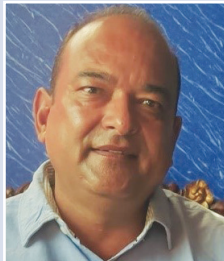




FOREWORD



Remant Nath
Chairperson
SEBAC-Nepal

2020 has been a challenging year, overall. This year, the world is facing socio-economic, health and numerous other challenges due to the Covid-19 pandemic. SEBAC-Nepal itself has faced various challenges during this period. The organization has made significant contributions to community development by implementing its programs successfully, despite the challenges posed by the pandemic. The organization has made significant achievements in construction work, health care, socio-economic empowerment, and livelihood through four programs under two themes: WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene/Health), and Livelihood and Natural Resource Management.

Throughout the program implementation cycle, we have been accountable to the government, partner organizations, funding agencies, beneficiaries and other stakeholders in our program constituencies. Public audits, coordination meetings with local-level government authorities and joint monitoring

visits to program sites and activities were some of the means through which we integrated gender equality and social inclusion, transparency and accountability into our programs.

The achievements in 2020 are a result of the concerted efforts of our staff, our partner organizations, and government agencies at the local, provincial and federal level. I would like to take this opportunity to heartily thank USAID, Dopper/SIMAVI Netherlands, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal, Care Nepal, Helen Keller International and others for the respective programs that they have supported financially and technically. Let us hope that we will become free from this pandemic, and that we can return to our normal lives as soon as possible. Next year and in the years to come, let us hope that we can continue working together with new lessons and approaches so that the people in rural Nepal are able to live better and happier lives.

WHO WE ARE

SEBAC-Nepal is a national-level, service-oriented non-governmental organization (NGO), which was established in 1997. It works under four themes: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene/Health (WASH), Livelihood and Natural Resource Management, Governance and Peace Building, Disaster Risk Management, including climate change. In the past 24 years, it has reached three million people through development initiatives.



Strategic Objectives

- Enhance access of poor and vulnerable communities to safe, affordable, equitable, inclusive and sustainable WASH facilities to meet national targets in collaboration with government agencies and other stakeholders.
- Improve the living standards of women, marginalized, deprived, and disadvantaged communities through equitable and sustainable development interventions.
- Strengthen the capacity of partner organizations to deliver WASH and other development services effectively.
- Support needy communities for livelihood, food security and nutrition.



Vision:

Establish equitable, well-developed and judicious societies across the country



Mission:

Improve the lives of children, women, and marginalized, deprived, and disadvantaged communities through ensuring their improved access to health, nutrition, sanitation, education, agriculture promotion, and income generation.

Our Values

- Accountability
- Commitment to service
- Excellence
- Fairness
- Empowerment
- Partnership
- Team work

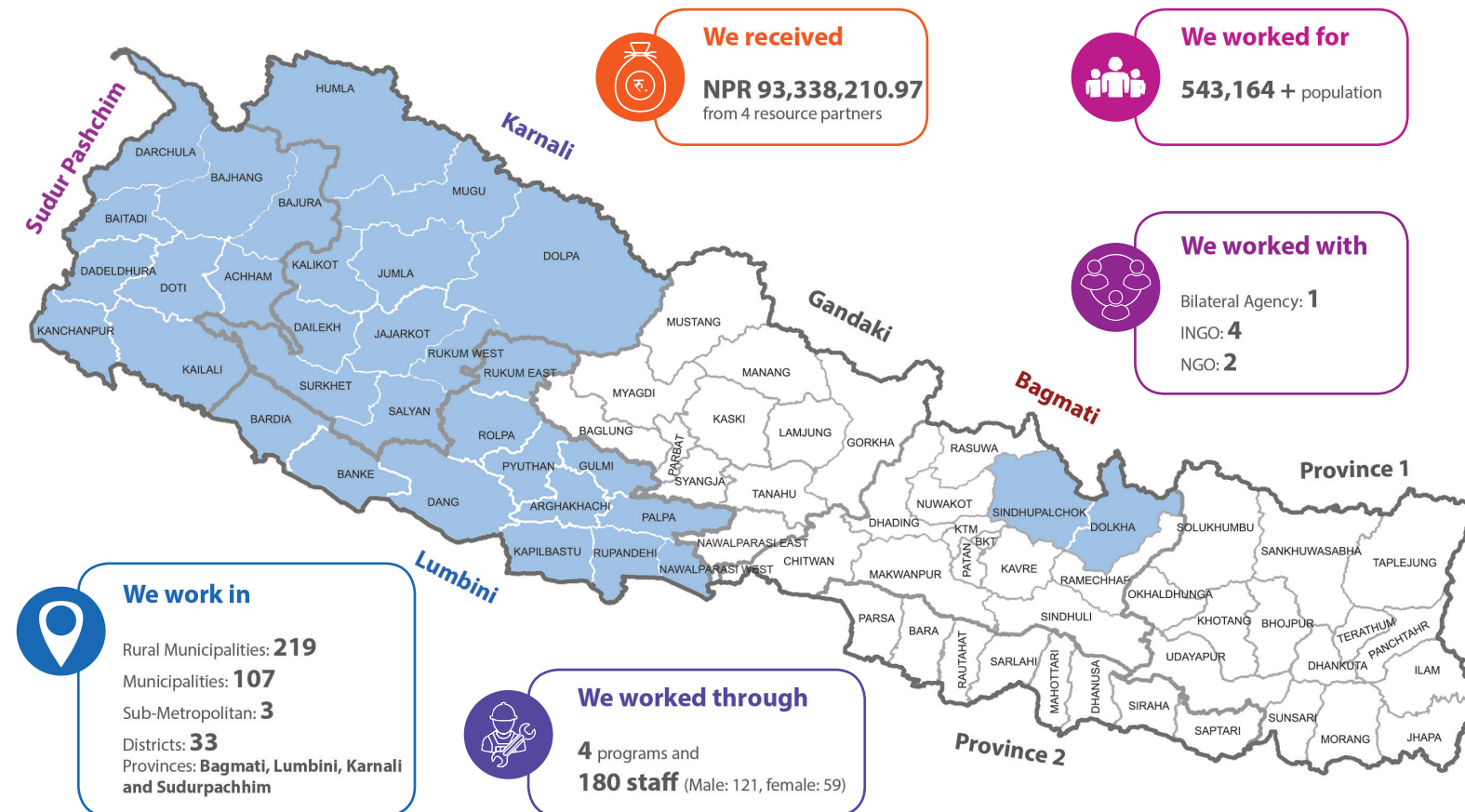
Our Working Approaches

- Inclusion
- Advocacy
- Participatory
- Empowerment
- Capacity Building
- Network and coordination
- Transparency and Accountability

Our Themes



WHERE WE WORK - 2020



SEBAC-Nepal has five regional offices in Kathmandu, Dhangadi, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, and Nepalgunj. SEBAC is implementing its different projects in 36 districts located in four Provinces of the country. There were altogether 1,136 professional regular staff from its initial phase. But currently, SEBAC- Nepal has 180 regular staff working under different projects.

SEBAC-Nepal has gained experience of working in 1,315 Wards, 230 Rural Municipalities, 111 Municipalities and 3 Sub Metropolitan cities of 36 Districts of the country representing five different provinces. SEBAC has served more than three million people through implementing 53 different projects working in support of 14 I/NGOs, 3 UN Agencies, 3 bilateral agencies, 7 Government agencies, and in partnership with 22,445 community based groups, 245 local networks, and 10 District and Regional level partners NGOs. Till date, SEBAC received 200 rewards/ awards from various organizations for its good work performance in development activities.

Altogether, SEBAC-Nepal has experience of implementing 53 different projects. Out of which, 8 falls under WASH, 13 under Agricultural / Livelihoods, Nutrition and Natural Resource Management, 5 under Disaster Risk Management including Climate Change, 8 under Governance and Peace Building, 10 under different construction related projects, 5 under Education and 4 under Health awareness programs. To date, SEBAC-Nepal received 1,520 million Nepalese rupees from various donors.

Altogether, 53 projects were carried out in which 47 have been successfully completed and 6 are being implemented.

Under different construction related projects, 592 Safe drinking water supply schemes facilitated to declare Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 6 districts, prepare Water Source Mapping (WSM) including GIS mapping of two districts, construct 1,242 km of rural roads, 536 km of foot trails, 12 school buildings, 20 irrigation ponds, 636 trail bridges (technical and social mobilization support), 7 health buildings, and 2 women health facility centers. SEBAC also provided technical backstopping support to construct 365 irrigation canals to cover 9,500 hectares of land in order to improve agricultural production.

Efforts have been made by SEBAC-Nepal to integrate or mainstream peace building, human rights issues, and GESI across the diverse spectrum of development interventions. For relating peace building intervention SEBAC used the most commonly used lenses "Do not harm" for Conflict Sensitivity Program Management, "Leaves no one behind" for GESI and "NO exceptions for any individual" for Human rights. However, these themes were not only used as cross cutting themes but SEBAC-Nepal carried out the various women capacity and skill enhancing related projects in Province 7.

SEBAC-Nepal has also provided financial and technical support to the user's committee, farmers groups and youths through formation and reformation of groups and provided them capacity building training and on-the- job training to make them self-reliant. A total of 315 farmer's groups and user's committees were formed and their capacity strengthened. 80 agro vet staff were capacitated and 5,000 youths were provided on-the- job training for employment generation.

34



We constructed and renovated
34 Drinking Water Schemes

360



We connected
78,435 households of rural communities benefitted through
360 new constructions, major maintenance and routine maintenance of trail bridges

5,447



We promoted hygiene
5,447 individuals were oriented on key hygiene behavior, particularly hand-washing with soap, toilet use, and cleanliness of toilets and points of water use.

74,805



We delivered
Nutrition and health management services for hundreds of communities and health staff in rural Nepal. 74,805 households reached via - mobile tele counselling



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Theme 1: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene/Health (WASH)

WASH is an important thematic sector of SEBAC-Nepal. Improvement in health, sanitation and hygiene conditions are prerequisites to community development. Nepal has made quite significant strides in improving the condition of drinking water and sanitation over the past three decades by implementing various WASH policies, strategies and guidelines in partnership with several national and international organizations. In 1990, 46% of the total population of Nepal used drinking water from improved sources, and only 6% had access to toilet facilities (NSASC, 2000). The population with access to an improved water supply increased to 88% in 2019 (Ministry of Water Supply Report, 2019). Before 2019, only 19% of the population used a safely managed drinking water service, that is, one located on the premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Nepal was declared an open defecation-free (ODF) country in September 2019. According to the Ministry for Water Supply, so far 5.6 million toilets have been built across the country in a bid to bring everyone under sanitation coverage. The Government of Nepal (GoN) aims to achieve universal, safely managed, water and sanitation access, in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6, by 2030.



Identification of water source and its technical survey



Construction of intake in the community



Water Reservoir Tank



People of different age groups with easy access to water tap



Safaa Paani Program

- Duration** : December 2015 - November 2020
- Resource Partner** : USAID
- Beneficiary Population** : 129,149 population
- District Coverage** : Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk (covering 12 Rural Municipalities and 4 Municipalities)
- Program Brief** : The overarching goal of the project is to improve the health and wellbeing of the earthquake-affected population by improving community water supply, enhancing WASH governance capacity and helping the community adopt improved sanitation and hygiene practices. It supports the national goals of universal basic water and sanitation coverage, and follows the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy 2004 and the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011.

KEY RESULTS OF 2020



3,177 community people were oriented on basic hygiene behavior, including proper hand-washing with soap, toilet use, cleanliness of toilets and points of use water treatment through public awareness events.



Water discharge measurements were done **1,095** times in six months by the Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) members of **199** schemes.



123 refresher training events were organized to strengthen the capacity of **1,117** WUSC members, and for sustainability of DWSSs.



191 WUSC members developed technical knowledge and skills through 20 post-construction training events.



Technical staff of the program conducted water quality testing at 420 points of **180** drinking water supply schemes (DWSSs).



10,410 people of **2,101** households have now increased access to safe drinking water due to construction and renovation of 29 DWSSs.



Access to Sanitation and Hygiene for All (ASHA Project)

- Duration** : January 2020 - December 2022
- Resource Partner** : Dopper/ SIMAVI
- Beneficiary Population** : 38,382 population
- District Coverage** : Sindhupalchok and Dolakha (covering 4 Urban and 11 Rural Municipalities)
- Program Brief** : The overall goal of ASHA project is to construct new drinking water supply schemes and repair/ rehab of non-functional ones, improve access to sanitation in community and public places and promote improved hygiene behavior, ensuring equal participation of men, women, boys and girls.

KEY RESULTS OF 2020



5 drinking water supply schemes constructed at Sindhupalchok and Dolakha in which **627** people (321 males 306 females) got access of clean and safe drinking water.



4 water supply system insurance was carried out by the project for the sustainability of the water supply schemes.



A total of **36** people of the Water User and Sanitation Committee were trained in pre-construction, during construction and post-construction phases of the water supply system.



A total of **164** female community health volunteers were trained in total sanitation for sustaining ODF.



453 women network members were trained and mobilized to promote total sanitation campaign in the respective wards.



2,270 Mother Group members were oriented on importance of hand-washing during the global COVID-19 pandemic; they were oriented on use of safe water, household and personal hygiene.



An operation and management fund to sustain the water supply system was established in all the five new water supply systems.



Theme 2: Livelihood and Natural Resource Management

We contribute to poverty alleviation through increasing people's equitable access to basic health services, economic resources and employment opportunities. Our projects provide them with safe and improved transportation such as river-crossing facilities through suspension and trail bridges. We also seek to improve the health and nutrition status of women and children in rural Nepal. Under this theme, our three projects in Karnali Province, Lumbini Province and Sudurpashchim Province attained the thematic objectives, from the household to the district levels.



Food supply in Rukum has eased after the construction of the trail bridge at Sisne Rural Municipality of East Rukum



Women feeding Jaulo to the children who have reached 6 months during the Food Demo Event at Chaurpati Rural Municipality, Ward 4 Payal Damdane, Achham





VMF Chetana Thakulla working in vegetable garden, Achham


Suaahara II Program


- Duration** : April 2016 - July 2021
- Resource Partner** : USAID/ Helen Keller International/ CARE Nepal
- Beneficiary Population** : 44,917 HHs
- District Coverage** : Achham district (covering 4 Municipalities and 6 Rural Municipalities)
- Program Brief** : The initiative is dedicated to improving the health and nutrition of children and mothers of children who fall within the 1,000 days’ period, i.e. from conception until a child reaches 24 months of age. It contributes to achieving the goals set by the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan of Nepal. It has also supported the government to expand health and nutrition services for adolescents in Achham district.


KEY RESULTS OF 2020


- 


722 key life events celebrated, **319** Food Demo Events conducted, 51 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Case child identified and counselled to disseminate message to 1000 days’ mothers; 1,898 mothers and family members participated in the events and increased their knowledge about health and nutrition.
- 

A municipality is implementing the CHSB tool in their all 7 health facilities.
- 

On-site coaching services provided at **37** health facilities for **144** health workers in order to enhance their knowledge and skills in nutrition and health.
- 

The program reached **74,805** households via- mobile tele-counselling in order to make them aware of Covid-19 risks, safety measures, and other health and nutrition issues.
- 

Self- applied Technique for Quality Health (SATH) tool implemented in **92** Health Mothers’ Groups to make their meetings regular and meaningful.
- 


The local government authorities have allocated budget and implemented the SATH tool.
- 


180 Village Model Farmers (VMFs) are working as a role model for kitchen garden promotion at the community level.


Trail Bridge Sub Sector Programme

- Duration** : May 2000 - March 2021
- Resource Partner** : HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal
- Beneficiary Population** : 1,049,357 population
- District Coverage** : 21 districts (Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur, Bajhang, Bajura, Doti, Achham, Kailali, Banke, Bardiya, East Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Dang, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Kapilbastu, Rupandehi and West Nawalparasi) of Lumbini and Sudur Paschim Province (covering 147 Rural Municipalities, 74 Municipalities and 3 Sub-Metropolitan)
- Program Brief** : The Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Program seeks to contribute towards poverty alleviation through people’s improved access to basic services, economic resources and opportunities by providing them with safe and improved river-crossing facilities. The programme is being implemented under the Trail Bridge Sector-Wide Approach Framework II (2014-2019) and Framework III (2020-2022) of the Government of Nepal.

KEY RESULTS OF 2020

- 

166,789 population (81,191 Male and 85,598 Female)/ **27,995** households benefitted from the construction of **125** new trail bridges, major maintenance of three trail bridges and routine maintenance of 181 trail bridges.
- 

273,807 person days of employment generated throughout trail bridge construction in which 60.9% people from the marginalized communities and 31.5% women were engaged.
- 

125 trail bridge user committees were formed, in which 45.9% of the members are women and 19.9% are from the disadvantaged groups.



Trail Bridge Sub Sector Programme under Sector Wide Approach Framework-III

- Duration** : May 2018 – March 2021
- Resource Partner** : HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal
- Joint Venture** : HuRENDEC-Nepal
- Beneficiary Population** : 280,884 population
- District Coverage** : 10 districts (Humla, Dolpa, Mugu, West Rukum, Dailekh, Kalikot, Salyan, Jajarkot, Surkhet and Jumla) of Karnali Province (covering 25 Municipalities and 54 Rural Municipalities)
- Program Brief** : The goal of the Trail Bridge SWAp Framework-III is to contribute towards a prosperous Nepal, with equitable socio-economic development, by strengthening all levels of the government to provide improved access to basic services and economic opportunities to rural communities, especially disadvantaged groups, by availing safer river crossings within one-hour detour.

KEY RESULTS OF 2020



Completed routine maintenance of **51** trail bridges from which a total of **280,884** people (134,618 males and 146,266 females of 50,440 households benefitted).



93,192 person days of employment generated throughout trail bridge construction in which 29.2% people from marginalized communities and 47.3% women were engaged.



51 trail bridge user committees formed.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR COOPERATION, OUR ACHIEVEMENT

SEBAC-Nepal seeks to bring the vulnerable and marginalized communities into the mainstream of development by generating awareness, empowering them and improving their socio-economic lives. The organization has been implementing programs since 1997 in collaboration with various national and international funding agencies in order to increase people's access to drinking water, health services and employment, and a better life. We work closely with our partner organizations to make significant strides in community development.



PHOTO STORY of ASHA PROJECT

Sindhupalchok, district Indrawati Rural Municipality ward no. 7, Mijar tole
Hey Mijar Tole Drinking Water Supply Scheme (DWSS)



Intake before construction



Intake after construction



RVT before construction



RVT after construction



WATER METER AND DISTRIBUTION POINT



Access to individual water tap construction

PHOTO STORY of SAFAA PAANI PROGRAM

Dolakha district, Baiteshwor Rural Municipality ward no. 3, Mirge
Sware Khanigaun Drinking Water Supply Scheme (DWSS)



Identification of water source and its technical survey



Different age generation with easy access to pure drinking water



Construction of water tap with the direct participation of the community



Significant community participation in the construction of DWSS



Construction of drinking water structures in the community

PHOTO STORY of ASHA PROJECT

Dolakha, district Kalingchok Rural Municipality ward no. 3, Lamidada, Ghyang Baniya tole
Thulodhara Drinking Water Supply Scheme (DWSS)



Intake before construction



Intake after construction



RVT before construction



Access to individual water tap



RVT after construction

COMMUNITY VOICE

Breaking Shyness, Seeking Water Solutions



"I have been serving the community as a Treasurer of the Kafleswara Water User and Sanitation Committee since February 2019. I motivated local water users to participate in the construction of a drinking water supply scheme. Many contributed their cash and labor to the water scheme.

"I am also encouraging the users to help the committee repair pipelines or other components of the water supply system. Before joining the committee, I was too shy to interact with people. After serving on the committee, I started participating in various events such as pre-construction training, post-construction activities, water safety planning, meetings and interactions. Gradually, my practical knowledge and leadership skills increased.

"I was able to convince the local communities to contribute to the water scheme. They responded to my appeal and joined the construction drive. Now, I am able to mobilize water users for regular water tariff collection. If this type of community support continues, we can repair and maintain the water scheme, which can run for many generations. I am very happy with SEBAC-Nepal and its team for providing me with this great opportunity."

Ms Bishnu Phuyal, 32,
Ward No. 6, Chyama, Tamakoshi Rural Municipality of Dolakha

Not Just Infrastructure, Water Quality Matters Too!



"Until two years ago, we fetched water from open, unprotected sources such as rivers and streams. We drank water directly from these sources. Even the piped water was contaminated, as it was directly transported through an open source. Diarrhea, dysentery and cholera were common disease outbreaks in the district. Villagers, especially the very young and elderly, fell ill to water-borne

diseases frequently. We were indifferent to this situation. What could we do? We had no other safe options. We did not have knowledge or resources to manage and distribute safe water from protected sources. Life moved on amid diseases and difficulties. Two years ago, a drinking water supply scheme was constructed in our municipality through SEBAC-Nepal. The technical staff of SEBAC-Nepal tested the water quality at various points of the water supply system. They also taught representatives of the water user groups to test water quality at reasonable intervals by using a portable test kit.

They taught us the value of drinking clean and safe water, and its impact on health. They also taught us to treat water in reservoir tanks and distribution tanks by chlorination and other purification methods if contamination or turbidity was detected in water. Similarly, they encouraged us to use other purification methods such as boiling, chlorination and filtration at home to make the piped water fit for drinking. We have been drinking clean and safe water for the past two years. Notably, the number of cases of water-borne diseases has decreased."

Mr Kazi Tamang, Chairperson, Devithan Water User and Sanitation Committee,
Barhabise, Municipality-8, Maneswara, Sindhupalchok

"I am the first woman from my community to work as a trained Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) for the Simkhet Muhan Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Phulpingdanda, Balefi Rural Municipality of Sindhupalchowk district.

"I am 32 years old, and I belong to a Janajati (ethnic) community. I think my skills and work as a VMW are valuable for the people of Balefi, and it has also helped me earn a good income.



"My involvement with the water scheme began by working as an unskilled laborer for Simkhet Muhan under the Safaa Paani Program. I worked for three months.

"While working with skilled laborers and technical supervisors, I became aware of other aspects of construction. I came to know that construction of water structures is not the end

of the story. We need to run it regularly and properly so that all villagers can get a drinking water supply easily and smoothly. We also need to maintain different parts of the water supply system such as the intake, RVT, water taps, pipes, their joints and the surrounding areas.

"Safaa Paani Program offered training opportunities for maintenance workers. The Water User Committee of my village selected me for the training, and I was happy about the offer. I did know the importance of maintenance work, but I did not have the skills to do it on my own.

"After the training, I was asked to work as a skilled worker in a neighboring village where I got more chance to learn while working. I earn as much as a man does for a similar type of work.

"My skills have made me more confident and my family members also appreciate my work. I invest my money in my children's education and I am also able to save some money."

*Ms Nin Maya Thapa Magar,
Balefi Rural Municipality-3, Sindhupalchowk*



"I used to travel 20 minutes every day to carry 10 liters of water before a tap was installed in my house in Bojini. In the rainy season fetching water was very tedious. SEBAC-Nepal installed a tap in every house in close coordination with the Ward Office. We have water in this ward. I can use water for kitchen garden as well. I no longer travel long distance to fetch water for my household. The tap is in my yard, along with a handwashing station. Now the households of this ward have access to clean and safe running water. Now my daily life has become easier. I can concentrate on other household works.

*- Bimala Karki,
Kalinchowk-3, Bojini, Dolakha*

SUCCESS STORIES

Female Water Leaders

Bigu is one of the remotest Rural Municipalities in northern Dolakha district. It is one of the working areas of the Safaa Paani Program. Many water supply schemes have been constructed and rehabilitated under the program in the quake-hit Bigu. One of them is the Taksar Drinking Water Supply Scheme located in Ward No. 4, Laduk. It is a new water scheme, and villagers have started to drink clean, safe water through it.

One of the unique features of this scheme is that it is led by women. A community-led Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC), comprised of six female and three male members, govern this water scheme. Women hold vital posts such as Chairperson and Secretary. Women have also been involved in the scheme from the beginning: from its inception and construction phase, to maintenance and operation. They have proven that women can contribute to achieving collective goals, and are capable of fulfilling their social responsibility if they are given suitable opportunities.

Bishnu Maya Tamang, 45, WUSC Chairperson, says: "We oriented 25 households on the concept of clean and safe drinking water. Convincing all of them to take action and to contribute their money, materials or labor to the water scheme was very challenging. We tried hard, and now safe drinking water is being supplied to 11 taps in this community."

Bishnu Maya is happy that Safaa Paani Program has provided her with an opportunity to cultivate her leadership, and that society has accepted women's leadership. However, women leaders admit that it took considerable time and effort.



Ms Bishnu Maya Tamang
WUSC, Chairperson, Taksar Drinking
Water Supply Scheme



Ms Suntali Tamang with her baby
WUSC, Secretary

Suntali Tamang, WUSC Secretary, is just 28 years old, and mother of a 12-month-old baby. She worked for the scheme while carrying her child on her back. She walked up-and-down the hill every day to complete the construction work, and to galvanize the community members into actions. Her dedication, hard work and time devoted to this water scheme surprised the community she lives in.

She recalls the harder days, especially when some villagers criticized the initiative, and stood against her team. The young Secretary said, “It was very challenging to engage local people in the initiative. It was more challenging to make them contribute money and unpaid, unskilled labor to the joint initiative.”

Now people are seeing the good results of their initiative.

The villagers are enjoying the benefits of tap water and have the confidence to complete any type of social work, as they have acquired the skills and ideas to take up community development initiatives.

They have put a plan in place to run the committee smoothly. They are collecting a water tariff and have hired a Village Maintenance Worker for the water scheme. The WUSC members say they have learnt many things, besides water governance, through this program. For example, they have learned to develop a water safety plan, use water-purifying methods and organize hygiene promotion.

Vegetable farming for sustaining livelihood

Chetana Thakulla, 24, of Bannigadhi Jayagad Rural Municipality-3, Simalchautara, Achham comes from a low-income family. She is a mother of two daughters and a son. She had to run her household expenses on the sole income of her husband. It was difficult for her to pay for her children’s school fees and meet household expenses within a small budget. She has been engaged in the Suaahara Program for the past six years. She acquired training in Village Model Farmers through the first phase of the program. But her journey towards commercial farming started after receiving saving, credit and group mobilization training, commercial vegetable, and poultry rearing training in the second phase of the program. She started following in the footsteps shown by Suaahara and now she can earn and educate her children on her own. Her net annual income is NRs. 100,000 from vegetable selling.

After receiving the training, she worked hard to become an entrepreneur in vegetable farming. Her hard work took a couple of months to pay off and she started earning income soon after. One day, Suaahara staff visited her and provided her with a plastic tunnel. It enabled her to grow off-season vegetables and she stood as an example in her village. She has received an iron tunnel from the Prime Minister’s agriculture program. Recently she received one quintal ginger seeds from the Malika Development Organization. Similarly, she got training in farming and leadership from the organization. Now she grows 10-12 types of vegetables which she sells at Bannigadhi. She also rears some chicken and sells them to the local 1000 days’ mothers.



Chetana Thakulla is a Village Model Farmer in Achham

Providing regular counseling services to neighbors about poultry farming and vegetable farming is her daily routine these days. Chetana also grows vegetable seedlings and fresh vegetables in her tunnels and open fields and sells them to her villagers. When the production is high, she often provides fresh vegetables to the local 1000 days’ mothers for free. She knows where and whom to approach for agriculture inputs and subsidies. She followed up on subsidies with the Agriculture Development Unit/Center (ADC) and Livestock Development Service Unite/Center (LDS) of Bannigadhi and got some support: 50% subsidy in seasonal seeds, in plastic tunnels and training.

These days, Chetana does not worry about paying her children’s education. She has grown into a role model for those members of the society who do not see the future in agriculture.



Women of Sipapokhare-7 of Indrawati Rural Municipality, Sindhupalchowk consuming instant pure water from drinking water tap near home

Adequate Water Supply Accelerates Total Sanitation Approach

The Hey Mijar Tole Drinking Water Supply Scheme at Sipapokhare-7 of Indrawati Rural Municipality, Sindhupalchowk was constructed through the ASHA project. The project served 98 people of the disadvantaged and traditionally marginalized communities, including ethnic groups, in 2020.

Before the construction of the drinking water supply scheme (DWSSs), people fetched water from an unprotected source, though it was distributed through pipes. People stored water at home for drinking purposes. Sometimes people quarreled with each other for water and stayed in queues after a long walk just to fetch a pail of water. Due to lack of water at the household level, none of the households had kitchen gardens, hand washing stations and water filters. Household latrines were unclean too. Solid waste management practices were rare. The ASHA project conducted a need analysis, risk assessment

and community-level meetings in the presence of Bir Bahadur Tamang, a representative of the office of the rural municipality, before proceeding with the concept of 'one tap in one house.'

"The Ward Office agreed to provide NRs 100,000 for the project under a cost-sharing modality. The community members also provided support in kind and labor for the water supply scheme. We appreciate the project's contribution. The community members have been showing a keen interest in finding solutions to their water problems since long. Their desire for change has been answered through ASHA," said Bir Bahadur Tamang, Ward Chairperson, Sipapokhare.

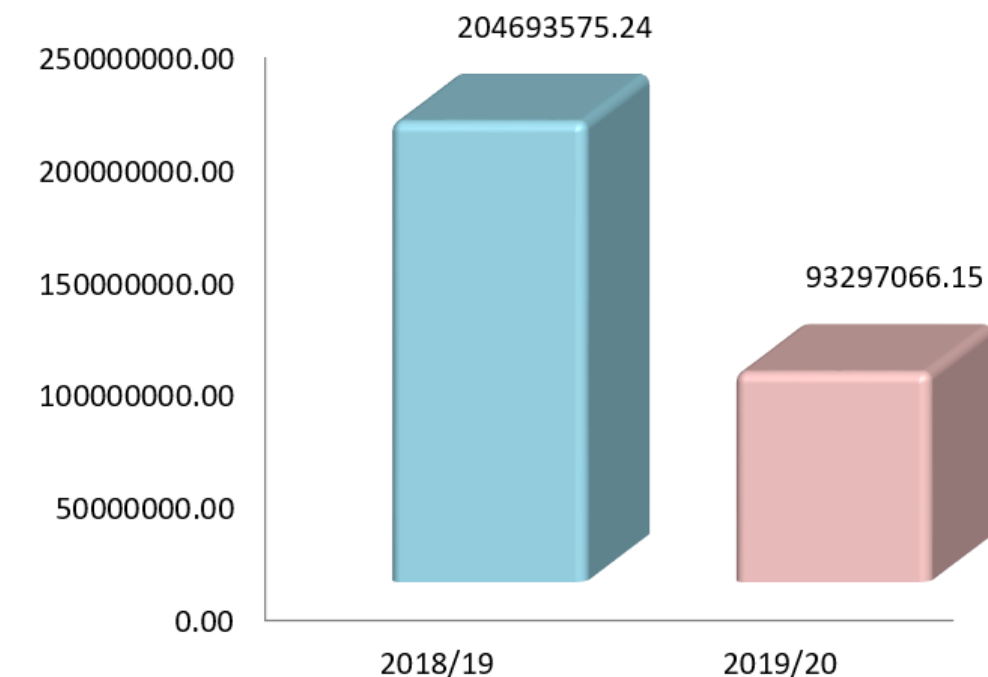
The ASHA project constructed a tap in each house, with connections to running water 24 hours a day. Now 19 households have taps in their yards along with handwashing stations and dish-drying platforms. Every household has been connected to a water consumption recording meter. This has helped manage the water supply system and water tariff collection. They have collected a fund for operation and maintenance as per the unit rate decided by the Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) of this scheme. Additionally, some people have started growing vegetables near their houses by using wastewater. They have also started giving attention to improving hygiene of their house and village. Now that they have access to adequate water, they have started cleaning latrines, and maintaining hygiene at the personal and household levels.

Altogether four females and three male members of the WUSC were trained in pre-construction, during construction and post-construction phases of the water schemes. They were also oriented on water scheme insurance, and operation and maintenance. The WUSC members collect monthly water tariffs from water users, which they use in emergency and for repairing and maintaining their schemes regularly.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS SUMMARY



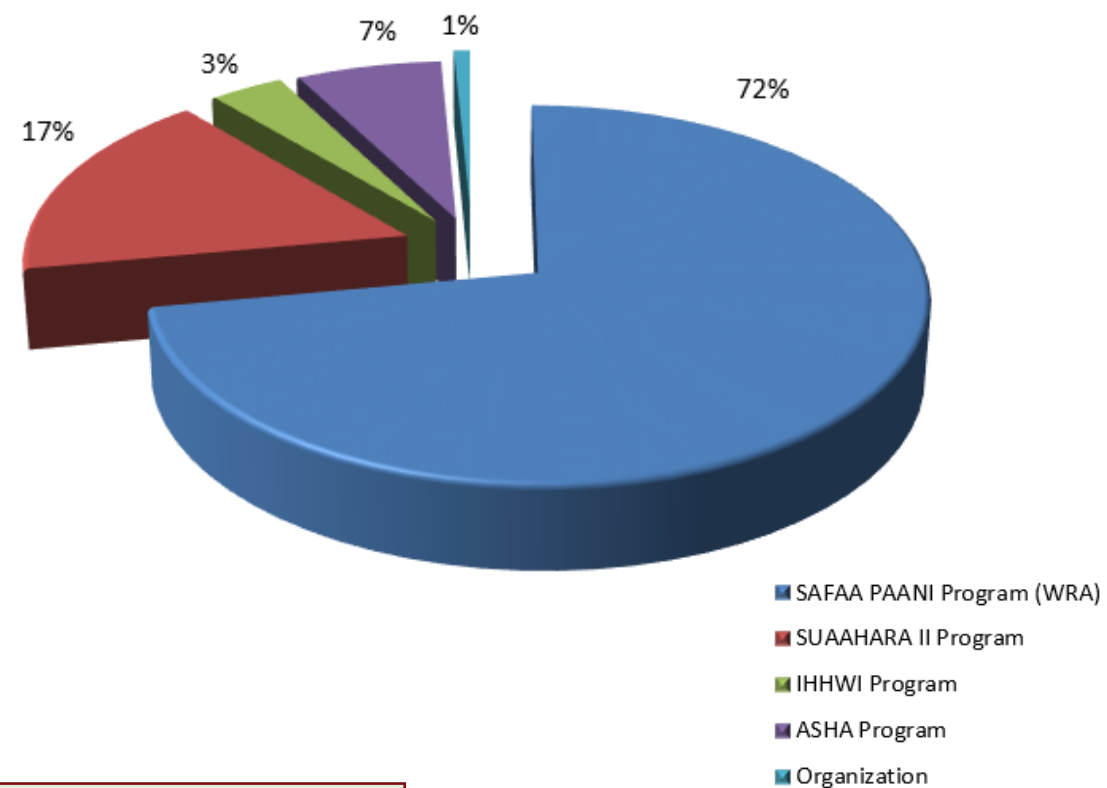
Expenditure in 2018/2019 and 2019/ 2020





FINANCIAL PROGRESS SUMMARY

Project wise expenditure in 2019/2020



Thanks to our resource partner organizations

Thematic Expenditure in 2019/ 2020

16%
Livelihood & Natural
Resource Management



83%
Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene/Health
(WASH)



1%
Governance and
Institutional Development





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