. Out of 83 VDCs, 3 VDCs are already declared ODF. The information regarding WASH in schools and SLTS is not available.

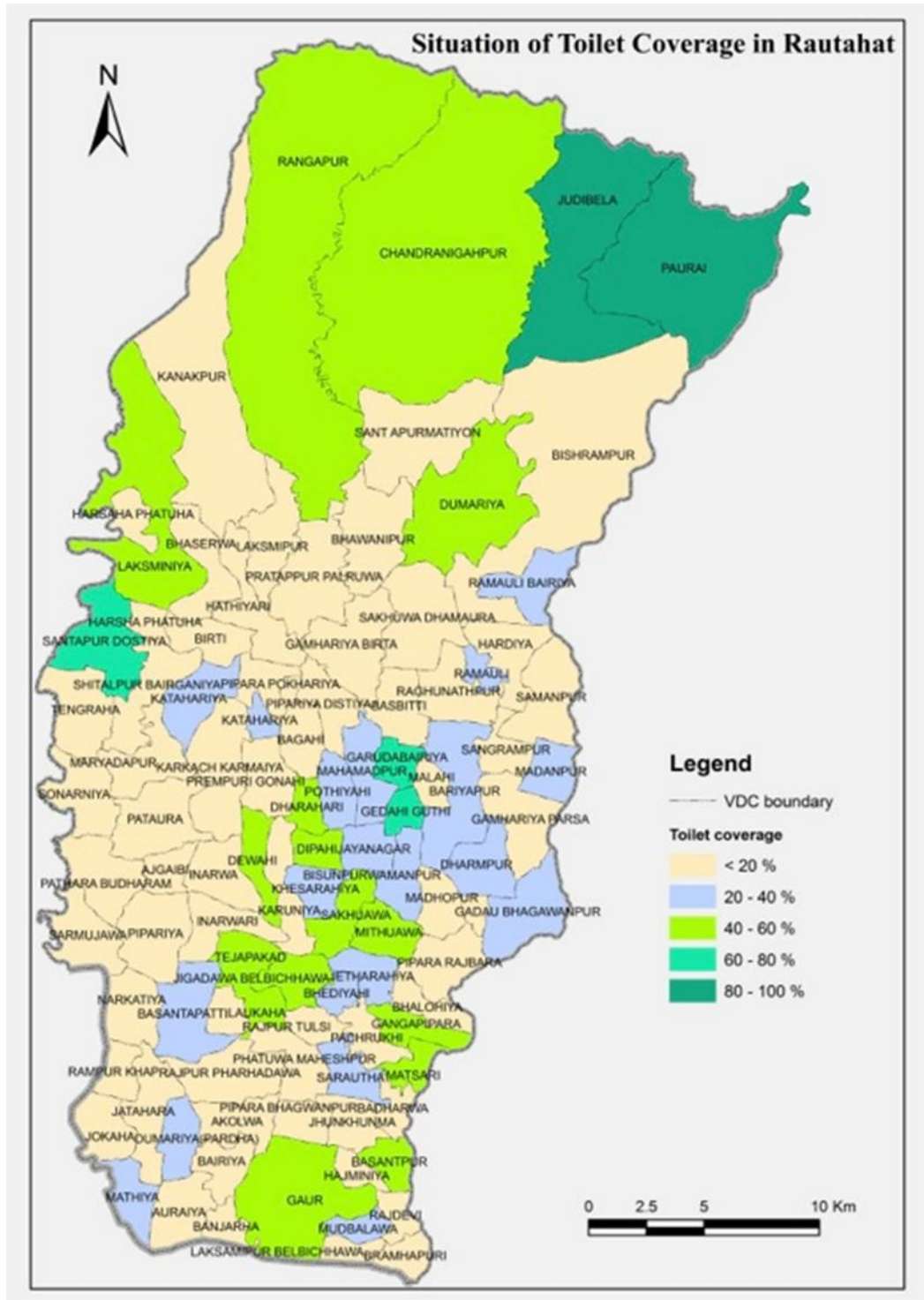
Social mobilization is found to be implemented throughout the district covering WASH and OD related issues. Eighty three (83) VDCs in Parsa district comprises a total of 95,516 HHs. The mean water coverage of Parsa is 89.39%, however the mean toilet

coverage is only 23.16 %.

5.1.3. Rautahat:

Rautahat district aims to achieve ODF by BS 2072. The district has prepared the WASH strategy plan to achieve ODF and sanitation cards have been implemented since Baisakh 2071. To generate broader consensus among all concerned stakeholders on ODF, District

Map 6: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Rautahat district



Sanitation Summit was held in Asoj 2070. Similarly, VDCs are encouraged to allocate budget for ODF specific subtitle. The donor organizations in the areas of WASH and ODF are UNICEF, UNHabitat, OXFAM, PLAN, RDC Nepal, Abhiyan Nepal, Jansewa Nepal, and Manakamana Youth Club.

The DWASHCC of Rautahat district has been operating actively towards the district ODF goal. MWASHCC though formed needs activation and plan of operation towards improving sanitation situation in the urban areas. At the VDC level, of total 97 VDCs, VWASHCC exists in 47 VDCs and 7 of them are currently active. Similarly, 5 VDCs have WASH plan and 4 VDCs have ODF plan. The information regarding budget in WASH and ODF is not available for 15 VDCs. Excluding these, the total budget for WASH and ODF are respectively NRs. 2,745,000 and NRs. 9,617,259. Most of the VDCs lack baseline data and not a single VDC has been successful in achieving ODF. Similarly, information regarding School WASH is not available and, there is no information about major organizations working in WASH at VDC level.

Social mobilization is facilitated in whole district under LGCDP. Some VDCs are targeted for CFLG having ODF indicator. A total of 106,652 HHs exist in 97 VDCs of Rautahat district, in which the water coverage is estimated as 78.04% and the toilet coverage is determined at 23.93 % on an average.

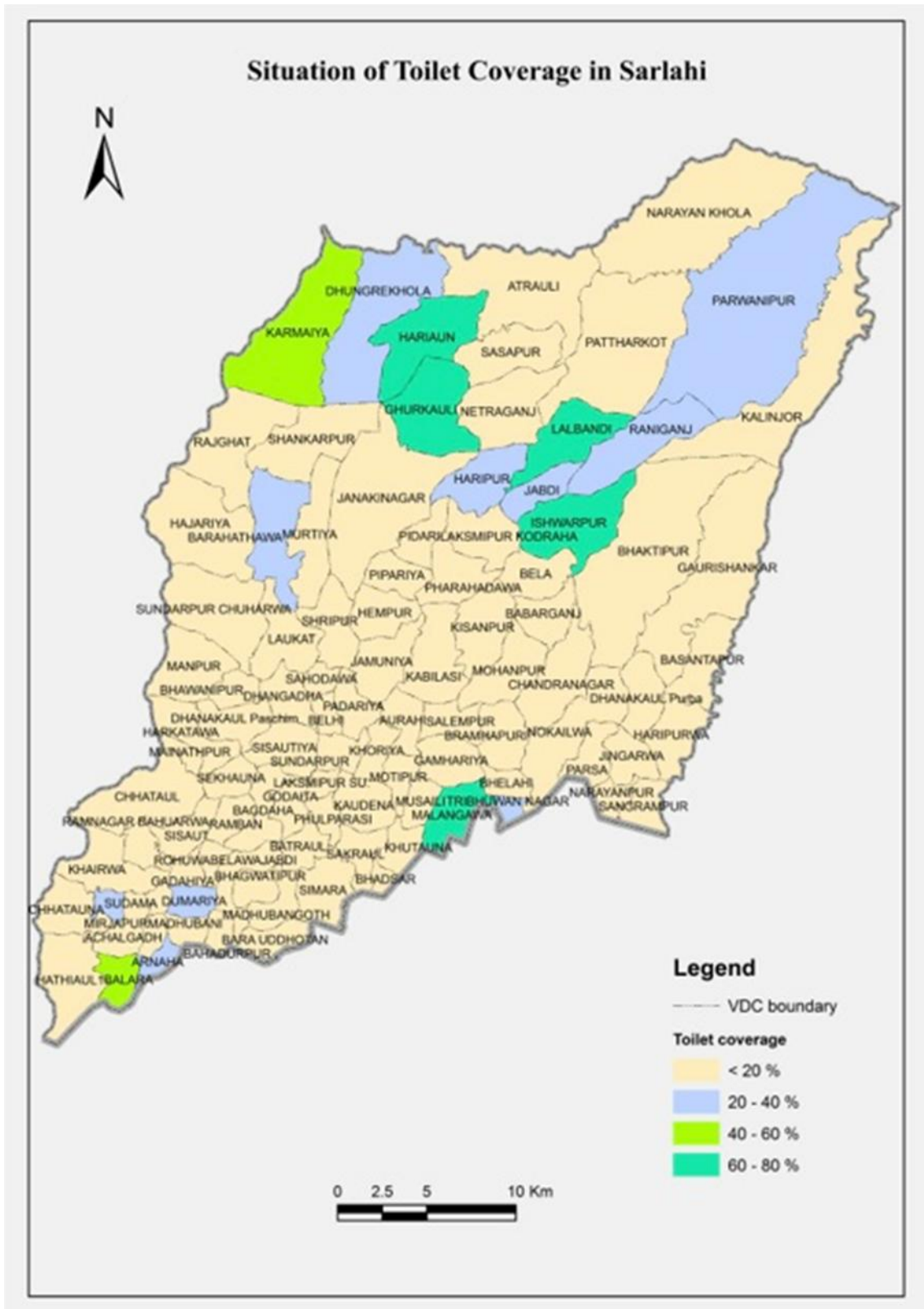
5.1.4. Sarlahi:

The district has formed W-WASH-CC in all the VDCs and has also prepared the district strategy plan for ODF. Similarly, it is committed for ODF declaration by the end of 2072 B.S. To improve WASH and ODF, DWSSDO is running environmental sanitation improvement program and NGOs are conducting sanitation awareness activities. The major organization that are supporting in the stated areas are DWSSDO, DDC, RRN, RUWA, Bagmati Sewa Samaj and Nari Utthan Samuha. Similarly the district provided information about the future support from UNHABITAT and UNICEF supported Sanitation Marketing programme.

Out of total 100 VDCs in Sarlahi district, 74 VDCs have active VWASHCC. However, the VDCs lack WASH/ODF plan and baseline information on WASH. Similarly, information of budget on WASH and ODF could not be obtained for FY 2070/71. Not a single VDC had succeeded in achieving ODF. There is no information about WASH in Schools and partner organizations working in WASH.

Social mobilization is covered under LGCDP programme in the whole district. Sarlahi district comprises a total of 132,803 HHs, in which the mean water coverage is determined at 68.31% and mean toilet coverage is 16.26 %.

Map 7: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Sarlahi district



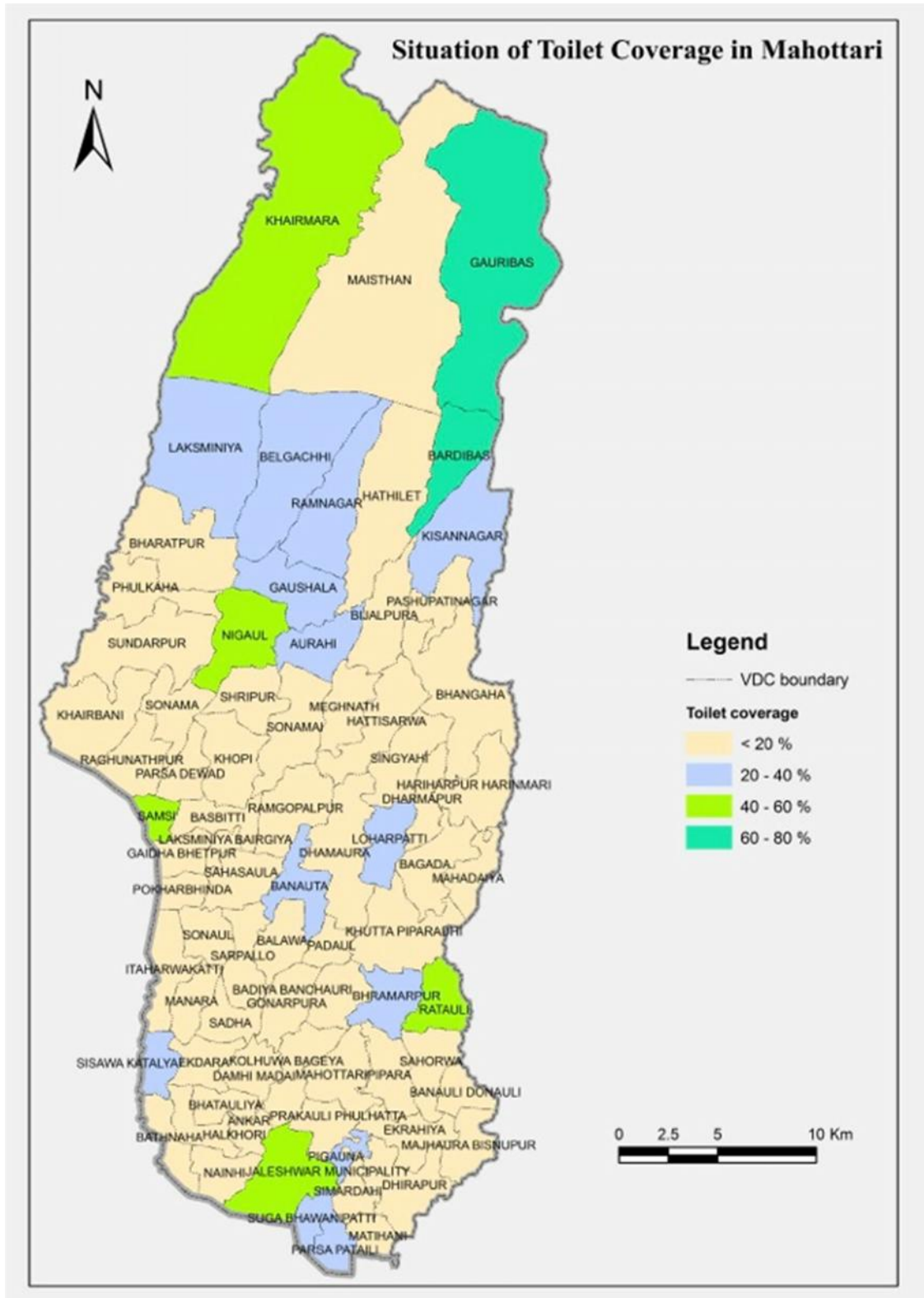
5.1.5. Mahottari:

No particular policy has been designed for Mahottari district in the area of WASH and ODF but a commitment has been made for ODF declaration of district by 2015. As a major program to improve WASH and ODF, an orientation program to all VDC secretaries is completed. At district level, the major organization supporting and working in the areas of WASH and ODF are DWSSDO, DDF, UNICEF, Fund board, RedCross (Gauribas VDC declared ODF), Ratauli Youth Club (RYC) and RCDSC. Mahottari district lacks specific approach and modality for WASH and ODF.

Of the total 77 VDCs under Mahottari district, VWASHCC exists in all VDCs and 34 of them are currently active. Baseline data is available for all VDCs, however, VDCs lack WASH/ODF plan. Similarly, information about the budget allocation for WASH and ODF is not available for VDCs. Gauribas VDC is the only VDC declared ODF so far. This district also has no data regarding the basic information about School WASH situation. Similarly, it has no record of particular organizations working in the district.

Social mobilization is carried out in all the VDCs in the district under LGCDP. Out of total 111,298 HHs in 77 VDCs in Mahottari district, the average water coverage is 77.57 % and the average toilet coverage is 17.92%.

Map 8: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Mahottari district



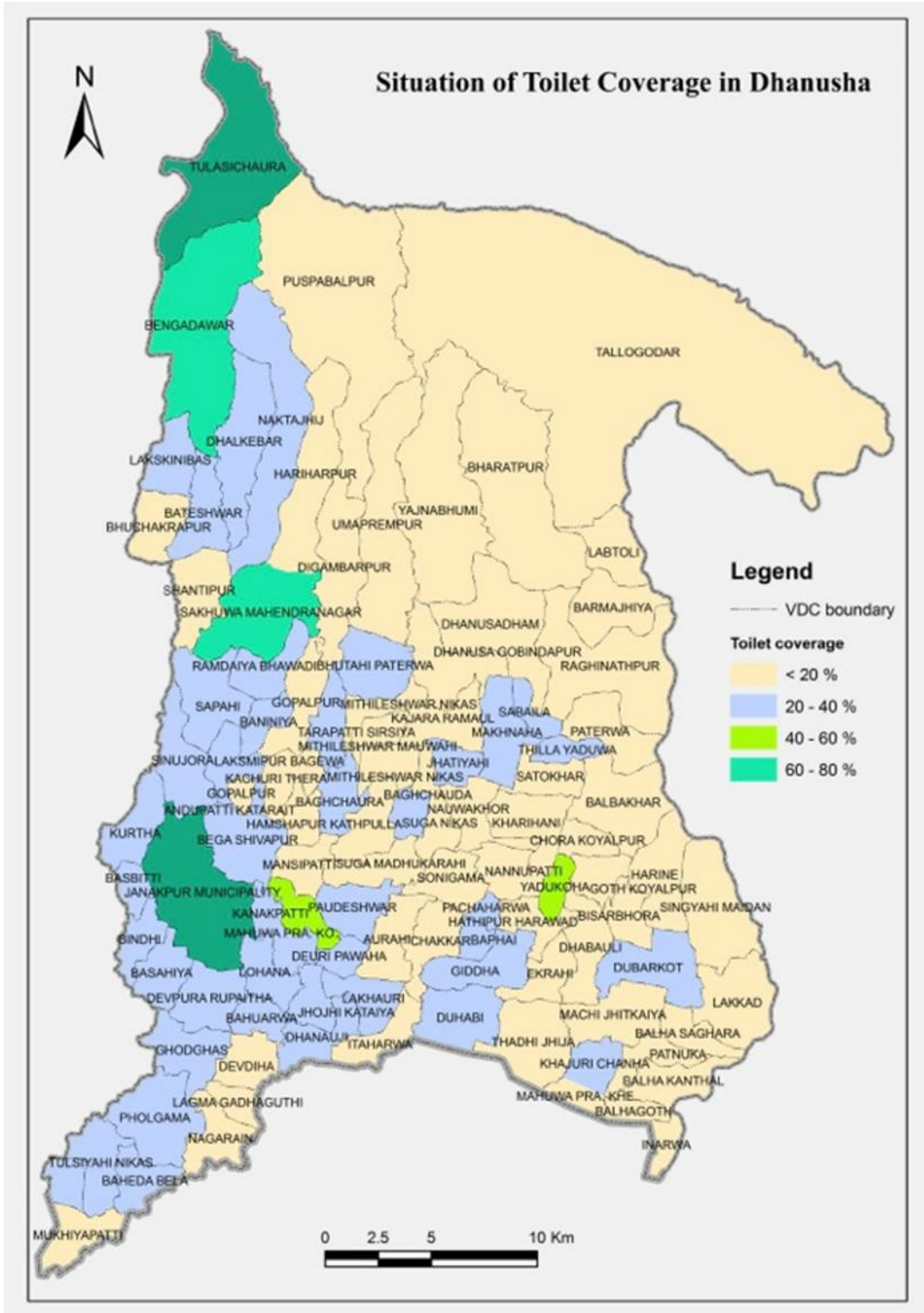
5.1.6. Dhanusha:

Dhanusha district has finalized the ODF strategy plan and is awaiting endorsement from the District Council. The district has set the target of achieving ODF by 2016 and at least 5 VDCs by the end of July 2014. To improve WASH and ODF, VDCs are oriented to allocate budget for ODF specific subtitle and schools are getting support to construct toilets in schools by DEO. UNICEF and UNHABITAT are the major donor organizations in the area of WASH and ODF. In addition, other supporting organizations are Oxfam (16 VDCs), SDRC, SUYUC and Janaki Mahila Jagaran. The current approach of WASH and ODF in Dhanusha district are social awareness and community mobilization focusing on women groups. Media mobilization is found to be one of the major communication strategy to create mass awareness on sanitation and hygiene.

The information regarding existence of VWASHCC could not be obtained and consequently it is presumed that the VDCs lack WASH/ODF plan and the data. Further, the information about the budget allocation both under WASH and ODF is not available for the FY 2070/71. Basic information about school WASH status is not available. Similarly, there is no record about particular organizations working in the area of WASH in the VDCs.

Social mobilization is carried out throughout the district under LGCDP programme which also covers WASH and ODF. Of the total 138,225 HHs in Dhanusha district, on average 73.27 % Hhs has water coverage while the HHs with toilet coverage remains at 21.88%.

Map 9: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Dhanusha district



5.1.7. Siraha:

The information for Siraha district were collected from DDC, DWSSDO and NGO (Sirjana Community Development Center, Choharwa). There is no specific Plan for district in the area of WASH and ODF, but generally follows the Master Plan 2011. DWSSDO has announced an award of Rs. 250,000 to first ODF declared VDC in district and DDC has announced an award of 500,000 to VDC for achieving ODF. There are few major programmes supported by various government I/NGOs to improve WASH and ODF. It includes: NEWAH is supporting the School Drinking Water and Sanitation program and prepared WASH and ODF plans in its working VDCs, DEO is supporting to construct toilets in schools based on school demand and DDC supported 100 HHs by providing 3 rings, slab, and pipe equivalent to Rs. 4,500 to construct toilet. The major donors for WASH and ODF are UNICEF, UNHABITAT, NEWAH, Red Cross, FEDWASUN, RRN, iDE Nepal for sanitation marketing, Sirjana Club, Bhavani Club, Utthan Kendra, and Indreni Sewa Samaj.

Of total 108 VDCs in Siraha district, 105 VDCs have formed VWASHCC, of which only 21 are currently active. Similarly, 27 VDCs have WASH plan and 17 VDCs have ODF plan. Few VDCs have separated budget for ODF. However, detail information about budget allocation for WASH and ODF could be obtained. The district is yet to make progress in achieving ODF at the VDC level. Furthermore, the baseline data does not exist in the district and it has no record of School WASH status. The district also lacks information about the organizations working at the VDCs.

Social mobilization is carried out in all VDCs under LGCDP programme. Siraha district comprises a total of 117,929 HHs. Mean water coverage of the district is estimated at 60.35% and mean toilet coverage is 16.73 %.

Map 10: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Siraha district



5.1.8. Saptari:

There are few but particular policies and plans in the areas of WASH and ODF in Saptari. They are; (1) DDC will award each VDC with NRs. 2,00,000 for achieving ODF; (2) VDCs have the autonomy to provide subsidy based on VDC decision in collaboration with local NGOs and private sectors and CBOs; (3) Mandatory for all teachers to build toilets in their homes; (4) Students having a toilet at home will be rewarded with 5 grace marks in exam.

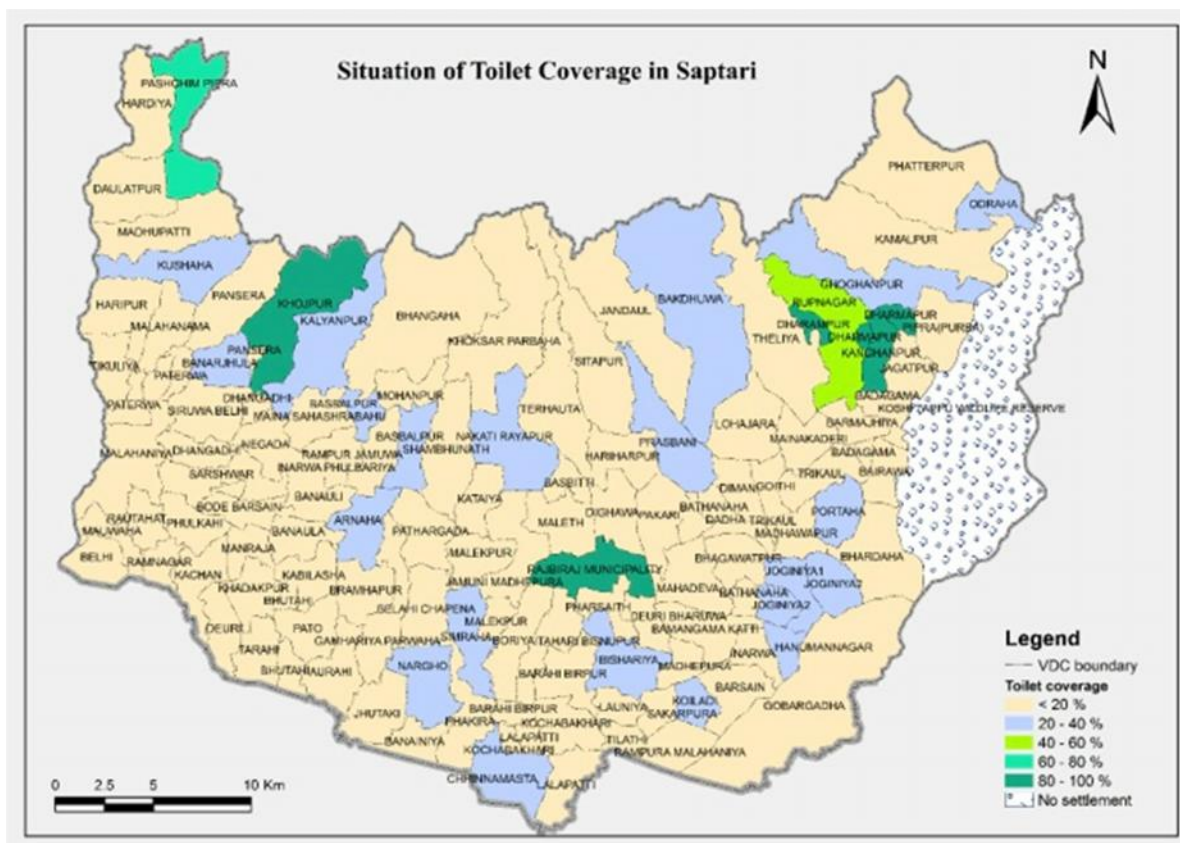
The district has aim to achieve ODF in 10 VDCs by 2071 and ODF municipality and district by 2072 B.S. The supporting organizations in the field of WASH are DWSSDO, DDC, Sabal Nepal, UNICEF, OXFAM-GB (only for Koshi victim areas as emergency response and DRR). Saptari adopts the approach of mobilising NGOs for technical backup support and semi-subsidy for specially needed HHs as decided by VWASHCC.

Except for Rajbiraj Municipality, Coordination Committee exists in all 114 VDCs in Saptari. However, only 34 out of 114 are found to be currently active. Most of the VDCs lack WASH/ODF plan. The information about budget allocation in WASH and ODF by VDCs is not available except for Arnaha and Barsain (Ko) VDCs which allocated NRs. 115,000 and NRs. 1,100,000 budget in ODF for FY 2070/71 respectively. Only Kanchanpur VDC has been declared as ODF so far. Most of the VDCs lack baseline data. Except 3 VDCs, others lack basic information about School WASH situation. The district also lacks information about the partners working in WASH at the VDC level

Social mobilization is covered in all the VDCs under LGCDP programme and CFLG VDCs. A total of 121,064 HHs is recorded in Saptari district. The mean water coverage is determined at only 58.56% and mean toilet coverage is 17.33 %.

D-WASH-CC is formed but not fully active to oversee WASH functions and progress. Governmental authorities have showed very little interest and priority to ODF. Local Political leaders and villages are equally less interested for ODF promotion in the district.

Map 11: Spatial distribution of Toilet coverage in Saptari district



NB: Please see Annex - 1 for VDC wise WASH and Social Mobilization related data.

6. Factors Affecting Open Defecation in Terai: A comparison of perceived vs. confirmed barriers

The table below summarizes the reality check of the commonly perceived behaviours that stand as detrimental to promote ODF in the Terai region. The findings confirm that most of the perceived barriers stand true with some exceptions which are mostly not considered by policy and programmes. The factors affecting the Open Defecation practices in Terai is cite below the table:

SN	Perceived Barreirs	Identified Barreirs
1.	Open Defecation in not harmful and not a subject of discussion	Open defecation seen publicly is considered as a dirty matter and a subject of discussion
2.	Open Deecation is mostly done by poor and disadvantaged groups	Indiscriminate open defecation by all age group, sex, and caste and class
3.	Commuters are not noticed	Commuters are scolded with harsh languages

4. Open defecation is enjoyable	Women feel ashamed of being seen publicly
5. Toilet construction is costly	Toilet construction is costly
6. Unaware about the major risks of open defecation	Majority are aware about the risks of open defecation
7. Need of latrine is not felt	Women feel the need of latrine more than men
8. Open defecation is more prevalent in the rural settlements	Both in rural and urban areas, OD is rampant
9. Toilet is not a family prestige symbol	Toilet is not a family prestige symbol for many
10 Latrine construction is government's responsibility	Latrine construction is government's responsibility
11 High expectation of subsidy	High expectation of subsidy
12 Water availability is not a barrier	Scarcity of water in the Chure foothills is a barrier

6.1. HABITUAL ASPECTS:

Open defecation is a clear example of collective behavior which is associated with the strong shared factual belief⁵ that open defecation is not harmful. The cultural belief that the father-in-law and daughter in law should not use the same toilet further prohibits households from the construction of toilets. People in the Terai do not hesitate to use open field to defecate.



There is no written description in the Hindu teaching to rationalize the relationship between open defecation and its cultural validity. However, in the name of culture and tradition, the harmful practice is simply sanctioned by the society, community and the family. The historical socio-cultural tie up with the northern India is also considered as a factor of promoting open defecation, which has one of the highest numbers of open defecators.



Though open defecation is culturally accepted, most of the people deliberately think that feces seen outside publicly is a dirty matter. People often scold the open defecators with harsh language but they

perpetuation of the practice

themselves do it. Women often reproach the commuters while doing open defecation in their fields and road corridors. People are aware about the hazards of open field defecation but roughly 80% people in the rural area and almost 90% people in the urban slum are still practicing open field defecation. The most frequent place for open field defecation is country roadside, side of the canal, open field, dry field along vegetable farm, cereal and maize field, etc. Almost all are aware about the major risks of defecating outside like – shame, snakebite, difficulty in reaching the spot, disgust of being scolded and ridiculed etc. Despite this fact, people continue the practice of open defecation. Most of the people select others land or public place to defecate⁶.

Availability of water is almost universal in Terai through hand pump and drinking water supply scheme with private or public tap. Some households have covered area for bathing purpose but do not have a toilet. Generally, an open field defecator carries a bottle of water with him/her to wash the back but it is found that they never wash their hands with water or soap after defecation. But, children do not carry water and clean their back with leaf of soft vegetation or ball of the mud, which is very risky habit from health perspective including faecal-oral transmission of diseases. Hand washing with soap at critical times and particularly after defecation is almost none in households, schools, small refreshment centers and public offices. There is a strong Purdah system⁷ in Terai community but open field defecation in a similar setting is not considered as bad. The economic status does not seem as a major hindrance to build and use toilet. It was found that most of the households with monthly income of more than USD 450/- don't have toilet.⁸

OD is widespread in all the communities in Nepal but it is more indiscriminate in Terai and not changing rapidly as the other hilly and mountain communities. There are very few “positive deviants”⁹ in the community who have toilets. There is no empirical expectation to use a toilet. The most OD options and its users are given below.

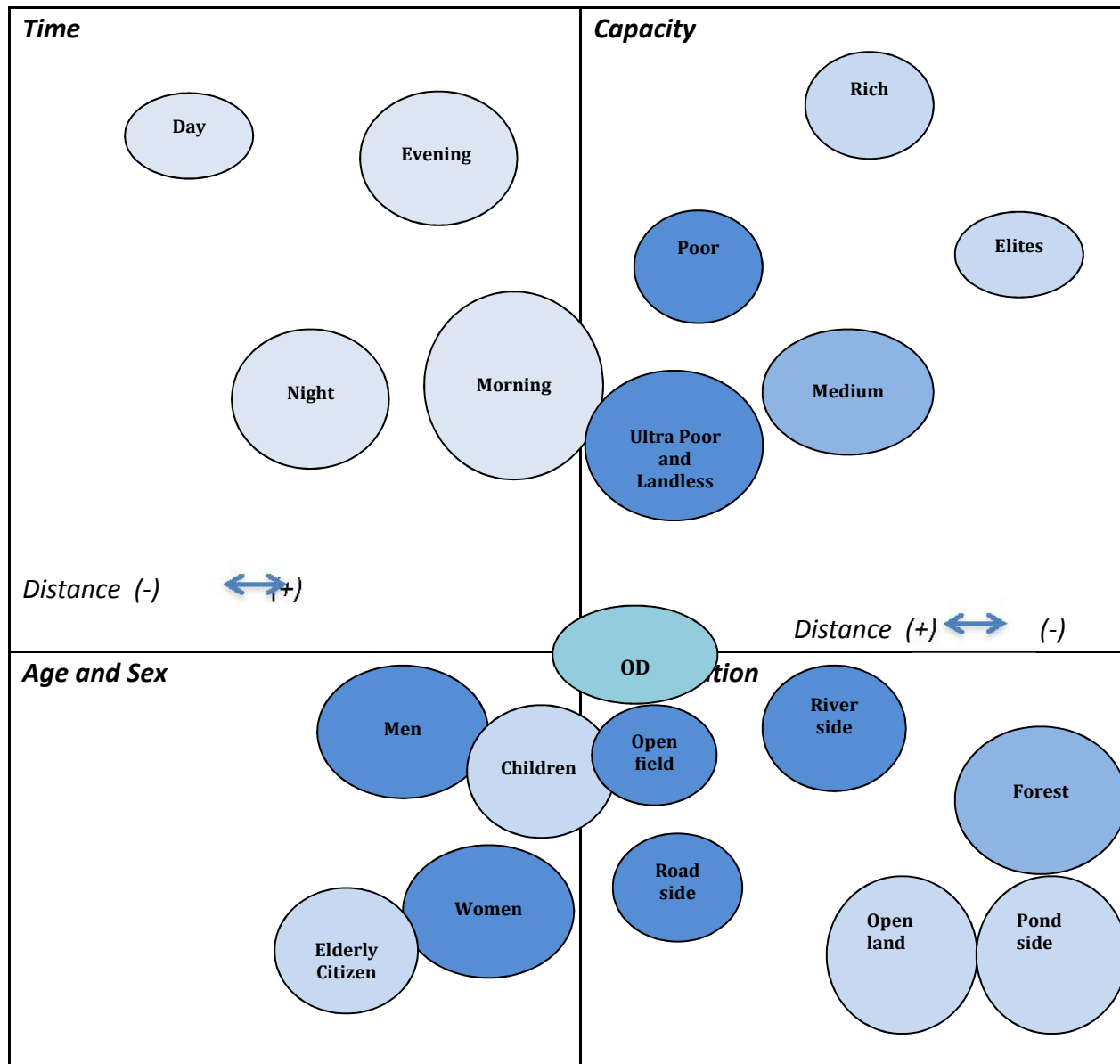
⁶ Paudyal, B. N., 2014, Study to Identify Appropriate Approach and Activity for Sustainable Sanitation Intervention in Terai (Draft), Government of Nepal, Ministry of Urban Development, ESDMS/DWSS, Kathmandu, Nepal

⁷ Purdah system is the practice among women in certain Muslim and Hindu societies to dress in such a manner to cover their heads and stay out of the sight of the men or strangers.

⁸ Paudyal, B. N., 2014, Who Imparts Us: An Open Defecation Practice in Terai - Confronting the Goal of ODF, Journal of Society of Public Health Engineers in Nepal, (SOPHEN), Vol - ,12, No. 1,ISSN -2091-0851

⁹ Positive deviants are positive role models like individuals, community groups and organizations that are making a difference at the community level in the similar setting and context

Diagram 6.1-1: Model of Open Defecation (OD) practice by Time, Capacity, Age/sex and Location



6.2. SOCIAL VALUES AND NORMATIVE EXPECTATION:

Both men and women feel that a latrine is more for women than for men. One main reason is that women are in the home during the day so need a latrine and men are outside so don't need a latrine. Gender segregation of open defecation and toilet use is not consistently practiced across the region. In some places men and women openly

defecate in different fields but can use the same toilet and in other areas men and women can use the same field but can't use the same toilet. Children's education, dowry, farming investments, and home improvements are the main purchase priorities for rural households. A latrine is far down the priority list. People are spending their money on income generating or exchangeable assets, a latrine is neither. The wealthy households are spending their money on luxury and non-necessity items like jewellery and televisions which are considered as prestige symbol. Toilet is not considered a necessity and is not associated with family status and prestige. Both the poor and wealthy are expecting subsidy for their latrines, a result of the history of subsidy in the Terai region and the disadvantaged feeling of the people. Additionally subsidy programs are happening in communities in India bordering the Terai region that can further escalate the expectation of subsidy.

People without latrines think that a latrine is something the wealthy and educated have, therefore if someone does not consider themselves to be wealthy or educated they do not think a latrine is something they are expected to have. As well, if people wealthier don't have latrines then others are even less inclined to build one. Many people enjoy the experience of open defecation – the fresh air, socializing, no smell, and the walk to the defecation sites. As well when people have a negative experience using a latrine (dirty, smelly) their preference for open defecation is reinforced. Open defecation is a socially accepted practice for both men and women but men in general do not have to go as far to defecate and feel less hindered by issues of privacy and safety.

Because of price perceptions and lack of price information, having a latrine is not considered by many people because they think it is too expensive or costs more money than they can afford – no money actually means 'I don't have enough money to pay for what I think it costs'. The decision to build a latrine is mostly driven by issues of convenience, privacy, safety, wanting to provide for guests, etc. and not health and sanitation benefits. Awareness of the health impacts of open defecation is not enough to motivate people to build latrines. Women generally tell that open defecating is difficult for them – there is no privacy, they have to walk far, they find the environment unpleasant, they feel ashamed, and they are afraid of landowners and snakes. The women want a latrine to avoid these difficulties. But they are not the decision makers in this matter. In some of the households latrines are considered as most important asset for daughters and daughters-in-law. But others still



practice open field defecation. One of the main motivations for building a latrine is to protect specifically the daughters and daughters-in-law, keeping them safe from the elements as well as from public exposure.

Families want to welcome their new daughter-in-law to their home in part with a latrine to make sure that she feels welcomed and is protected. Women experience the greatest



difficulties with open defecation and feel the need for a latrine the most acutely. Most often the wife initiates the discussion with the husband about building a latrine. Children, through experience of using a latrine at school or a friend's home, also ask their parents for a latrine.

It is said that in a highly male dominated feudalistic society women have the difficult task of convincing men to build a latrine. Men are difficult to convince because they are the least motivated to use a latrine and have to do most work to obtain the latrine. Men have to find and hire the mason, shop for materials, transport materials home, and supervise and help the mason to construct a toilet. Thus latrine purchase is considered to be a tedious task and not motivating enough to build it.

7. OVERALL FINDINGS AND IMPRESSION:

National policies and their localization: All districts have followed the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 and formed the institutional arrangement as per the plan at various levels. The districts and VDCs have also adapted the plan to the district specific context while awarding the rewards and recognition to the better performing VDCs and institutions. However, there is generally a lack of eco-zone wise guidelines/directives (separate for Terai) for implementation of sanitation and hygiene programmes. The policies and strategies have not been widely disseminated at the local level.

While the Building Code exists and authorizes VDCs and municipalities for its application at the local level, there is redundancy to ensure toilet construction as part of permission for new constructions.

Weak Institutional WASH coverage: Most of the Public facilities and institutions like - schools, health facilities, community building, petrol pumps, petty hotels, industrial and

construction sites lack minimum WASH facilities and are not leading by examples. Most of the districts lack basic information about School WASH status. Most of the public school have enough toilet space and even separate toilets for girls, boys and teachers. Teacher's toilets are found to be clean and usable but the others are not cleaned for several weeks and as a result open defecation persists. Outside most of the school premises the hording board with "Hand Washing with Soap" has been found but the soap was not found inside the school. There is no hand washing station in the school. In public offices, there is a separate toilet for chief of the office, the general toilet is found to be dirty and public toilet is extremely dirty and unusable.

Awareness versus local practices: There is wide community acceptance of open defecation and it is indiscriminately widespread in all the districts. It is a morning ritual that has carried on forever! Open defecation is seen to be OK as long as it is not in one's own backyard or in front of the house; people defecate near water sources like ponds and streams, thus contaminating them. Culturally, children's excreta are not seen to be harmful, and little attention is paid to their disposal. Even among those who have toilets at home, its usage is not universal. Sometimes, it is even a status symbol, to be used by guests and outsiders, but not by the women and children at home.

The knowledge that toilet should be used for defecation is almost universal. However, there seems to be little awareness about the direct health implications due to open defecation practices. There is no social sanctions/regulations for punishing the commuters as most people practice it. Majority of the households/community perceive latrine construction as government responsibility and not their individual accountability. Moreover, the different support modality of different agencies for household latrine installation leads to complacency and dependency for subsidy.

There is misconception that toilet construction is very costly. This may be due to limited knowledge about technological options and sanitary products. While the investment made in TV, mobile and radio is a family status symbol, latrine construction is none. The peer pressure is relatively weak among women counterparts for investment in latrine installation unlike in fashion and jewelry.

Commitment and innovations: Most of the districts have organized district/VDC level WASH conferences to elicit popular consensus for ODF achievement. The written declarations, pledges and commitments could be observed in prominent sites to trigger the emotions of those who are involved in the process. However, there are very few examples of "positive role models" to trigger community sentiments.

Local Planning and Budgeting: Most of the districts lack sufficient budget for sanitation promotion and late approval/release of budget together with complicated payment process further aggravates the issue. Moreover, lack of political consensus in DDC council for prioritization of sanitation promotion is another challenge. The local D/M/VWASH plans and strategies are not supported with budget and as such the activities are implemented in an adhoc basis. The plans of NGO and INGOs are not well reflected in the Annual district Development Plan or WASH/ODF plan.

Coordination Mechanisms: There is a very weak inter-agency functional coordination platform with explicit accountability at district level. Similarly, there is a weak coordination mechanisms at the VDC and municipal level. The coordination seems to be slightly better in those VDCs and municipalities where the projects are operating. So the sustainability of these platforms and mechanisms is a big issue.

Linkages with financial institutions for loan provision for sanitation promotion could be very crucial for those households which could afford to build toilets. Similarly linkages with biogas and agricultural networks for technology promotion and grant could foster sanitation promotion.

Capacity and Capabilities: As masons are critical human resource for toilet construction at local level, their availability is a critical factor for construction of household toilet. However, there is a serious lack of trained masons at the local level. Similarly there is a dearth of trained human resources (staff) at district/VDC level to trigger the ODF campaign.

The poor quality of product sold by private sectors and lack of quality assurance by the authority and no monitoring system are other hurdles for the public to go for toilet construction;

Reward and Recognition: Most of the districts have developed some strategy to reward the VDCs for initiating the ODF movement. However, no system of reward/appreciation and punishment mechanism for best & poor performing agencies and individuals was observed.

Information Management and Monitoring: Most of the D/M/VWASHCCs lacked up-to-date information regarding WASH coverage in the district including institutional coverage. Most of the users were not found to be involved in community monitoring. The users were rather engaged as contractors and this led to poor ownership of the

assets and efforts. There is a great scope for proper documentation of the good practices, sharing of lessons learnt for greater replication and adaptation.

CHAPTER – III: RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPENDING STRATEGY

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1. IDENTIFYING BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES:

Barriers and opportunities to behaviour change can be viewed as coming from both the supply side and the demand side of the development equation. Supply side barriers and opportunities pertain to factors related to accessibility, availability and quality of services, presence and quality of structures, resources, policies, legislation and governance. Demand side barriers and motivators relate to behavioural, social, cultural, economic and physical factors that prevent or predispose individuals and families to/from deciding to practice desired behaviours and seeking information, agency and services.

The water logging or flooding during the monsoon season is a major problem. The national level latrine designs for flooding and water logged environments is not sufficient and the available knowledge regarding toilet options has not been widely disseminated to the VDC, community and mason level yet. This lack of knowhow results in latrines being built that are not usable for a portion of the year, forcing people to revert to OD, and reducing people's willingness to invest in a latrine because of negatives experiences with flooding.

Water scarcity is not a major issue in the Terai region especially in the flat lands. However, the inappropriate toilet technology that does not consider the minimum distance and depth of the septic tank is one of the means to contaminate the under ground water which is the main source of supply of drinking water. Poor water connections and open drainage system often leads to water contamination causing diarrheal outbreaks. Lack of availability of space in the household premise for toilet construction is also a problem for land less and poor household but it is limited to below 10%. The subsidy approach in the adjoining State of Bihar in India and the existence of subsidy for all has created dependency to construct a toilet. However, increasing

availability of technology and skilled human resources for latrine construction has provided various options based on the affordability in the Terai region.

There are different intervention from government and non-government sides at local, district and national level. At local level the interventions like - building capacity of sector line agency, local government bodies, private sector and civil society for sustainable service delivery exists. Local government bodies are allocating significant resources to achieve the national goal of sanitation for all by 2017. However, breaking of social and cultural change and change in behavioural practices are major challenge to achieve the substantial progress. Unless the wide acceptance of open defecation is changed the sustainable sanitation and hygiene for all will not be achieved. The creation of new social norms in this regard is necessary to achieve a significant progress. For this, localized policies, natural leadership, pro-poor focused approach, incentivised private sector promotion, use of effective information and communication technology, forceful enforcement of laws, policies and plans, and social and programmatic movement in a pragmatic manner is necessary. Improved governance in this regard is absolute necessity.

The increasing trend of changing the mind-set is an opportunity to change the traditional practices but it is very slow in pace. The gradual thinking to marry-off daughter(s) in a household with latrine is a major shift in the community. The remittance holding households and their exposure also is contributing considerably to construct toilet in the premises but is it still low.

There are also some other opportunities for promoting sanitation in Terai. The Government has recognized the need for an accelerated sanitation campaign for the Terai. The MDG Acceleration Framework and the declaration of the Nepal Conference on Sanitation, 2013 also highlight this need. Government also organized a workshop targeting these 8 districts. Because of the easy access sanitation movement can spread quickly and monitoring will also be easier in the Terai. Due to the access to markets, construction materials are normally less expensive and more easily available in the Terai. The high population density in the Terai provides an opportunity for scaling up sanitation campaign quickly once it gets going.

To achieve the overall goal of the universal coverage of sanitation for all it is very important to focus on the improved WASH governance first. Then, it comes to the behavioral change and realizing the need for the improved sanitation. This helps to create the demand for sanitation. The overall process is not only breaking the social

norms but also creating and setting new norms and values to have a greater acceptance rather than blaming right holders by the authorities and authorities by the rightful citizens who do not have or use the toilet.

Diagram 1.1-1: Pragmatic Model of Improved Sanitation for Terai



1.2. WIDENING THE BOTTLENECKS:

At national level, there are adequate Policies and plans but still there is drastically a lack of localized policies and specific guidelines for the implementation of sanitation and hygiene policies with reference to lowest coverage area. There is lack of accountability, transparency, and compliance towards existing budgetary provisions across projects and programmes. The district specific guidelines separate for Terai for implementation of sanitation and hygiene is essential including geographical region and poor and disadvantaged groups. The weak monitoring of programme implemented by government and I/NGOs and harmonization amongst and between government and non-government agencies are the serious problems to promote WASH in Terai.

The household has less family priority to sanitation and hygiene practices against other investments like TV, mobiles, radio, etc. The external dependency of community for household latrine construction and huge expectation on government/NGO subsidy is another factor for putting it in a less priority. Still, the proper WASH services in public facilities and institutions (schools) are not available. This has eventually contributed to the community to accept open defecation easily. Children go to defecate in open despite having toilet at home as feces of children is considered not harmful. A toilet is being used as storage. Certain ethnic communities, e.g. Muslim, are rigid to accept the concept of sanitation (use of toilet). People cannot relate diarrhea as cause of poor sanitation; however, they know where to go for treatment when they have diarrhoea.

The budget and expenditure are not satisfactory and not compliant with the national goal. The budgetary norms and rates are not updated corresponding to local markets for reward and latrine promotion. There is a significant delay of fund disbursement from the government authority. The Village Development Committees, District Development Committee/District Technical Offices do not allocate/ disburse adequate funds for the WASH intervention. Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office should take the ultimate responsibility of WASH sector in association with local government bodies that is completely lacking.

Likewise, the lack of compliance by stakeholders on agreed plan and modality, non-functionality of D-WASH-CC, M-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC and non-functional Water and Sanitation user committees, poor community participation, lack of accountability of users, lack of adequate information and lack of technical know-how, weak coordination among line agencies and local bodies for sanitation promotion, lack of post ODF interventions plan, weak inter-agency, functional coordination with explicit accountability and monitoring mechanism and inadequate activities on triggering behavior change/lack of social mobilizer at district level to support triggering behavior change at communities are other factors hindering the effort of ODF in Terai. Similarly, the lack of sanitation hardware materials (pan, pipe) in local markets, materials like pan, pipes, cement are not easily available, lack of space for toilet construction especially among landless/poor and Dalits, lack of sanitation information/ data, lack of adequate trained staff/facilitators/triggers and their commitment to expedite sanitation promotion, lack of skilled masons/latrine builders to construct latrines at local levels, road accessibility/ transportation facility are difficult in some areas, lack of public toilets, weak access to market and lack of financial access including financial institutions/locally for credit are other constraints.

The social and cultural practices and belief like - fatalistic thinking and culture of silence towards change, poor awareness and practice on use of toilet and water quality, culture of open defecation, culture of silence, the fear of toilet pit being filled in short period leading to open defecation among male, habitual to open field defecation, availability of public or private places to defecate and less exposure are working as a bottleneck to speed up the sanitation movement in the region.

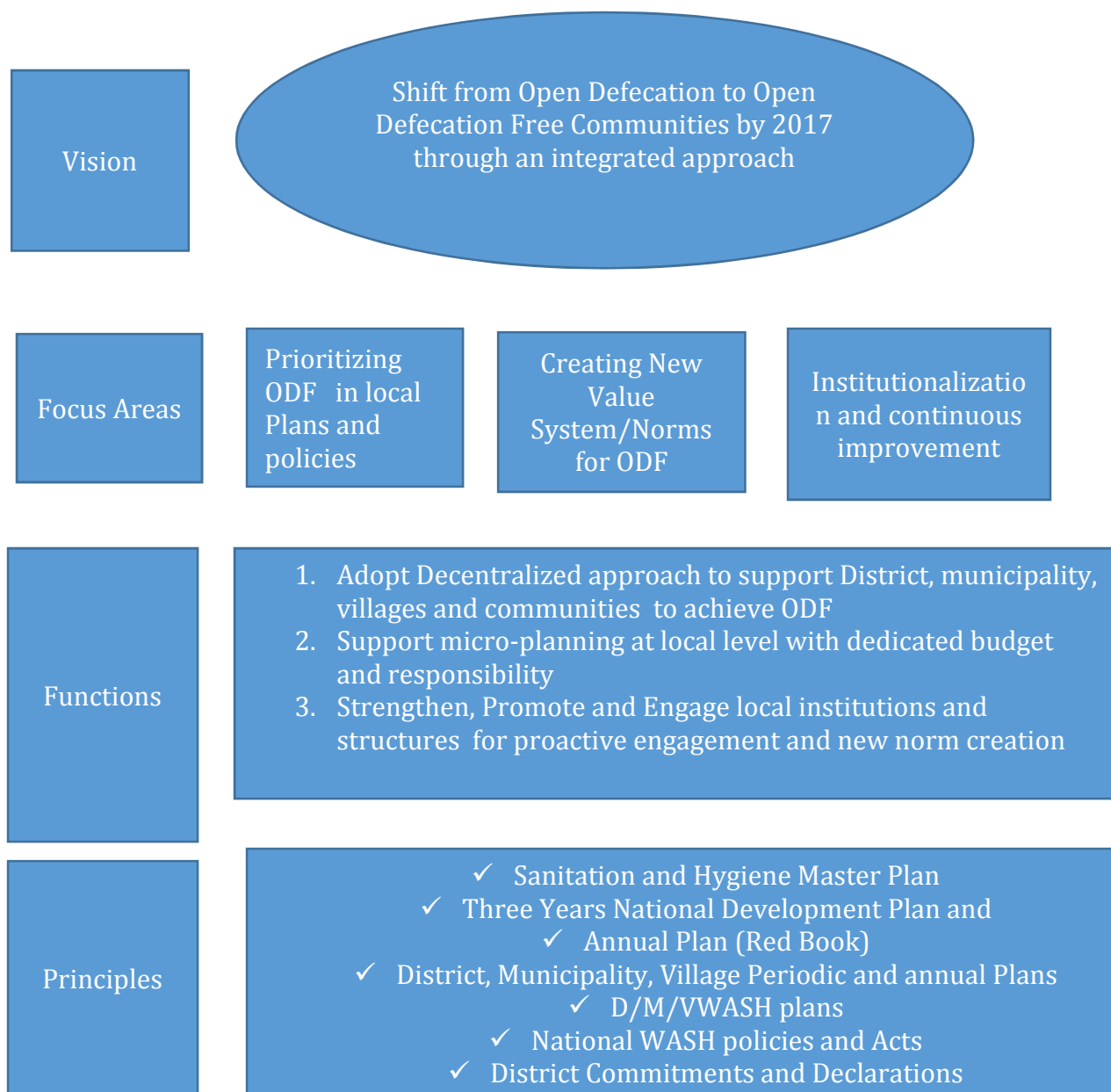
2. IMPENDING STRATEGY - A WORKING ALTERNATIVE

The Terai Sanitation strategy is designed to contribute to a sustainable change in the sanitation and hygiene practices in Nepal. The strategy builds on the evidence that is derived from the study carried out as part of the strategy formulation process and supported by strong theoretical underpinnings of social norms and social change. It proposes a two-phased approach: immediate and long term to contribute to the national goal of water and sanitation for all by 2017. The strategy proposes a major shift in the traditional thinking of service delivery to a dynamic shift in empowering the demand side to eliminate open defecation practices. The overall vision of the strategy is to empower communities particularly the most marginalized, socially excluded and vulnerable to make a major shift towards Open Defecation Free communities with informed choices that enable them to effect positive change in their own lives and in their communities.

The three focus areas identified for the strategy are: 1) prioritizing ODF in local plans and policies; 2) Creating New Value System of ODF and 3) Institutionalization and continuous improvement. The focus areas build on evidence, existing initiatives, both programmatic and policies, synergies and possible opportunities for integration. The focus area is further elaborated in the discussions below.

The strategy envisages three primary functions to effect change towards sustainable sanitation and hygiene behavior and toilet use. The overarching principles to realize the vision of the strategy is explained in the strategic framework below:

Diagram 2-1: The Overall ODF Strategic Framework for Terai



2.1. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES AND APPROACHES

The Terai Sanitation Strategy is proposed to be implemented through seven modalities (Diagram 2.1.1). These modalities are based on the field evidence and chart out the key interventions required to achieve the desired results and outcomes. The following

diagram explains how each of the modalities have been defined and provides a brief overview of the activities that fall under each category.

Diagram 2.1-1: Implementation Strategies and Approaches



2.1.1. Focus Area 1: Prioritizing ODF in local plans and policies

The ministry, department and the sector stakeholders must help districts to develop joint WASH plans with costed programmes and clear responsibilities to ensure success. This requires micro planning at the district, municipality and VDC/community level to involve, engage core groups and opinion leaders to create new social norms of Open Defecation Free communities. The ministry, department and the sector stakeholders must help districts to distinguish between broad problem statements, such as 'Communities expect subsidies to build toilets' and incisive, actionable problem statements, such as 'Most communities do not build toilets because they believe that toilet construction is government responsibility'. It is important to share the district plan and budget at all levels so that the local government bodies take the responsibility and the leadership.

The support agencies and the district authorities must conduct targeted research together to ensure the required level of precision in their problem statements and issues and devise right interventions aiming for solutions that can be sustained within their resources. The prime indicator of success should be determined by the willingness of the local institutions to sustain the achievements by making budget provisions in their long term and annual plan of actions.

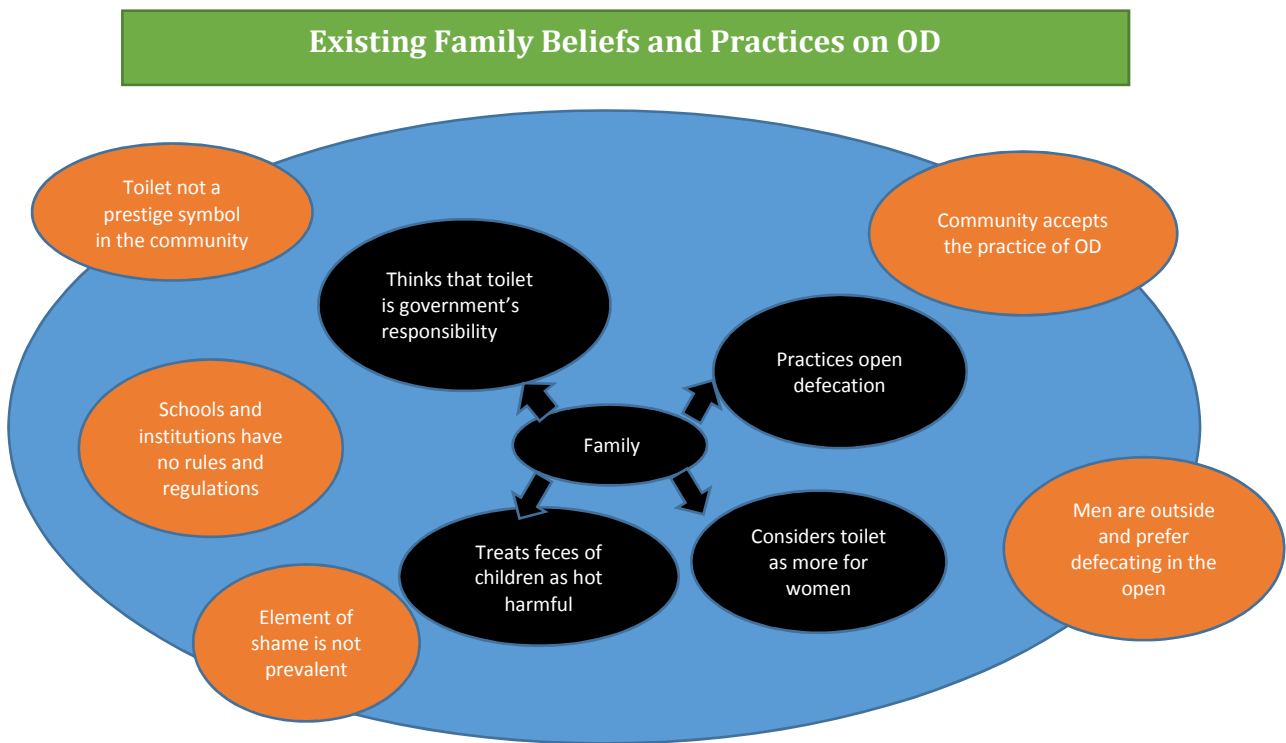
In a nutshell, there is a huge potentiality to achieve the result but there is no "Timeline and Milestones" to meet the target. There is limited plan for ODF at all D-WASH-CC, M-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC level. An integrated planning with clear demarcation of area of responsibility, budget and target is necessary to achieve the goal. The overall budget available in the district to promote the ODF is pretty good. The misappropriation of resources is highly prevalent. It would be a mistake to underestimate Peoples' "Blame of Misusing Resources". The ODF movement should be considered as "Social Movement" (Samajik Andolan) and raise the movement from all the segments of the society. The proper timing to force people to make a toilet are: school admission/class promotion, land registration, birth/death registration, citizenship certification, old age pension, other grants, scholarship etc. Issuing of toilet identity card to know the status is very important. For this, strong database with household numbering and status of toilet and drinking water supply scheme is necessary. VDC secretary and officials, health post officials, school teachers, political party leaders, religious leaders, priests, school children, land lords, collage teachers, etc. should be motivated first with clear mandate and responsibility. A moral pressure to make and use toilet and avoid open field defecation is very important to make the ODF movement success.

2.1.2. Focus Area 2: Creating New Value System/Norms of Open Defecation Free Communities

2.1.2.1. CHANGE IN SOCIAL NORMS: NEW DEFINITION OF IDEAL FAMILY

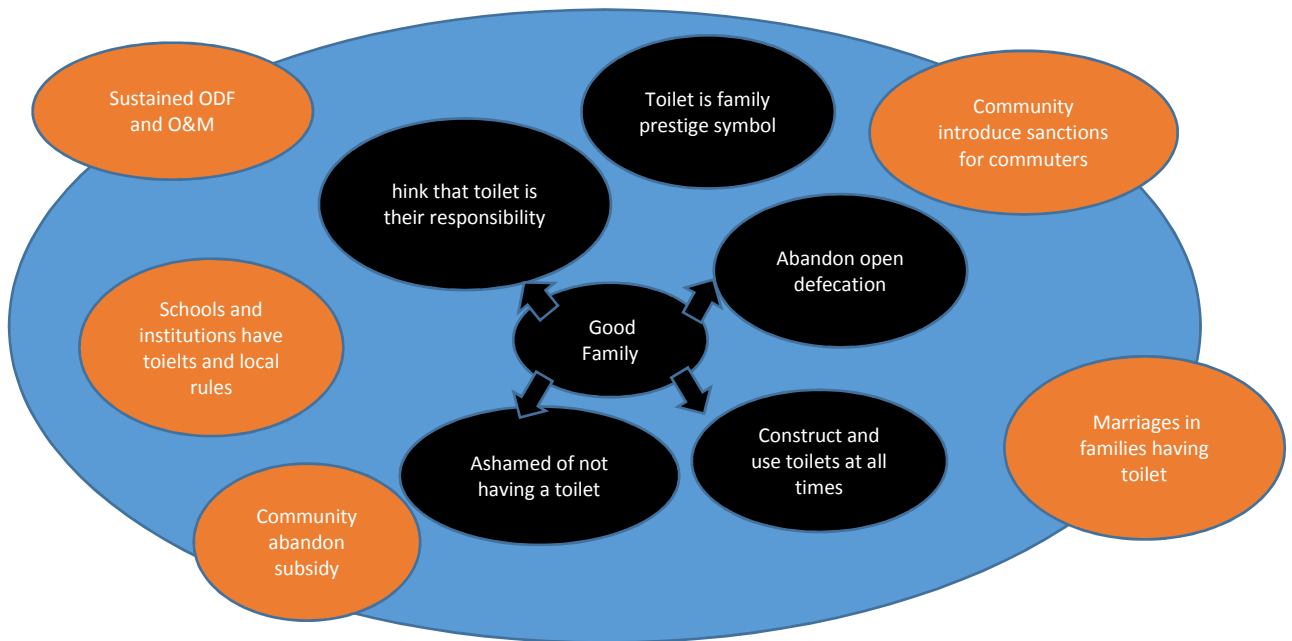
The 'culture' of open defecation is not as simple as we observe because society is a web of social relationship and interdependent actions. Individuals must be convinced not only that a given practice has negative consequences, but also that many others are abandoning it, so individual deviance will not be punished. An existing deep-rooted practice will change only if people believe that it a collective action problem and has shared reason to change and there is collective expectation that all will change and that all will comply and conform to the new rule of behavior. For this to happen society must have a new definition of a "Good Family".

Diagram 2.1.2.1-1: Modality of changing existing stigma to new social norms for ODF



The following diagram explains the need for a new definition of "Good Family" around sanitation and hygiene beliefs and practices:

New Family Beliefs and Practices on ODF



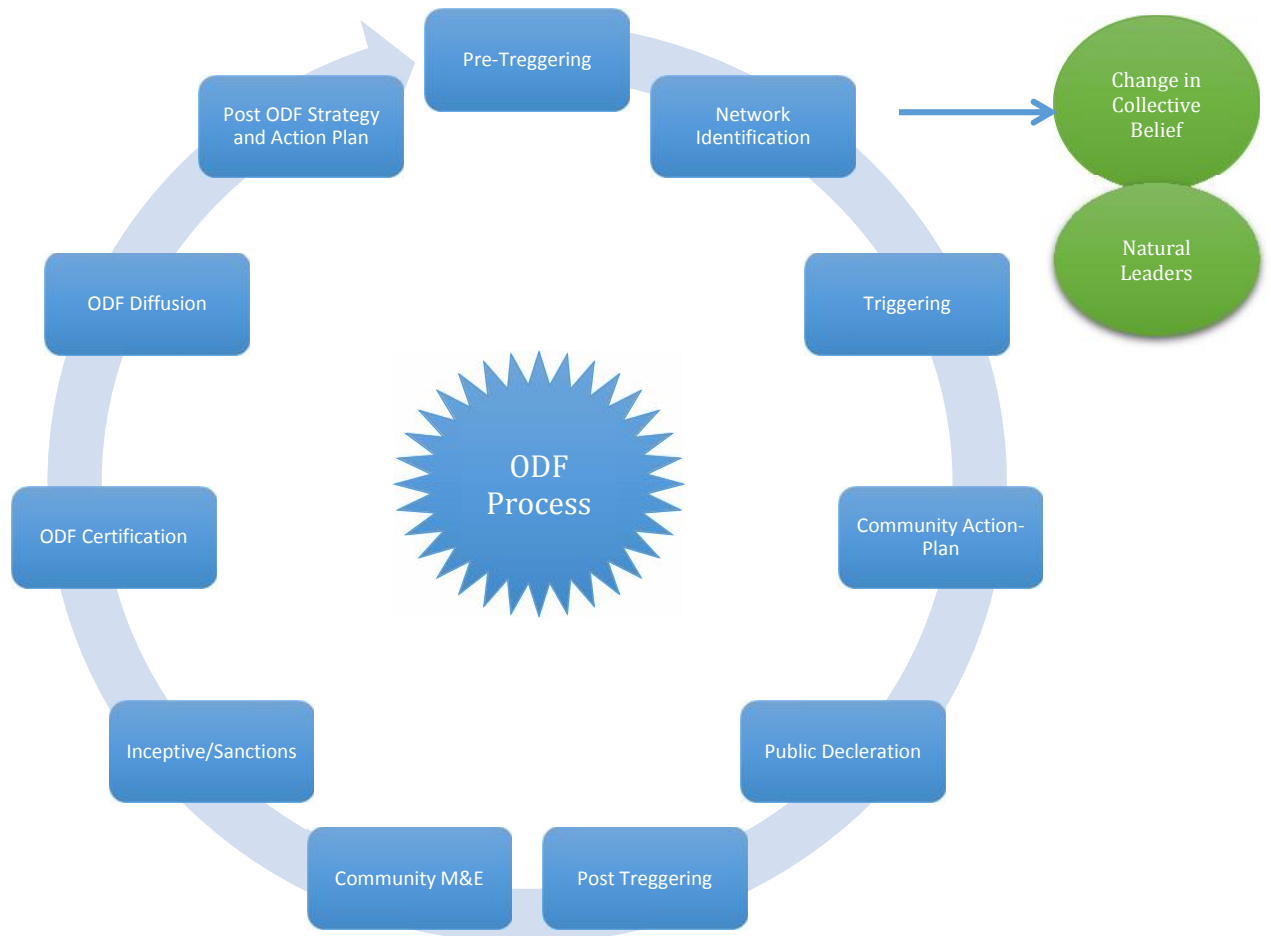
Organized Deliberation: Change in behavior will occur only if there is a change in individual beliefs and there is a collective decision to change. This is possible through organized deliberations and discussions among the people and this requires introduction of sanctions (negative or positive) that leads to conformity and compliance. The change process is described below:

Diagram 2.1.2.1-2: Change model for creating new Value system for ODF



AS ODF is a systematic process, the intervention strategies and actions are summarized below which tries to explain the various stages of the process of achieving ODF in the communities.

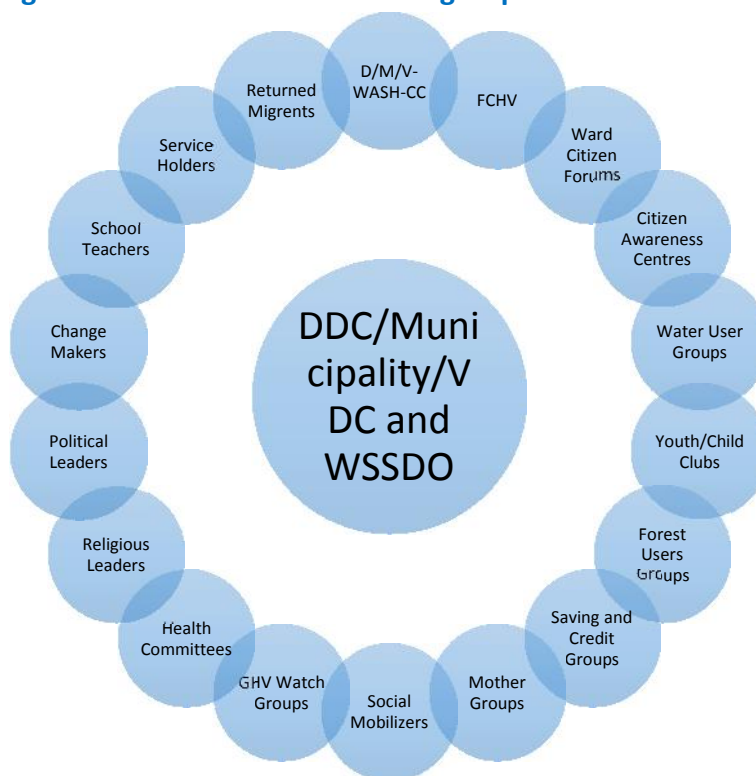
Diagram 2.1.2.1-3: ODF Process



2.1.2.2. IDENTIFY THE POTENTIAL TRIGGERS FOR ORGANIZED DIFFUSION:

It is important to analyze the relationships between individuals and between groups and to understand how information flows within and between the individuals and communities as a whole, and which individuals (opinion leaders) have most influence on what others believe and do. In Muslim community the Mawlawi is highly “trusted” and his role should be recognized and motivated to promote toilets in the community. Similarly the ‘priests” among Hindus is highly “trusted” and can be mobilized for positive behavior change.

Diagram 2.1.2.2-1: Local reference group mobilization for ODF



At the community and VDC level core group of people like the FCHVs, WCFs, WSUCs, Child Clubs can play a critical role in changing the beliefs and attitudes towards open defecation. School-teachers are less aware about the programme on WASH and ODF. Hand to hand association with them also would be an effective tool to communicate with the entire village.

At the household level, women member of the family can play role in motivating the whole family through their husband. This could work in a tricky way to promote toilet and sanitation. Children could be the powerful and fearless triggers in the family. They can motivate their parents and grand parents by comparing with others who have toilets.

2.1.2.3. POINTS OF INTERVENTION:

In the family the “Bread Earner/s” have a vital role. They have to be motivated first to enter the family. Coordination with private sector especially with large business houses like NTC, N-CELL, CG, Dish TV, etc. could work to link up with the resources. The localized “natural leaders” should be promoted who should work as “Militant” to promote ODF. Hot Spots should be identified and should be started from these points to

prove that “Hitting the Strongest First” works. Seasonal calendar to construct toilet would be the effective tool to hit the iron in an appropriate time.

Similarly, the marriage season should be utilized to motivate bridegroom family to construct toilet and groom family to pressurize to construct toilet. Linking social services in a critical time would be effective but strong commitment and administrative cooperation is necessary. Some of the current initiatives are just seen as “Carrying the Street Feces Nearby Home”. The open dirty toilets nearby homes are more dangerous than distant open field defecation.

Boys are using a cell phone set up to NRS 60,000 and their wives are wearing outfits worth NRS 10,000 but they are not making toilet. The monthly income of the family is NRS 20 – 40 thousands, have a nice two-storied house but still have no toilet and defecating openly. The general notion of “Who Gives What to Make a Toilet” is a major barrier for internalizing the concept of toilet. The giving culture should be broken by self-realization. External facilitation, motivation and intervention could be effective but it is different from context to context.

Conducting forum theatre as a tool to complement the effort on creating organized diffusion: Theatre is very popular in Nepal and in Terai. Promotional activities like showing film in a big screen in a community in local language could work in Terai. Using theatre to initiate inter--generational dialogue on open defecation among adolescents, parents and community leaders can be effective tool to have people talk about the norms, existing and expected new behavior and the actions. The programme can use the existing community artist for conducting these forum theatres.

Using pledges for initiating new norm creation: The success of ODF in other parts of the country is in part due to the local effort of the people and communities to pledge for change. The political consensus and declaration made by the political parties in WASH and ODF could be used as a powerful means to initiate collective decision to abandon the OP practice and have coordinated action. This approach has to start from the community itself and requires extensive deliberation before reaching the stage of declaration. Interventions to sustain the norm change needs to be built in from the very beginning of the intervention.

2.1.3. Focus 3: Institutionalization and continuous improvement:

In order to sustain the new norm and emerging belief that open defecation is harmful and has negative consequences, it is important to focus on process as well as intervention during the course of programme intervention as well as after the targeted intervention. This belief must reach all the community members, be visible in its impact,

be positive influencer and must drive change leading to continuous improvement and sustainability of ODF.

2.1.3.1. NORMS HARMONIZATION:

In order to sustain this new belief and behavior there must be a harmonization of legal, moral and social norms. The legal norms should support the changed social value system and new norm for its continuity and move towards total sanitation. The harmonization of norms is discussed below: redress

Diagram 2.1.3.1-1: Areas of harmonization for ODF

	Legal Norm	Moral Norms	Social Norms
Intervention	Introduce accountability for latrine construction, use, O&M and Post ODF (Operationalization of MAF – public toilets with water facilities)	Families consider it as their moral obligation to marry off daughters if a house has toilet to ensure honor and privacy	Society takes responsibility for maintaining toilet and water source even when the system fails
Positive sanctions	Authorities take full legitimacy for O&M and instigate repair with clear outline of responsibilities and expectations of all actors as a public service	Positive conscience for using the toilet and being termed as a civic citizen	Community esteem enhanced around valuable services and causal factors
negative sanctions	Prosecution and fine	Negative conscience for harming the others in the community	Negative sanctions for those not having toilet
Emotion in violator	Fear	Guilt	Disgust/Shame/Pride

2.2. HOPE FOR THE FUTURE:

The Open Defecation Free (ODF) state is the bottom line for any sanitation and hygiene intervention. Now, different programme are offering various technological choices and options for the promotion of sanitation which was never done before. The local bodies

are providing leadership in overall planning, coordination and monitoring of the interventions. The locally managed financial mechanism has been initiated to support the poor and disadvantaged communities with the advocacy and enforcement with no subsidy approach. The mandatory provision of sanitation facilities in public institutions, provision of toilets in new buildings, and focus on hand washing with soap and other behavior build up are moving in an integrated way to flourish the national goal.

The provision and formation of WASH Coordination Committees at the center, regions, districts, municipalities and villages formed and being mobilized across the country are major governing bodies to mainstream the intervention. The National Sanitation Conference (NECOSAN), District Sanitation Conferences (DECOSAN) and Central Terai Conference Sanitation (TECOSAN) has given a general commitment to take forward the momentum of ODF in the Terai. The government has prioritized the 8 districts of central Terai region with the least sanitation coverage and series of workshop/meeting are being organized to focus programme there. However, it is very urgent to ensure the compliance of the Master Plan, MAF action plans and sanitation implementation guidelines. For this, development and effective mobilization of human resource on sanitation triggering at the national, regional, district and VDC levels are urgent need.

The approach of basketing the programme of WASH stakeholders has been adopted but it is not fully materialized yet. The mobilization of media and political parties for the sanitation movement in the region and upscaling sanitation marketing strategies across the country to complement the ODF campaign is necessary which is not fully envisioned yet. Similarly, the upscaling of school sanitation program with focus on menstrual hygiene, hand washing facilities, child, gender and disabled friendly approaches are other hopes for the future. The provision of basic requirements of toilet at home obtaining public services has been made essential in some villages that must be replicated to this region without violating the basic rights of the poor and vulnerable segment of the society.

The movement created by the sanitation campaigns in other parts of the country through the tested and proven approaches like School Led Total Sanitation, Aligning for Action for Accelerating Sanitation Social Movement and School WASH programmes have been gradually expanding in this region recently. The commitments expressed in the form of resolutions and declarations are some of the localized positive initiatives in this regard.

2.2.1. IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION STRATEGY:

At the national level:

- Design a special package for reaching the unreached like economically poor settlements, which are located at public places and as slum dwellers in collaboration with the local WASH structures and institutions. Community owned toilets in an entrepreneurship model could be one of the options to deal with this issue.
- There is a huge potential to link WASH with other sectoral and livelihood related programmes as wide range of programmes are working in the district. A broad consensus and joint planning could be the first step towards this end.
- The high need of motivation from external level especially from higher (National) level personalities is found to be effective. A proper communication strategy to mobilize celebrities and other high level officials could be developed and operationalized
- DDC, municipality and VDCs should have minimum capacity building and awareness raising programme to ignite and implement sanitation movement in line with implementation guideline of SHMP;
- The proper plan for the WASH is not existed at DDCs, municipalities and Village level. An integrated plan with clear strategy, budget and responsibility should be at hand and comply with national Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan;
- The hardware elements like - pan, pipe, ring, slab and mason for sanitation options are available at nearest local market. However, the sanitation marketing essence is completely lacking. Private sector should be promoted for the promotion of sanitation marketing.
- The technological options are still poor and either inappropriate or expensive in the context of Terai. A hassle-free technology with minimum maintenance is required for which investment on action research, innovative idea, market place promotion and partnership with other national and international institution is necessary.
- The human resource capacity development effort is existed, however, there is no system of accreditation of such trainings. No training modules formulated and implemented accordingly by WASH stakeholders at all levels found accredited by the authority. It should be based on the training need assessment (TNA) and linked with authorized agencies with accredited curricula.

At the District level

- Develop baseline data of individual households with poverty, caste, ethnicity and education disaggregation that will help to identify the strata and prepare intervention strategy.
- As the public trust to the public service providers is very low in Terai, focus on integrity, accountability and transparency should be critically reviewed and drastic change should be made to win the trust of the people.
- The WASH programmes is found to be highly affected by the tussle between the clear demarcation of responsibility and different interpretation between local government authority and WSSDO/SDO. Immediate role for facilitation is needed to solve this problem.
- The ODF movement in Terai should go in “Business Model” instead of present “Welfare Scheme”. The strategies for incentivizing the facilitators and “doers” to promote the scheme is necessary to achieve the sustainable goal.
- Continuous attention needs to be paid to the ODF VDCs and the “actors” to address the issues of recurrence and address the “Second Generation Issues” of WASH.
- Service providers (health, agriculture, livestock, education, Water Users committee, child club members) political party executive committee (district/Ilaka level) should have functional toilet and lead by examples. Their functionality should be monitored by the independent “Citizen WASH Monitoring Mission” at different levels;

At the VDC/community level:

- Conduct triggering sessions in communities to elicit disgust and shame among the people for open defecation through public declarations and commitments. Network mapping and identifying potential positive role models will also be very crucial to make bigger influences.
- The administrative power like – birth/death registration, certification for citizenship, etc. Police administration can also play a vital role but caution is necessary to limit misuse of power and resources and to uphold human rights in all circumstances.
- The issue of total sanitation also should go along with the issue of toilet and ODF. The system of reward and punishment would be the effective tool by mobilizing women and children group. Some motivation fund to promote such initiative would be effective.
- “Natural Leaders” can play a vital role but the “Grooming and Tackling” the problem is very essential to ensure their sustained engagement.

- The joint monitoring as well as promotional activities by different WASHCC/stakeholders and assessment of success and failure of sanitation movement/promotion at DWASHCC is still lacking which should be highly promoted;
- Though the proportion of VDCs with trained human resources to facilitate the triggering process for sanitation movement is reasonable, the motivation and effort of triggers and programmes are not linked with each other. They should be incentivised and engaged in the movement as a ‘movement creator’ rather than as ‘volunteer’.
- The declaration of ODF and sustain it is a major challenge. There should be a clear ODF plan for post-ODF VDCs/Municipality/districts.

2.2.2. LONG TERM INTERVENTION FOR ACCELERATING ODF BY 2017:

- Special package should be designed to meet the sanitary needs of the people from the lowest poverty quintile and landless strata. This may require multi-sectorial effort.
- The need and infrastructures of public institutions and places should also be assessed and captured on the database and monitored by the local “Civic WASH Groups”. All public institutions and places should have proper WASH facilities.
- The joint planning, budgeting, monitoring with clear responsibility matrix will help to avoid sprinkling and duplication of programme and budget.
- Integrated reporting system respecting the individual contribution of the stakeholders to the sector would be essential to see the overall change and promote positive competition.
- The forceful and coercive measures while providing public service would be helpful, however this shouldn’t violate the civic rights of the poor and disadvantaged groups.
- Budget and implementation monitoring by “Civic WASH group (CWG)” is essential. The potential and creativity of the local youths could be mobilized at Ward level with basic incentive package.
- The success and effectiveness of sanitation cards (RED, YELLOW and GREEN) in ODF districts for the toilet users and non-user households as an identity could be replicated that would be a paradigm shift to promote the campaign.
- Locally rooted donors and promoters should be explored who could be local donors and “daanveers” to boost the campaign.
- At local level, water sanitation and hygiene tax could be levied from the industries, households using public lands for defecation, product owners, shopkeepers, etc.

Similarly, collaboration with local industries to raise fund under the corporate social responsibility (CSR) and branding and advertising could help to generate fund for the public WASH service management at local level.

- The huge potential of social mobilisers under LGCDP and other community development programme could be harnessed for ODF movement as the entry point of socio-economic development programmes.
- Establish open defecation as a social crime for which it is necessary to disseminate legal and administrative provision against open defecation widely and engage religious and political leaders to persuade people.
- Develop and disseminate very low cost safe toilet options. The global level innovation should be captured and made available at the local level with localized innovation. For this investment in research and innovation is necessary.
- There is a need of continuous and aggressive follow up. Maximize community-monitoring system with certain incentives would add value.
- Lack of competent triggers and motivators at grass root levels is a major problem which should be solved by enhancing the capacity of the potential triggers and natural leaders.
- Further localization of WASH-CCs up to ward and Tole level is necessary to foster ownership and engage more leaderships at local level.
- Failure of the present subsidy approach should be well communicated with the wider level of stakeholders. The strong motivational visuals capturing extreme misuse of subsidy led toilets like - haphazardly thrown toilet pans in yards/foot trails, pans used for other domestic purposes, pans sold for money, toilets used as a store house, etc. would be informative to all.
- Model villages could be piloted for exposure visits and to demonstrate as a learning ground.
- Provision of conditional grants and extra budget and programs to better performing VDCs and communities could provide extra mileage towards the post-ODF interventions. WASH as a cross-cutting issue could be tied up with major development endeavors like - irrigation, road construction, poverty alleviation, construction of temples, etc.
- Display real pictures depicting individual's noble efforts, model of low cost toilets, death and drudgery, etc. at public places with local faces, gesture and languages would be helpful.
- Physical Incentives to local youth groups/mother groups could be another way of incentivizing local people for declaring ODF at local level. Settlement level approach could be adopted to declare ODF and this may involve offering of musical

instruments, agricultural appliances, uniforms and dresses, etc. to the volunteer groups.

- Private sectors and sanitary business groups could be consulted for offering special packages like - discount in construction materials during marriage season, festivals including Dashain, Tihar, Chhath, etc. This could be linked up with the financial institution for the soft loans to the buyers. It is also necessary to ease construction process by engaging local suppliers in supply and construction.

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ANNEXES - DISTRICTWISE OVERALL WASH SCANNERIO BY VDCs:

1. Bara

VDC	Total_HH _census	DW_cove rage (%)	HH_with_ water	HH_w/o water	Toilet_cov erage (%)	HH_with_ toilet	HH_w/o_ toilet	V-WASH-CC			Social Mobilizati on
								Yes	No	Active	
Amarpatti	508	75.72	385	123	8.5	43	465	0	1		1
Amlekhganj	1,370	96.37	1320	50	15.18	208	1,162	1			1
Amritgang	1,466	91.71	1344	122	10.55	155	1,311	0	1		1
Amab	928	44.90	417	511	13.04	121	807	1			1
Babuain	538	95.57	514	24	27.69	149	389	0	1		1
Bachhanpurwa	907	76.68	695	212	7.96	72	835	0	1		1
Badaki Fulbariya	904	79.33	717	187	27.5	249	655	1			1
Bagahi	451	90.09	406	45	22.45	101	350	1			1
Bahuari	646	54.09	349	297	15.6	101	545	1			1
Balirampur	1,014	65.76	667	347	1.75	18	996	1			1
Baghawan	761	94.41	718	43	14.01	107	654	0	1		1
Banjariya	835	48.19	402	433	11.41	95	740	1			1
Barainiya	735	88.80	653	82	22.65	166	569	1			1
Bariyarpur	1,785	71.96	1284	501	3.65	65	1,720	1			1
Basatpur	1,027	64.99	667	360	13.89	143	884	0	1		1
Batara	546	94.05	514	32	16.37	89	457	0	1		1
Beldari	636	94.59	602	34	6.52	41	595	1			1
Benauli	746	91.47	682	64	4.66	35	711	1			1

Bhagwanpur	751	70.19	527	224	7.52	56	695	0	1		1
Bhaluhi Bharbaliya	988	67.98	672	316	5.94	59	929	0	1		1
Bharatganj Sigaul	1,097	97.08	1065	32	29.98	329	768	1			1
Bhatauda	911	91.53	834	77	17.76	162	749	1		1	1
Bhodaha	1,031	83.07	856	175	21.14	218	813	0	1		1
Bishrampur	912	90.45	825	87	9.24	84	828	0	1		1
Bishunpur	527	92.47	487	40	7.5	40	487	1			1
Bishunpurwa	839	79.75	669	170	11.16	94	745	1			1
Buniyad	782	59.81	468	314	4.61	36	746	0	1		1
Chhata Pipra	1,065	55.21	588	477	18.99	202	863	1			1
Chhatawa	771	86.85	670	101	5.77	44	727	1			1
Dahiyar	1,134	79.34	900	234	25.81	293	841	1			1
Dewapur	642	90.90	584	58	10.1	65	577	0	1		1
Dharma Nagar	770	85.41	658	112	21.51	166	604	1			1
Dohari	700	78.49	549	151	19.4	136	564	0	1		1
Dumarwana	4,416	95.54	4219	197	21.01	928	3,488	1		1	1
Fattepur	1,504	51.67	777	727	11.34	171	1,333	1			1
Gadhahal	545	83.07	453	92	21.14	115	430	0	1		1
Ganj Bhawanipur	910	66.90	609	301	32.42	295	615	1			1
Golaganj	729	93.98	685	44	10.99	80	649	1			1
Haraiya	1,714	83.19	1426	288	10.89	187	1,527	1			1

Hardiya	739	55.42	410	329	9.68	72	667	1			1
Hariharpur	804	65.84	529	275	5.08	41	763	0	1		1
Inarwamal	1,070	69.48	743	327	8.91	95	975	1			1
Inarwasira	1,607	73.53	1182	425	8.08	130	1,477	1			1
Itiyahi	977	62.72	613	364	12.66	124	853	1			1
Jhitakaiya(Dakshin)	1,181	75.08	887	294	7.85	93	1,088	0	1		1
Jhitakaiya(Uttar)	964	67.84	654	310	16.32	157	807	1			1
Jitpur Bhawanipur	3,721	55.61	2069	1,652	55.67	2071	1,650	1			1
Kabahigoth	927	79.96	741	186	8.11	75	852	0	1		1
Kabahijabdi	645	70.09	452	193	5.35	35	610	0	1		1
Kachorwa	1,614	65.26	1053	561	6.78	109	1,505	1			1
Kakadi	700	71.34	499	201	3.48	24	676	1			1
Kalaiya Municipality	6,847	72.13	4939	1,908	50.62	3466	3,381	1			1
Karaiya	843	76.82	648	195	17.82	150	693	1			1
Khopawa	764	61.28	468	296	13.02	99	665	1			1
Khutwajabdi	717	62.33	447	270	9.44	68	649	0	1		1
Kolhabi	1,272	73.16	931	341	47.47	604	668	1		1	1
Kudawa	578	60.74	351	227	7.48	43	535	0	1		1
Laxmipur Kotwali	798	64.25	513	285	3.59	29	769	1			1
Lipanimal	1,115	57.05	636	479	10.16	113	1,002	0	1		1

Madhurijabdi	478	82.91	396	82	14.38	69	409	0	1		1
Mahendra Adarsha	779	61.61	480	299	5.32	41	738	1			1
Maheshpur	1,371	83.72	1148	223	8.86	121	1,250	1		1	1
Majhariya	657	58.07	382	275	4.45	29	628	1			1
Manaharwa	1,830	83.40	1526	304	11.89	218	1,612	1			1
Matiarwa	901	87.35	787	114	14.69	132	769	1			1
Motisar	758	67.50	512	246	10.69	81	677	1			1
Narahi	735	81.02	596	139	22.91	168	567	1			1
Nijgadh	3,982	91.11	3628	354	64.7	2576	1,406	1			1
Pakadiya Chikani	672	67.59	454	218	4.67	31	641	1			1
Paparpati Jabdi	441	89.64	395	46	9.36	41	400	1			1
Paterwa	617	89.39	552	65	11.19	69	548	1			1
Patharhati	633	89.70	568	65	8.66	55	578	1			1
Pathera	773	87.90	680	93	4.23	33	740	1			1
Pheta	1,006	84.16	847	159	15.22	153	853	1			1
Pipara Simara	5,253	78.27	4111	1,142	64.6	3393	1,860	1			1
Piparabirta	557	86.88	484	73	6.63	37	520	0	1		1
Piparpati Parchrouwa	741	93.19	691	50	5.93	44	697	0	1		1
Pipra Basantapur	690	74.14	512	178	10.21	70	620	0	1		1
Pipradhi Goth	698	58.17	406	292	7.17	50	648	0	1		1
Prasauni	1,232	72.65	895	337	8.46	104	1,128	1			1
Prasauna	718	74.41	534	184	13.37	96	622	1			1

Prastoka	1,384	69.20	958	426	3.41	47	1,337	1			1
Prasurampur	953	55.33	527	426	6.41	61	892	1			1
Purainiya	854	92.68	791	63	19.44	166	688	1			1
Raghnathpur	721	86.51	624	97	21.37	154	567	1		1	1
Rampur Tokani	1,044	55.59	580	464	12.66	132	912	1			1
Rampurwa	828	67.36	558	270	16.32	135	693	0	1		1
Ratanpuri	2,083	100.00	2083	0	43.5	906	1,177	1			1
Rauwahi	521	73.00	380	141	7.8	41	480	1			1
Sapahi	1,838	83.07	1527	311	21.14	389	1,449	1			1
Shreenagar Bairiya	678	61.67	418	260	9.39	64	614	0	1		1
Sihorwa	698	69.33	484	214	16.32	114	584	1			1
Sinhasani	852	78.49	669	183	19.4	165	687	0	1		1
Sisahaniya	480	86.01	413	67	20.12	97	383	1			1
Tedhakatti	696	83.29	580	116	11.84	82	614	0	1		1
Telkuwa	812	90.30	733	79	20.5	166	646	1			1
Tetariya	532	67.84	361	171	16.32	87	445	0	1		1
Uchidiha	708	84.99	602	106	11.52	82	626	0	1		1
Umarjan	972	74.41	723	249	13.37	130	842	0	1		1
Total	108,600	76.40		25,384	15.09		84,653	65	34	5	

2. Dhanusha

VDC	Total_H H_censu s	water_c verage %	HH_with _water	HH_w/o _water	Toilet_c verage %	HH_with _toilet	HH_w/o _toilet	Existence of DWASH/MWASH/V WASH CC			Social mobilizatio n
								Yes	No	Activ e	
Andupatti	661	84.35	558	103	11.33	75	586	NA		NA	1
Aurahi	961	69.18	665	296	12.30	118	843				1
Bafai	551	68.75	379	172	32.88	181	370				1
Baghchaura	1069	85.60	915	154	22.24	238	831				1
Baheda Bela	1131	66.40	751	380	22.97	260	871				1
Bahuarba	883	71.90	635	248	21.67	191	692				1
Balabakhar	1387	87.92	1219	168	9.74	135	1252				1
Balaha Kathal	653	65.65	429	224	12.01	78	575				1
Balaha Sadhara	698	74.40	519	179	7.07	49	649				1
Ballagoth	673	81.96	552	121	11.41	77	596				1
Baniniya	693	92.72	643	50	27.16	188	505				1
Baramajhiya	1172	86.89	1018	154	15.16	178	994				1
Basahiya	1213	40.65	493	720	20.65	250	963				1
Basbitti	536	96.70	518	18	27.01	145	391				1
Bateswor	1151	72.10	830	321	22.64	261	890				1
Bega Shivapur	1403	91.46	1283	120	31.07	436	967				1
Begadawar	2281	80.21	1830	451	79.04	1803	478				1
Bharatpur	3021	52.69	1592	1429	7.32	221	2800				1

Bhuchakrapur	942	54.63	515	427	10.65	100	842				1
Bhutahipaterwa	895	76.74	687	208	25.09	225	670				1
Bindhi	1192	51.85	618	574	30.56	364	828				1
Bisarmora	928	80.54	747	181	11.35	105	823				1
Chakkar	1078	77.88	840	238	14.85	160	918				1
Chora Koilpur	854	70.35	601	253	15.23	130	724				1
Dhanusha Govindapur	1657	56.25	932	725	7.86	130	1527				1
Debadiha	1214	60.96	740	474	13.74	167	1047				1
Deuri Parbaha	836	61.10	511	325	22.55	189	647				1
Devpura Rupetha	1434	60.78	872	562	22.75	326	1108				1
Dhabouli	1317	90.90	1197	120	12.64	166	1151				1
Dhalkebar	2022	54.89	1110	912	32.81	663	1359				1
Dhanauji	1515	72.83	1103	412	23.62	358	1157				1
Dhanusadham	1636	69.95	1144	492	15.78	258	1378				1
Digambarpur	1729	70.57	1220	509	5.89	102	1627				1
Dubarikot Hathiletwa	1290	80.19	1034	256	20.64	266	1024				1
Duhabi	1300	84.27	1096	204	26.27	342	958				1
Ekarahi	906	83.25	754	152	17.45	158	748				1
Fulgama	2193	66.87	1466	727	37.43	821	1372				1
Ghodghans	1122	73.37	823	299	22.11	248	874				1
Godar	1609	41.30	665	944	15.22	245	1364				1
Gopalpur	1017	81.86	833	184	12.79	130	887				1
Goth Kohelpur	724	97.44	705	19	12.22	88	636				1
Hansapur Kathpula	878	74.45	654	224	13.36	117	761				1

Hariharpur	1562	59.90	936	626	15.91	249	1314				1
Harine	939	95.88	900	39	9.25	87	852				1
Hathipurharbara	754	50.36	380	374	12.77	96	658				1
Inarwa	633	56.92	360	273	8.72	55	578				1
Itaharwa	838	69.18	580	258	15.31	128	710				1
Janakpur Municipality	19183	100.00	19183	0	88.01	16883	2300				1
Jhatiyahi	1068	68.83	735	333	32.62	348	720				1
Jhoji Kataiya	741	59.11	438	303	27.78	206	535				1
Kachuri Thera	1063	54.58	580	483	16.62	177	886				1
Kajara Ramaul	953	97.24	927	26	15.69	150	803				1
Kanakpatti	966	83.81	810	156	44.55	430	536				1
Khajuri Chanha	1063	85.88	913	150	26.06	277	786				1
Khariyani	1837	83.59	1536	301	18.78	345	1492				1
Kurtha	1350	67.43	910	440	24.64	333	1017				1
Labatoli	908	70.57	641	267	18.50	168	740				1
Lagmagadhaguthi	924	58.22	538	386	10.82	100	824				1
Lakhouri	578	68.97	399	179	26.28	152	426				1
Lakkad	748	68.92	516	232	6.99	52	696				1
Laxminiwas	603	68.12	411	192	36.23	218	385				1
Laxmipurbagewa	1233	68.46	844	389	36.43	449	784				1
Lohana	1182	81.38	962	220	28.44	336	846				1
Mahuwa (Pra. Khe.)	813	75.47	614	199	18.13	147	666				1
Mahuwa (Pra. Ko.)	1056	51.35	542	514	20.94	221	835				1
Makhanaha	1425	71.52	1019	406	30.74	438	987				1

Manshingpatti	804	70.01	563	241	13.17	106	698				1
Machijhitkaiya	1738	84.93	1476	262	7.39	128	1610				1
Mithileshwor Mauwahi	738	101.72	751	-13	18.08	133	605				1
Mithileshwor Nikas	1212	76.95	933	279	8.77	106	1106				1
Mukhiyapatti											1
Musaharniya	1143	55.12	630	513	14.35	164	979				
Nagaraeen	1025	70.25	720	305	19.70	202	823				1
Nakatajhijh	1464	68.81	1007	457	21.28	311	1153				1
Nanupatti	677	86.67	587	90	11.67	79	598				1
Nauwakhor Prashahi	842	70.73	596	246	14.46	122	720				1
Pachaharwa	656	88.53	581	75	21.40	140	516				1
Patanuka	626	79.07	495	131	11.78	74	552				1
Paterwa	829	80.80	670	159	19.01	158	671				1
Paudeswor	1128	70.29	793	335	21.72	245	883				1
Puspapur	524	83.28	436	88	18.06	95	429				1
Raghunathpur	2732	84.38	2305	427	9.18	251	2481				1
Ramadaiya Bhawadi	1189	66.12	786	403	30.67	365	824				1
Sabela	1618	71.32	1154	464	27.36	443	1175				1
Sakhuwa											1
Mahendranagar	3445	78.20	2694	751	63.01	2171	1274				
Sapahi	1512	71.37	1079	433	21.74	329	1183				1
Satosar	1086	89.07	967	119	19.51	212	874				1
Shantipur	975	80.30	783	192	11.57	113	862				1
Giddha	927	70.16	650	277	28.09	260	667				1

Singyahi Maidan	1586	84.96	1348	238	7.04	112	1474				1
Sinurjoda	1557	71.29	1110	447	20.53	320	1237				1
Sonigama	1243	88.10	1095	148	15.05	187	1056				1
Suga Madhukarahi	767	71.94	552	215	18.88	145	622				1
Suga Nikash	732	75.90	556	176	19.49	143	589				1
Tarapatti Sirsiya	1387	75.59	1048	339	26.53	368	1019				1
Thadi Jhija	1295	78.44	1016	279	14.77	191	1104				1
Thilla Yaduwa	701	91.82	644	57	34.37	241	460				1
Tulsi Chauda	1024	34.15	350	674	91.44	936	88				1
Tulsiyahi Nikas	794	79.14	628	166	30.92	246	548				1
Tulsiyani Jabdi	949	51.56	489	460	25.27	240	709				1
Umaprempur	2174	66.75	1451	723	5.59	122	2052				1
Yadukush	1145	91.65	1049	96	55.00	630	515				1
Yagyabhumi	3136	36.17	1134	2002	8.43	264	2872				1
Total	138225	73.27		33732	21.88		95086	0	0	0	

3. MAHOTARI

VDC	Total_HH_census	Water coverage	HH_wi th_wat er	HH_w/ o_wat er	Toilet covera ge	HH_wi th_Toil et	HH_w/ o_Toil et	Existence of DWASH/MWASH/VWASH CC				Social Mobilizati on
								Yes	No	Active	Passive	
Anakar	989	51.76	512	477	9.60	95	894	1	0	0	1	1
Aurahi	1,638	70.57	1156	482	30.34	497	1,141	1	0	1	0	1
Bagada	1,166	99.99	1166	0	7.15	83	1,083	1	0	0	1	1
Badiya Banchauri	1,178	93.75	1104	74	12.11	143	1,035	1	0	0	1	1

Bairgiya Laxminiya	584	54.93	321	263	5.79	34	550	1	0	0	1	1
Balawa	1,496	99.99	1496	0	17.78	266	1,230	1	0	1	0	1
Banauli Donauli	944	90.30	852	92	15.16	143	801	1	0	1	0	1
Banouta	1,307	77.51	1013	294	33.19	434	873	1	0	1	0	1
Bardibas	2,710	73.05	1980	730	66.43	1800	910	1	0	1	0	1
Basabitti	1,036	91.77	951	85	10.73	111	925	1	0	0	1	1
Bathanaha	1,644	65.62	1079	565	8.11	133	1,511	1	0	0	1	1
Belgachhi	1,157	58.41	676	481	38.32	443	714	1	0	1	0	1
Bharatpur	1,836	94.73	1739	97	14.84	272	1,564	1	0	1	0	1
Bhatauliya	845	49.68	420	425	8.84	75	770	1	0	0	1	1
Bijayalpura	1,537	50.11	770	767	11.08	170	1,367	1	0	1	0	1
Bramarpura	1,734	94.80	1644	90	36.54	634	1,100	1	0	1	0	1
Damhimarayee	1,723	89.20	1537	186	19.90	343	1,380	1	0	1	0	1
Dhamaura	2,517	79.71	2006	511	5.28	133	2,384	1	0	0	1	1
Dharmapur	1,104	85.47	944	160	16.10	178	926	1	0	0	1	1
Dhirapur	1,556	63.22	984	572	15.30	238	1,318	1	0	1	0	1
Ekadarabela	1,605	100.00	1605	0	10.99	176	1,429	1	0	0	1	1
Ekarahiya	1,796	77.14	1385	411	15.75	283	1,513	1	0	0	1	1
Etaharwakatti	1,156	44.50	514	642	16.43	190	966	1	0	0	1	1
Fulahatta Parikauli	1,023	86.14	881	142	14.52	149	874	1	0	1	0	1
Fulakaha	1,187	77.52	920	267	6.77	80	1,107	1	0	1	0	1
Gaidha Bhetpur	919	58.45	537	382	12.81	118	801	1	0	0	1	1
Gauribas	1,487	99.02	1472	15	61.23	910	577	1	0	1	0	1
Gaushala	3,022	93.71	2832	190	26.74	808	2,214	1	0	1	0	1

Gonarpura	1,308	100.00	1308	0	9.22	121	1,187	1	0	0	1	1
Halkhori	1,051	78.17	822	229	13.46	141	910	1	0	0	1	1
Hariharpur Harinamari	1,283	99.98	1283	0	5.86	75	1,208	1	0	0	1	1
Hathilet	1,139	40.50	461	678	17.92	204	935	1	0	1	0	1
Hatisarwa	1,254	84.15	1055	199	7.78	98	1,156	1	0	1	0	1
Jaleswor Municipality	4,204	81.28	3417	787	43.62	1834	2,370	1	0	1	0	1
Khairbanni	1,486	91.99	1367	119	12.06	179	1,307	1	0	1	0	1
Khayar Mara	1,727	64.92	1121	606	56.77	980	747	1	0	1	0	1
Khopi	1,409	99.95	1408	1	9.68	136	1,273	1	0	0	1	1
Khuttapiparadhi	1,791	88.20	1580	211	12.87	231	1,560	1	0	0	1	1
Kisan Nagar	1,507	52.18	786	721	22.32	336	1,171	1	0	1	0	1
Kolhuwa Bagaicha	1,308	99.97	1308	0	4.72	62	1,246	1	0	0	1	1
Laximiniya	1,995	74.88	1494	501	25.27	504	1,491	1	0	1	0	1
Loharpatti	1,537	100.00	1537	0	20.53	316	1,221	1	0	0	1	1
Mahadaiyatapanpur	1,089	54.43	593	496	12.78	139	950	1	0	0	1	1
Mahottari	1,830	91.99	1683	147	12.06	221	1,609	1	0	0	1	1
Maisthan	2,165	64.68	1400	765	18.68	404	1,761	1	0	1	0	1
Majhora Bishnupur	1,199	71.88	862	337	10.97	132	1,067	1	0	0	1	1
Manara	1,155	86.54	1000	155	4.65	54	1,101	1	0	1	0	1
Matihani	1,510	77.33	1168	342	9.25	140	1,370	1	0	0	1	1
Meghanath Gorahanna	1,048	99.97	1048	0	14.02	147	901	1	0	1	0	1
Nainhi	1,345	61.46	827	518	15.47	208	1,137	1	0	0	1	1
Nigaul	1,353	100.00	1353	0	40.21	544	809	1	0	1	0	1
Paraul	1,163	99.98	1163	0	12.75	148	1,015	1	0	0	1	1

Parsa Dewadh	1,664	61.02	1015	649	7.31	122	1,542	1	0	0	1	1
Parsa Pateli	709	97.95	694	15	24.18	171	538	1	0	0	1	1
Pasupatinagar	841	0.20	2	839	12.08	102	739	1	0	1	0	1
Pigouna	739	65.66	485	254	20.78	154	585	1	0	0	1	1
Pipra	1,635	74.73	1222	413	18.76	307	1,328	1	0	1	0	1
Pokharibhinda Samgrampur	942	86.94	819	123	11.86	112	830	1	0	0	1	1
Raghunathpur	1,013	58.96	597	416	4.79	49	964	1	0	0	1	1
Ramgopalpur	2,055	91.20	1874	181	5.17	106	1,949	1	0	0	1	1
Ramnagar	1,343	47.96	644	699	32.74	440	903	1	0	1	0	1
Ratauli	993	96.40	957	36	51.48	511	482	1	0	1	0	1
Sahasaula	1,269	66.51	844	425	5.61	71	1,198	1	0	0	1	1
Sahorawa	1,122	93.10	1045	77	15.49	174	948	1	0	0	1	1
Sandha	801	57.68	462	339	12.87	103	698	1	0	0	1	1
Sarpallo	1,789	46.05	824	965	19.46	348	1,441	1	0	0	1	1
Shamsi	1,273	100.00	1273	0	41.36	527	746	1	0	1	0	1
Shreepur	2,010	100.00	2010	0	8.16	164	1,846	1	0	1	0	1
Simardahi	961	95.45	917	44	19.52	188	773	1	0	0	1	1
Singyahi	1,472	100.00	1472	0	10.59	156	1,316	1	0	0	1	1
Sisawakataiya	1,290	86.03	1110	180	33.67	434	856	1	0	0	1	1
Sonama	1,529	27.38	419	1,110	5.26	80	1,449	1	0	0	1	1
Sonamai	1,662	100.00	1662	0	5.14	85	1,577	1	0	1	0	1
Sonaul	697	53.73	374	323	7.93	55	642	1	0	0	1	1
Suga Vawani	1,025	77.69	796	229	29.08	298	727	1	0	1	0	1

Sundarpur	2,313	87.30	2019	294	9.86	228	2,085	1	0	0	1	1
Vagaha	2,399	65.77	1578	821	6.30	151	2,248	1	0	0	1	1
Total	111,298	77.57		23,644	17.92		89,869	77	0	34	43	77

4. PARSA

VDC	Total_HH_census	Water coverage (%)	HH_wi th_wat er	HH_w/ o_wat er	Toilet covera ge (%)	HH_wi th_toil et	HH_w/ o_toile t	Existence of DWASH/MWASH/VWASH CC				Social Mobilizat ion
								Yes	No	Active	Passive	
Alau	1,213	92.05	1117	96	40.61	493	720	1	0	1		1
Amarpatti	705	91.26	643	62	31.98	225	480	1		1		1
Auraha	809	88.85	719	90	8.43	68	741	1		1		1
Bagahi	964	98.27	947	17	31.2	301	663	1		1		1
Bagbana	1,266	90.97	1152	114	42.01	532	734	1		1		1
Bageshwari Titrona	997	89.86	896	101	15.14	151	846	1		1		1
Bahauri Pidari	858	86.99	746	112	8.73	75	783	1		1		1
Bahuarbamatha	1,012	85.56	866	146	18.76	190	822	1		1		1
Basadilwa	903	91.20	824	79	3.04	27	876	1		1		1
Basantpur	1,157	81.92	948	209	22.26	258	899	1		1		1
Belwa Parsauni	1,370	94.42	1293	77	51.19	701	669	1		1		1
Bairiya Birta (Nau.Ta.Ja.)	800	87.24	698	102	9.09	73	727	1		1		1
Bairiya Birta (Da.Pu.)	908	95.92	871	37	10.67	97	811	1		1		1
Bhawanipur	847	88.43	749	98	25.93	220	627	1		1		1
Bhedihari	846	83.81	709	137	16.84	142	704	1		1		1

Bhisawa	829	94.86	786	43	27.44	227	602	1		1		1
Bijbaniya	512	89.01	456	56	12.06	62	450	1		1		1
Bindabasini	777	95.03	738	39	22.41	174	603	1		1		1
Biranchibarwa	558	85.37	476	82	25.45	142	416	1		1		1
Birgunj Sub-Metropolitan City	24,164	95.00	22955	1,209	80.34	19413	4,751	1		1		1
Birwaguthi	2,350	86.35	2029	321	46.05	1082	1,268	1		1		1
Bishrampur	985	94.33	929	56	27.88	275	710	1		1		1
Chorni	1,370	90.01	1233	137	42.32	580	790	1		1		1
Deukhana	719	89.18	641	78	4.78	34	685	1		1		1
Dhaubini	709	95.89	680	29	30.26	215	494	1		1		1
Dhore	726	83.24	604	122	20.94	152	574	1		1		1
Gadi	782	80.33	628	154	33.58	263	519	1		1		1
Gamhariya	602	87.65	528	74	6.92	42	560	1		1		1
Ghaudhdaur Pipara	488	93.98	459	29	9.79	48	440	1		1		1
Govindapur	443	96.00	425	18	16.26	72	371	1		1		1
Hariharpur (Nau.Ta.Ja.)	709	83.11	589	120	5.51	39	670	1		1		1
Hariharpur Birta	406	86.89	353	53	17.65	72	334	1		1		1
Harpatagunj	616	87.10	537	79	14.03	86	530	1		1		1
Harpur	1,007	85.24	858	149	9.8	99	908	1		1		1
Jagarnathpur	1,067	90.92	970	97	13.72	146	921	1		1		1
Jaimangalapur	810	99.99	810	0	9.94	81	729	1		1		1
Janakitola	616	100.04	616	0	7.01	43	573	1		1		1
Jeetpur	952	94.79	902	50	14.43	137	815	1		1		1

Jhouwa Guthi	993	90.77	901	92	22.22	221	772	1		1		1
Kauwa Ban Kataiya	642	70.77	454	188	100	642	0	1		1		1
Lahawarthakari	523	83.92	439	84	4.75	25	498	1		1		1
Lakhanpur	757	83.30	631	126	8.72	66	691	1		1		1
Lal Parsa	616	81.14	500	116	82.98	511	105	1		1		1
Langadi	525	95.41	501	24	11.81	62	463	1		1		1
Lipani Birta	970	95.06	922	48	31.91	310	660	1		1		1
Madhuban Mathaul	1,246	95.42	1189	57	21.14	263	983	1		1		1
Mahadevpatti	1,207	88.00	1062	145	10.17	123	1,084	1		1		1
Mahuwan	761	91.10	693	68	23.82	181	580	1		1		1
Mainpur (Pakaha)	477	82.86	395	82	18.93	90	387	1		1		1
Maniyari	934	86.82	811	123	30.12	281	653	1		1		1
Masihani	968	85.85	831	137	5.71	55	913	1		1		1
Bhikhampur	708	94.05	666	42	6.6	47	661	1		1		1
Mirjapur	690	95.02	656	34	7	48	642	1		1		1
Mudali	823	90.75	747	76	11.71	96	727	1		1		1
Nagardaha	485	87.66	425	60	7.32	36	449	1		1		1
Nichuta	1,060	91.13	966	94	18.11	192	868	1		1		1
Nirmal Basti	2,055	89.72	1844	211	38.4	789	1,266	1		1		1
Pacharukhi	792	81.36	644	148	14.1	112	680	1		1		1
Parsauni Birta	735	94.44	694	41	24.92	183	552	1		1		1
Prasauni Matha	866	86.40	748	118	5.76	50	816	1		1		1
Pidariguthi	817	96.02	784	33	7.43	61	756	1		1		1
Pokhariya	1,015	85.49	868	147	20.04	203	812	1		1		1

Prasurampur	409	95.05	389	20	93.16	381	28	1		1		1
Ramgadhawa	996	77.89	776	220	50.21	500	496	1		1		1
Ramnagari	510	87.56	447	63	19.06	97	413	1		1		1
Sabaithawa	680	88.18	600	80	25.84	176	504	1		1		1
Sakhuwa Prasauni	1,204	85.00	1023	181	30.33	365	839	1		1		1
Samjhauta	992	95.28	945	47	9.44	94	898	1		1		1
Shankar Saraiya	771	95.02	733	38	5.64	43	728	1		1		1
Sedhawa	609	87.26	531	78	14.31	87	522	1		1		1
Shibarwa	933	88.12	822	111	6.22	58	875	1		1		1
Sirsiya Khalwatola	828	85.56	708	120	22.33	185	643	1		1		1
Sonbarsa	1,114	94.99	1058	56	10.52	117	997	1		1		1
Sreesiya (Nau.Ta.Ja.)	527	91.94	485	42	11.96	63	464	1		1		1
Subarnapur	774	88.44	684	90	100	774	0	1		1		1
Sugauli Birta	898	86.02	772	126	14.37	129	769	1		1		1
Sugauli Partewa	1,046	88.54	926	120	4.56	48	998	1		1		1
Supauli	578	86.33	499	79	9.06	52	526	1		1		1
Surjaha	632	97.18	614	18	23.67	150	482	1		1		1
Thori	1,418	84.95	1205	213	60.93	864	554	1		1		1
Tulasi Barwa	662	85.00	563	99	16.34	108	554	1		1		1
Udayapur Ghurmi	1,085	89.84	975	110	11.4	124	961	1		1		1
Vauratar	1,333	87.78	1170	163	15.14	202	1,131	1		1		1
Total	95,516	89.39		8,838	23.16		59,216	83	0	83	0	83

5. RAUTAHAT

VDC	Total_H H_cencs us	water coverag e (%)	HH_wit h_water	HH_w/o _water	Toilet coverag e (%)	HH_wit h_toilet	HH_w/o _toilet	Existence of				Social Mobiliz ation
								Yes	No	Active	Passive	
Ajagabi	548	99.85	547	1	15.87	87	461	0	1			1
Akolawa	929	72.68	675	254	9.18	85	844	0	1			1
Auraiya	1,648	90.68	1494	154	15.23	251	1397	0	1			1
Badharwa	802	73.68	591	211	5.5	44	758	1				1
Bagahi	973	74.76	727	246	11.17	109	864	0	1			1
Baluwa Madanpur	375	98.21	368	7	37.28	140	235	0	1			1
Bairiya	624	72.63	453	171	16.67	104	520	0	1			1
Banjaraha	410	78.75	323	87	16.78	69	341	1				1
Bariyarpur	1,190	85.96	1023	167	25.54	304	886	1				1
Basantapatti	1,096	79.8	875	221	27.37	300	796	0	1			1
Basatpur	890	88.08	784	106	40.81	363	527	1		1		1
Basbiti Jingadiya	878	89.49	786	92	9.36	82	796	0	1			1
Bhalohiya(Pipra)	805	90.68	730	75	14.46	116	689	0	1			1
Bhediyahi	466	83.49	389	77	24.07	112	354	1				1
Birtiprastoka	645	71.43	461	184	15.22	98	547	1				1
Bishrampur	1,869	83.14	1554	315	8.91	167	1702	1				1
Bisunpurwa Manpur	586	96.31	564	22	24.78	145	441	1				1
Brahmapuri	698	83.19	581	117	14.01	98	600	0	1			1
Chandranigahapur	5,015	96.43	4836	179	56.87	2852	2163	1				1
Debahi	998	43.8	437	561	47.59	475	523	1				1

Dharampur	1,390	92.48	1285	105	25.93	360	1030	0	1			1
Dharhari	440	67.25	296	144	40.83	180	260	1				1
Dipahi	619	73.64	456	163	55.56	344	275	0	1			1
Dumariya(Matiauna)	2,759	74.31	2050	709	54.15	1494	1265	1				1
Dumriya(Paroha)	658	70.35	463	195	20.19	133	525	0	1			1
Fatuha Maheshpur	746	80.66	602	144	10.74	80	666	1				1
Fatuwa Harsaha	708	77.26	547	161	19.64	139	569	1				1
Gadhi Bhanawanpur	145	93.02	135	10	21.71	31	114	0	1			1
Gamhariya Birta	1,059	64.21	680	379	8.16	86	973	0	1			1
Gamhariya Parsa	909	98.03	891	18	3.93	36	873	1				1
Gangapipara	564	86.29	487	77	40.52	229	335	1				1
Garuda Bairiya	741	80.55	597	144	73.32	543	198	1				1
Gaur Municipality	5,635	81.74	4606	1,029	40.78	2298	3337	1				1
Gedahiguthi	709	69.69	494	215	72.38	513	196	1		1		1
Hadirya Paltuwa	671	46.56	312	359	7.22	48	623	0	1			1
Hajminiya	756	70.67	534	222	16.76	127	629	1				1
Hathiyahi	759	68.95	523	236	18.06	137	622	1				1
Iharbari Jyutahi	926	52.34	485	441	18.79	174	752	1				1
Inaruwa	717	82.26	590	127	14.22	102	615	1				1
Jatahara	1,172	85.6	1003	169	14.11	165	1007	0	1			1
Jayanagar	796	71.18	567	229	20.95	167	629	1				1
Jethrahiya	664	68.15	453	211	21.71	144	520	1				1
Jhunkhunwa	1,106	84.41	934	172	8.43	93	1013	0	1			1
Jingadawa Belbichwa	919	71.71	659	260	44.55	409	510	1				1

Jowaha(Jokaha)	1,149	71.26	819	330	12	138	1011	0	1			1
Judibela	1,164	99.73	1161	3	100	1164	0	1		1		1
Kakanpur	1,619	62.95	1019	600	11.79	191	1428	1				1
Karkach Karmaiya	1,121	99.64	1117	4	10.18	114	1007	0	1			1
Karuniya	1,070	61.68	660	410	13.27	142	928	0	1			1
Katahariya	1,564	92.27	1443	121	30.76	481	1083	1		1		1
Khesarhiya	534	87.43	467	67	27.74	148	386	1				1
Laxminiya Do.	1,893	78.17	1480	413	17.17	325	1568	0	1			1
Laxmipur (Do.)	986	51.43	507	479	9.05	89	897	0	1			1
Laxmipur Belbichawa	634	78.97	501	133	15.87	101	533	0	1			1
Lokaha	630	72.46	456	174	58.37	368	262	1				1
Madhopur	1,135	80.02	908	227	18.59	211	924	0	1			1
Mahamadpur	1,277	72.4	925	352	28.3	361	916	1				1
Malahi	408	50.73	207	201	12.52	51	357	0	1			1
Maryadpur	812	96.47	783	29	11.99	97	715	0	1			1
Masedawa	1,021	94.2	962	59	11.14	114	907	0	1			1
Mathiya	797	65.77	524	273	34.36	274	523	1				1
Matsari	698	86.41	603	95	58.32	407	291	0	1			1
Mithuawa	646	95.42	616	30	47.43	306	340	0	1			1
Mudwalawa	1,009	84.84	856	153	20.92	211	798	1				1
Narkatiya Guthi	1,089	66.31	722	367	14.2	155	934	0	1			1
Pacharukhi	943	70.41	664	279	6.84	65	878	0	1			1
Pataura	1,173	84.15	987	186	8.58	101	1072	0	1			1
Pathara Budharam	1,007	74.58	751	256	12.26	123	884	1				1

Paurai	1,821	83.78	1526	295	82.44	1501	320	1		1		1
Pipara Pokhariya	957	98.29	941	16	9.01	86	871	0	1			1
Pipariya(Dostiya)	731	62.97	460	271	11.31	83	648	0	1			1
Pipariya(Paroha)	1,177	51.18	602	575	19.51	230	947	0	1			1
Pipra Bhagwanpur	880	76.46	673	207	19.44	171	709	0	1			1
Pipra Rajbara	1,055	90.67	957	98	10.67	113	942	0	1			1
Pothiyahi	989	95.4	944	45	23.7	234	755	0	1			1
Pratappur Paltuwa	1,350	94.12	1271	79	18.42	249	1101	0	1			1
Prempur Gunahi	1,062	33.29	354	708	11.05	117	945	1				1
Raghunathpur	915	57.71	528	387	11.34	104	811	1				1
Rajdevi	754	75.71	571	183	12.52	94	660	0	1			1
Rajpur Farhadawa	2,589	94.7	2452	137	11.1	287	2302	0	1			1
Rajpur Tulsi	877	76.04	667	210	14.81	130	747	0	1			1
Ramoli Bairiya	918	71.2	654	264	22.05	202	716	0	1			1
Rampur Khap	776	36.05	280	496	9.3	72	704	0	1			1
Rangapur	1,945	90.93	1769	176	47.73	928	1017	1				1
Sakhuawa	759	73.64	559	200	55.56	422	337	1		1		1
Sakhuwa Dhamaura	1,857	56.45	1048	809	10.29	191	1666	0	1			1
Samanpur	1,290	66.99	864	426	10.24	132	1158	1				1
Sangrampur	915	73.94	677	238	16.43	150	765	1				1
Santapur(Dostiya)	1,089	98.96	1078	11	7.1	77	1012	0	1			1
Santpur(Matiaun)	2,686	85.46	2295	391	73.66	1979	707	1		1		1
Sarmujawa	1,439	72.48	1043	396	12.45	179	1260	0	1			1
Saruatha	1,287	99.14	1276	11	23.78	306	981	0	1			1

Saunaraniya	838	73.67	617	221	5.46	46	792	1				1
Shitalpur Bairgania	1,066	71.73	765	301	7.73	82	984	0	1			1
Simara Bhawanipur	1,491	84.06	1253	238	8.25	123	1368	1				1
Tejapakar	870	88.63	771	99	45.21	393	477	1				1
Tengraha	877	93.73	822	55	9.95	87	790	1				1
Total	106,652	78.04		21,953	23.93		78110	47	50	7		97

6. SAPTARI

VDC	Total_H H_cens us	water coverag e %	HH_wit h_water	HH_w/o _water	Toilet coverag e %	HH_wit h_toilet	HH_w/o _toilet	Existence of DWASH/MWASH/VWASH CC				Social Mobiliz ation
								Yes	No	Active	Passive	
Arnaha	947	33.40	316	631	37.02	351	596	1		1	0	1
Aurahi	1,153	26.68	308	845	16.99	196	957	1				1
Badgama	900	72.24	650	250	8.05	72	828	1				1
Bairawa	762	60.61	462	300	16.42	125	637	1				1
Bakdhauwa	1,640	58.66	962	678	38.55	632	1,008	1		1		1
Bamangamakatti	1,331	45.53	606	725	13.95	186	1,145	1				1
Banainiya	700	0.56	4	696	8.3	58	642	1				1
Banarjhula	859	100.00	859	0	22.55	194	665	1		1		1
Banaula	616	35.51	219	397	7.08	44	572	1				1
Banauli	1,047	69.95	732	315	18.95	198	849	1				1
Baramjhiya	905	54.36	492	413	15.88	144	761	1				1
Barsain (Ko.)	991	35.39	351	640	13.19	131	860	1		1		1
Basbalpur	615	72.59	446	169	22.8	140	475	1				1

Basbiti	683	29.50	201	482	6.19	42	641	1				1
Bathanaha	1,180	56.35	665	515	9.44	111	1,069	1				1
Belhi	724	18.36	133	591	1.57	11	713	1				1
Belhichapena	1,105	71.61	791	314	16.67	184	921	1				1
Bhagawatpur	968	70.06	678	290	18.94	183	785	1				1
Bhangaha	1,134	31.74	360	774	6.5	74	1,060	1				1
Bhardaha	1,245	65.54	816	429	12.15	151	1,094	1		1		1
Bhutahi	785	34.91	274	511	7.89	62	723	1				1
Birpur Barahi	1,193	84.34	1006	187	5.08	61	1,132	1				1
Bishahariya	1,410	75.49	1064	346	25.74	363	1,047	1		1		1
Bodebarsaien	951	52.72	501	450	15.58	148	803	1				1
Boriya	906	73.40	665	241	7.97	72	834	1				1
Brahmapur	886	69.95	620	266	18.99	168	718	1				1
Chhinnamasta	1,916	48.47	929	987	24.72	474	1,442	1		1		1
Dadha	1,049	76.29	800	249	9.33	98	951	1				1
Daulatpur	999	35.08	350	649	9.24	92	907	1		1		1
Deuri	936	9.52	89	847	8.9	83	853	1				1
Deurimaruwa	542	82.04	445	97	14.24	77	465	1				1
Dhanagadi	954	80.53	768	186	6.23	59	895	1				1
Dharampur	1,132	85.22	965	167	82.54	934	198	1		1		1
Dhodhanpur	1,077	50.82	547	530	21.89	236	841	1				1
Didhawa	771	85.84	662	109	18.69	144	627	1				1
Diman	810	40.76	330	480	6.66	54	756	1				1
Fakira	874	41.19	360	514	5.83	51	823	1				1

Farseth	638	69.96	446	192	18.97	121	517	1				1
Fatepur	2,524	69.99	1767	757	19	480	2,044	1				1
Fulkahi	879	70.01	615	264	19.01	167	712	1				1
Gamhariya Parwaha	1,070	69.98	749	321	19.01	203	867	1				1
Gobar Gada	289	29.36	85	204	0	0	289	1				1
Goithi	724	37.96	275	449	2.31	17	707	1				1
Hanumannagar	957	100.00	957	0	38.52	369	588	1		1		1
Hardiya	1,139	18.05	206	933	15.93	181	958	1		1		1
Hariharpur	934	69.89	653	281	9.2	86	848	1				1
Haripur	979	55.98	548	431	15.03	147	832	1		1		1
Inarwa	647	69.87	452	195	19	123	524	1				1
Inarwa Fulbariya	1,027	43.29	445	582	11.22	115	912	1		1		1
Itahari Bishnupur	1,269	61.00	774	495	12.49	158	1,111	1		1		1
Jagatpur	880	61.56	542	338	8.02	71	809	1				1
Jamunimadhepura	1,342	40.99	550	792	17.25	231	1,111	1				1
Jandaul	870	37.05	322	548	15.56	135	735	1		1		1
Jhutaki	669	65.57	439	230	0.43	3	666	1				1
Joginiya-1	738	68.50	506	232	21.73	160	578	1		1		1
Joginiya-2	853	60.14	513	340	30.5	260	593	1		1		1
Kabilash	742	70.06	520	222	18.95	141	601	1				1
Kachan	793	69.90	554	239	19.03	151	642	1				1

Kalyanpur	1,705	82.10	1400	305	22.79	389	1,316	1		1		1
Kamalpur	1,038	34.23	355	683	9.96	103	935	1		1		1
Kanchanpur	1,452	87.30	1268	184	100	1452	0	1		1		1
Kataiya	965	70.01	676	289	19.01	183	782	1				1
Khadgapur	900	92.57	833	67	11.27	101	799	1				1
Khojpur	978	81.26	795	183	90.01	880	98	1		1		1
Khoksarparbaha	897	100.00	897	0	19.55	175	722	1				1
Ko. Madhepura	886	40.99	363	523	13.62	121	765	1				1
Kochabakhari	1,334	54.31	725	609	15.9	212	1,122	1				1
Koiladi	874	89.20	780	94	23	201	673	1				1
Kushaha	1,253	64.58	809	444	37.61	471	782	1		1		1
Lalapati	996	61.02	608	388	6.17	61	935	1				1
Launiya	707	37.27	263	444	6.75	48	659	1				1
Lohajara	1,071	86.22	923	148	4.17	45	1,026	1				1
Madhawapur	1,252	88.35	1106	146	5.19	65	1,187	1				1
Madhupati	892	81.67	729	163	3.59	32	860	1				1
Mahadeva	1,066	88.09	939	127	6.17	66	1,000	1				1
Mainakaderi	554	60.71	336	218	16.53	92	462	1				1
Mainasahasrabahu	779	15.68	122	657	9.9	77	702	1				1
Malekpur	1,258	70.04	881	377	18.99	239	1,019	1				1
Maleth	1,142	97.20	1110	32	9.01	103	1,039	1				1
Malhanama	782	66.75	522	260	11.68	91	691	1		1		1
Malhaniya	1,558	33.15	516	1,042	6.72	105	1,453	1				1

Manraja	902	17.61	159	743	13.35	120	782	1				1
Mauwaha	884	81.84	723	161	12.83	113	771	1				1
Mohanpur	1,138	63.64	724	414	9.59	109	1,029	1				1
Nardho	1,311	38.67	507	804	25.54	335	976	1		1		1
Negada	889	52.18	464	425	6.16	55	834	1				1
Odraha	977	76.01	743	234	21.18	207	770	1				1
Pakari	1,132	89.62	1014	118	4.12	47	1,085	1				1
Pansera	953	57.70	550	403	8.37	80	873	1				1
Paterwa	758	44.22	335	423	5.17	39	719	1				1
Pato	1,078	24.54	265	813	8.73	94	984	1		1		1
Patthargada	975	78.56	766	209	11.68	114	861	1		1		1
Pipra Purba	819	100.00	819	0	12.7	104	715	1		1		1
Pipra Paschim	872	28.49	248	624	71.4	623	249	1		1		1
Portaha	986	48.85	482	504	26.48	261	725	1				1
Prasabani	1,226	61.17	750	476	26.54	325	901	1		1		1
Rajbiraj Municipality	7,743	100.00	7743	0	84.09	6511	1,232	0	1			1
Ramnagar	470	13.48	63	407	7.8	37	433	1				1
Rampuramalhaniya	1,185	45.59	540	645	7.2	85	1,100	1				1
Rampurjamuwa	755	56.73	428	327	17.04	129	626	1				1
Rautahat	660	68.61	453	207	7.28	48	612	1				1
Rayapur	1,896	51.15	970	926	32.51	616	1,280	1		1		1
Rupnagar	1,063	60.44	642	421	44.39	472	591	1		1		1

Sambhunath	1,278	50.75	649	629	13.83	177	1,101	1		1		1
Sankarpura	785	60.85	478	307	9.23	72	713	1				1
Saraswor	944	23.96	226	718	8.29	78	866	1				1
Simraha Sigiyoun	1,082	78.95	854	228	22.63	245	837	1				1
Siswa Beihi	1,141	66.23	756	385	4.97	57	1,084	1		1		1
Sitapur	843	83.20	701	142	7.77	66	777	1				1
Tarahi	844	14.01	118	726	4.9	41	803	1				1
Terahauta	1,055	21.22	224	831	7.7	81	974	1				1
Theliya	1,202	69.99	841	361	18.97	228	974	1				1
Tikuliya	656	24.32	160	496	6.53	43	613	1				1
Tilathi	645	61.88	399	246	16.8	108	537	1		1		1
Trikaula	919	62.54	575	344	8.22	76	843	1				1
Total	121,064	58.56		46,394	17.33		94,230	114	1	34	81	115

7. SARLAHI

VDC	Total_H H_cens us	water coverag e %	HH_wit h_wate r	HH_w/ o_wate r	Toilet coverag e %	HH_wit h_toilet	HH_w/ o_toilet	Existence of DWASH/MWASH/VWASH CC				Social Mobiliz ation
								Yes	No	Activ e	Passive	
Achalgadh	642	92.15	592	50	14.2	91	551	0	1	0		1
Arnaha	639	69.27	443	196	20.9	134	505	1		1		1
Atrouli	1,276	40.63	518	758	19.08	243	1,033	1		1		1

Aurahi	1,157	46.13	534	623	11.42	132	1,025	1		1		1
Babarganj	2,163	76.83	1662	501	8.95	194	1,969	1		1		1
Bagdaha	1,102	62.09	684	418	12.25	135	967	0	1	0		1
Bahadurpur	362	42.38	153	209	15.51	56	306	1		1		1
Balara	1,444	92.54	1336	108	48.22	696	748	1		1		1
Bara Udhoran	914	73.81	675	239	11.17	102	812	1		1		1
Barahathawa	3,043	82.77	2519	524	37.41	1138	1,905	1		1		1
Basantapur	1,995	48.76	973	1,022	8.23	164	1,831	1		1		1
Batraul	778	72.06	561	217	13.38	104	674	1		1		1
Bela	773	49.46	382	391	7.78	60	713	0	1	0		1
Belhi	582	68.05	396	186	10.37	60	522	1		1		1
Belwa Jabdi	871	55.62	484	387	10.18	89	782	0	1	0		1
Bhadsar	641	56.58	363	278	14.21	91	550	1		1		1
Bhagawatipur	748	64.44	482	266	13.93	104	644	1		1		1
Bhaktipur	2,984	85.75	2559	425	14.5	433	2,551	1		1		1
Bhawanipur	564	70.60	398	166	11.95	67	497	0	1	0		1
Brahmapuri	1,452	58.95	856	596	10.73	156	1,296	1		1		1
Chandra Nagar	1,458	60.07	876	582	6.82	99	1,359	1		1		1
Chhataul	994	72.32	719	275	10.03	100	894	1		1		1
Chhatona	548	88.15	483	65	16.55	91	457	1		1		1
Dhanakaul Pachhawari	652	50.88	332	320	10.94	71	581	0	1	0		1
Dhanakaul Purba	1,316	61.16	805	511	10.01	132	1,184	0	1	0		1
Dhangadha	1,140	60.18	686	454	14.04	160	980	1		1		1
Dhungrekhola	2,711	95.00	2575	136	32.07	869	1,842	1		1		1

Dhurkauli	1,813	96.85	1756	57	66.92	1213	600	0	1	0		1
Dumariya	813	78.20	636	177	23.91	194	619	1		1		1
Farahadawa	1,016	53.96	548	468	12.14	123	893	1		1		1
Fulparasi	587	53.08	312	275	9.93	58	529	0	1	0		1
Gadahiyabairi	1,095	86.53	947	148	6.23	68	1,027	1		1		1
Gamhariya	1,239	94.47	1170	69	11.06	137	1,102	1		1		1
Godeta	1,073	76.16	817	256	15.08	162	911	1		1		1
Gourishankar	2,457	47.55	1168	1,289	7.37	181	2,276	1		1		1
Hajariya	2,814	60.70	1708	1,106	8.46	238	2,576	0	1	0		1
Harakthawa	915	60.43	553	362	12.52	115	800	0	1	0		1
Haripur	2,231	86.14	1922	309	21.2	473	1,758	1		1		1
Haripurwa	2,593	58.79	1524	1,069	7.31	190	2,403	1		1		1
Hariyon	4,034	82.32	3321	713	69.57	2806	1,228	0	1	0		1
Hathiyol	1,468	66.00	969	499	8.4	123	1,345	1		1		1
Hempur	1,240	63.63	789	451	10.19	126	1,114	1		1		1
Ishworpur	3,868	86.47	3345	523	60.84	2353	1,515	0	1	0		1
Jabdi	1,808	96.03	1736	72	30.94	559	1,249	1		1		1
Jamuniya	1,284	76.55	983	301	11	141	1,143	1		1		1
Janaki Nagar	1,528	80.95	1237	291	9.01	138	1,390	0	1	0		1
Jingadawa	622	60.59	377	245	6.58	41	581	1		1		1
Kabilasi	1,882	58.21	1096	786	11.19	211	1,671	1		1		1
Kalinjor	991	80.19	795	196	14.11	140	851	1		1		1

Karmaiya	1,794	79.52	1427	367	44.93	806	988	1		1		1
Khirwa	1,876	65.18	1223	653	9.57	180	1,696	1		1		1
Khoriya	733	62.79	460	273	9.64	71	662	1		1		1
Khutauna	766	71.46	547	219	11.15	85	681	0	1	0		1
Kisanpur	886	85.64	759	127	4.85	43	843	1		1		1
Kaudena	1,212	65.72	796	416	19.57	237	975	1		1		1
Lalbandi	3,295	80.57	2655	640	67.31	2218	1,077	1		1		1
Laukath	1,129	70.77	799	330	9.82	111	1,018	0	1	0		1
Laxmipur Kodraha	1,460	50.37	735	725	9.46	138	1,322	1		1		1
Laxmipur Su.	888	67.73	601	287	13.92	124	764	0	1	0		1
Madhubangoth	951	71.47	680	271	15.24	145	806	1		1		1
Madhubani	751	135.47	1017	-266	15.24	114	637	1		1		1
Mahinathpur	610	57.44	350	260	16.43	100	510	1		1		1
Bhelhi	754	66.67	503	251	6.07	46	708	1		1		1
Malangawa Municipality	4,433	90.20	3999	434	67.91	3010	1,423	1		1		1
Manpur	1,352	59.91	810	542	7.46	101	1,251	1		1		1
Mirjapur	739	61.26	453	286	5.97	44	695	1		1		1
Mohanpur	1,033	47.43	490	543	5.27	54	979	0	1	0		1
Motipur	637	57.95	369	268	12.72	81	556	1		1		1
Murtiya	1,562	75.15	1174	388	12.39	194	1,368	1		1		1
Musauli	833	60.91	507	326	11.05	92	741	0	1	0		1

Narayan Khola	711	71.36	507	204	10.96	78	633	0	1	0		1
Narayanpur	565	56.78	321	244	11.58	65	500	1		1		1
Netraganj	2,091	81.32	1700	391	15.99	334	1,757	1		1		1
Noukailawa	1,951	52.68	1028	923	7.23	141	1,810	1		1		1
Parsa	992	48.37	480	512	10.58	105	887	0	1	0		1
Parwanipur	1,696	95.81	1625	71	32.93	558	1,138	1		1		1
Pattharkot	1,516	48.97	742	774	10.7	162	1,354	1		1		1
Pidari	917	64.85	595	322	11.83	108	809	1		1		1
Pidariya	851	49.24	419	432	13.43	114	737	1		1		1
Pipariya	1,218	54.56	665	553	12.39	151	1,067	1		1		1
Rajghat	2,040	73.79	1505	535	12.28	251	1,789	1		1		1
Ramban	841	79.72	670	171	18.09	152	689	1		1		1
Ramnagar Bahuarwa	980	62.03	608	372	11.53	113	867	0	1	0		1
Raniganj	1,121	71.81	805	316	20.37	228	893	1		1		1
Rohuwa	520	72.66	378	142	9.54	50	470	0	1	0		1
Sakraul	749	68.63	514	235	8.17	61	688	0	1	0		1
Salempur	1,247	61.31	765	482	14.46	180	1,067	0	1	0		1
Sangrampur	1,163	54.73	637	526	9.72	113	1,050	1		1		1
Sankarpur	1,671	62.14	1038	633	16.08	269	1,402	1		1		1
Sasapur	1,246	81.68	1018	228	11.13	139	1,107	1		1		1
Shreepur	758	51.89	393	365	7.03	53	705	1		1		1
Sikhauna	793	74.93	594	199	9.53	76	717	1		1		1
Simara	1,365	69.29	946	419	12.92	176	1,189	1		1		1

Sisotiya	1,634	61.30	1002	632	13.64	223	1,411	1		1		1
Sisout	1,283	71.81	921	362	11.73	150	1,133	0	1	0		1
Sahodawa	643	49.34	317	326	9.64	62	581	1		1		1
Sudama	651	87.36	569	82	22.65	147	504	1		1		1
Sundarpur	1,086	49.07	533	553	10.49	114	972	1		1		1
Sundarpur Choharwa	1,912	57.89	1107	805	9.13	175	1,737	1		1		1
Tribhuwan Nagar	578	62.95	364	214	25.54	148	430	1		1		1
Total	132,803	68.32		38,929	16.26		104,547	74	26	74	41	100

8. SIRAHA

VDC	Total_H H_cens us	water_ coverag e (%)	HH_with _water	HH_w/o _water	Toilet coverag e (%)	HH_with _toilet	HH_w/o _toilet	Existence of DWASH/MWASH/VWASH CC				Social Mobili zation
								Yes	No	Active	Passive	
Arnamalapur	1,731	77.81	1347	384	3.38	59	1,672	1		1		1
Arnamarampur	713	86.54	617	96	8	57	656	1		1		1
Asanpur	2,510	22.85	574	1,936	45.67	1146	1,364	1		1		1
Ashokpur Balkawa	930	88.15	820	110	28.41	264	666	1		1		1
Aurahi	1,010	2.01	20	990	14.86	150	860	1		1		1
Ayodhyanagar	842	85.81	723	119	7.1	60	782	1				1
Badharamal	3,346	92.97	3111	235	21.05	704	2,642	1				1
Barchhawa	737	87.00	641	96	9.49	70	667	1				1
Bariyarpatti	906	60.10	544	362	14.67	133	773	1		1		1

Bastipur	1,158	35.69	413	745	36.46	422	736	1		1		1
Belaha	1,036	89.59	928	108	42.14	437	599	1				1
Belhi	824	82.39	679	145	11.79	97	727	1				1
Betauna	992	31.54	313	679	30.69	304	688	1				1
Bhadaiya	1,017	62.90	640	377	6.98	71	946	1		1		1
Bhagwanpur	735	60.48	445	290	18.91	139	596	1				1
Bhagawatipur	865	57.52	498	367	18.91	164	701	1				1
Bhawanipur	1,092	48.24	527	565	14.55	159	933	1		1		1
Bhawanpur Kalabanzar	740	47.33	350	390	64.02	474	266	1		1		1
Bhokraha	341	70.35	240	101	27.39	93	248	1				1
Bishnupur Pra.Ma.	951	77.73	739	212	29.48	280	671	1				1
Bishnupur Pra.Ra	1,020	62.61	639	381	13.98	143	877	1				1
Bishnupurkatti	2,185	32.67	714	1,471	20.14	440	1,745	1				1
Brahmagaughadi	676	38.83	262	414	84.9	574	102	1		1		1
Chandra Ayodhyapur	1,307	0.00	0	1,307	17.66	231	1,076	1				1
Chandralalpur	1,093	50.69	554	539	25.93	283	810	1		1		1
Chandrodayapur	1,123	5.99	67	1,056	10.44	117	1,006	1				1
Chatari	485	63.65	309	176	25.34	123	362	1				1
Chikana	723	96.21	696	27	6.25	45	678	1				1
Devipur	761	77.07	587	174	5.73	44	717	1				1
Dhangadi	2,068	71.14	1471	597	10.59	219	1,849	1		1		1
Dhodhana	979	43.58	427	552	37.11	363	616	1		1		1
Dumari	739	7.65	57	682	6.75	50	689	1				1
Durgapur	879	34.51	303	576	12.85	113	766	1				1

Fulbariya	1,942	52.32	1016	926	14.77	287	1,655	1		1		1
Fulkaha Kati	1,795	4.56	82	1,713	5.94	107	1,688	1				1
Gadha	878	72.18	634	244	9.81	86	792	1				1
Gauripur	520	79.74	415	105	6.93	36	484	1				1
Gautari	722	49.76	359	363	16.67	120	602	1		1		1
Govindapur Malahanama	1,320	24.54	324	996	7.19	95	1,225	1				1
Govindpur Taregana	1,050	92.95	976	74	6.67	70	980	1				1
Hakpara	817	77.60	634	183	11.88	97	720	1				1
Hanumannagar	1,254	73.41	921	333	3.77	47	1,207	1				1
Hanumannagar (Pra.Dha.)	775	79.48	616	159	14.19	110	665	1		1		1
Harakatti	570	26.15	149	421	5.87	33	537	1				1
Inarwa	1,951	62.22	1214	737	12.13	237	1,714	1				1
Itarhawa	759	81.17	616	143	37.79	287	472	1				1
Itari Parsahi	873	73.57	642	231	19.46	170	703	1				1
Itatar	834	12.33	103	731	51.07	426	408	1				1
Jamadaha	1,118	97.32	1088	30	6	67	1,051	1				1
Janakinagar	732	81.16	594	138	12.13	89	643	1				1
Jighaul	860	69.13	595	265	8.03	69	791	1				1
Kabilasi	594	85.92	510	84	6.32	38	556	1				1
Kachanari	1,016	14.99	152	864	3.29	33	983	1				1
Kalyanpur Jabadi	1,781	79.17	1410	371	12.82	228	1,553	1				1
Kalyanpurkalabanzar	617	53.36	329	288	1.96	12	605	1				1

Karjanha	1,403	58.25	817	586	7.44	104	1,299	1				1
Kharukyanhi	829	20.81	172	657	6.18	51	778	1				1
Khirauna	643	44.31	285	358	15.27	98	545	1				1
Krishnapur Birta	736	80.69	594	142	8.07	59	677	1				1
Kushahalaxininiya	669	61.88	414	255	14.72	98	571	1				1
Lagadi Gadiyani	990	82.02	812	178	13.36	132	858	1				1
Lagadigoth	614	77.81	478	136	3.13	19	595	1				1
Lahan Municipality	6,479	96.62	6260	219	76.42	4951	1,528	1				1
Lalpur	762	7.12	54	708	16.32	124	638	1				1
Laxminiya	797	76.57	610	187	10.71	85	712	1				1
Laxmipur (Pra.Ma.)	728	78.15	569	159	6.52	47	681	1				1
Laxmipur Patari	833	5.70	47	786	6.95	58	775	1				1
Madar	1,725	85.90	1482	243	17.91	309	1,416	1				1
Mahadewa Portaha	730	72.76	531	199	3.58	26	704	1				1
Mahanaur	1,060	64.63	685	375	18.57	197	863	1				1
Maheshpur Gamharia	838	80.38	674	164	9.31	78	760	1				1
Maheshpur Patari	753	72.12	543	210	8.47	64	689	0	1			1
Majhauriya	858	89.39	767	91	26.06	224	634	1				1
Majhaura	946	38.28	362	584	11.23	106	840	1				1
Malhaniya Gamharia	456	19.57	89	367	11.46	52	404	1				1
Malhaniyakhori	810	55.67	451	359	43.56	353	457	1				1
Mauwahi	597	49.13	293	304	3.95	24	573	1				1
Bhedia	822	54.19	445	377	10.76	88	734	1				1
Mohanpur Kamalpur	986	73.74	727	259	3.37	33	953	0	1			1

Muksar	703	100.00	703	0	4.83	34	669	1				1
Nahara Rigoul	975	9.96	97	878	21.16	206	769	1				1
Naraha Balkawa	868	15.75	137	731	16.22	141	727	1				1
Navarajpur	1,469	57.08	838	631	5.8	85	1,384	1				1
Padariya Tharutol	1,147	63.93	733	414	69.31	795	352	1		1		1
Pipra Pra.Dha	675	41.07	277	398	12.65	85	590	1				1
Pipra Pra.Pi	1,142	69.63	795	347	5.7	65	1,077	1				1
Pokharbhinda	645	83.26	537	108	19.8	128	517	1				1
Raghopur	738	87.60	646	92	6.4	47	691	1				1
Rajpur	969	76.37	740	229	9.08	88	881	1				1
Ramnagar Mirchaiya	2,580	56.42	1456	1,124	20.97	541	2,039	1				1
Rampur Birta	964	89.80	866	98	10.62	102	862	1				1
Sakhuwanankarkatti	584	64.44	376	208	7.58	44	540	1				1
Sanhaitha	1,036	59.54	617	419	6	62	974	1				1
Sarswar	1,221	64.65	789	432	20.3	248	973	1				1
Sikron	590	50.77	300	290	3.98	23	567	1				1
Silorba Pachhawari	910	84.22	766	144	10.91	99	811	1				1
Siraha Municipality	5,400	90.95	4911	489	36.14	1952	3,448	1				1
Sisawani	993	79.81	792	201	57.68	573	420	1		1		1
Sitapur Pra.Da.	1,095	51.97	569	526	9.83	108	987	1		1		1
Sitapur Pra.Ra.	871	66.58	580	291	10.81	94	777	1		1		1
Sonmati Majhaura	745	74.87	558	187	11.36	85	660	0	1			1
Sothiyani	718	71.43	513	205	6.56	47	671	1				1
Sukhachina	524	62.69	329	195	9.99	52	472	1				1

Sukhipur	1,958	96.64	1892	66	7.57	148	1,810	1				1
Tenuwapatti	750	84.48	634	116	15.89	119	631	1				1
Thalaha Kataha	821	40.00	328	493	11.25	92	729	1				1
Tulsipur	689	78.18	539	150	10.83	75	614	1				1
Vidhyanagar	793	5.56	44	749	7.67	61	732	1				1
Total	117,929	60.35		43,771	16.73		93,572	105	3	21		108

Annex: 2, Video CD based on the Study