

**FIFTH NATIONAL SANITATION WEEK CAMPAIGN - 2004
(MARCH 15-21, 2004)**



**Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action
(SCNSA)**

**With Support from UNICEF-Nepal
Kathmandu, October 2004**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pages

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
ABBREVIATIONS
TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS NATIONAL SANITATION WEEK CAMPAIGNS.....	1
1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE FIFTH NSW CAMPAIGN	2
1.4 TARGETED GROUP	2
1.5 ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FIFTH NSW CAMPAIGN	3
1.5.1 Central Level.....	3
1.5.2 Regional Level.....	3
1.5.3 District Level.....	3
1.5.4 VDC/Project Level.....	4
2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	5
2.1 CENTRAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES	5
2.1.1 Meeting of Steering Committee for Nation Sanitation Action and Task Force	5
2.1.2 Formal Launching of the Fifth National Sanitation Week Campaign.....	5
2.1.3 Central Level Monitoring.....	7
2.1.4 Development and Dissemination of IEC Materials	7
2.1.5 Mobilization of Multiple Mass Media.....	7
2.1.6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH Campaign).....	8
2.2 REGIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES.....	13
2.3 DISTRICT/VDC/PROJECT LEVEL ACTIVITIES	13
2.3.1 Meeting of District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSSCC)	13
2.3.2 Rally and Procession.....	14
2.3.3 School based sanitation Program.....	14
2.3.4 Cleaning Campaign.....	15
2.3.5 Video Show.....	15
2.3.6 Street Drama and Duet Song Competition	16
2.3.7 Latrine Construction and Promotion of Hand Washing.....	16
3. MAJOR ACTIVITES CARRIED OUT BY KEY STAKEHOLDERS.....	18
3.1 MINISTRY OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT (MLD)	18
3.2 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS (MOES).....	18
3.3 MPPW/DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE (DWSS).....	18
3.4 UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	19
3.5 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO).....	20
3.6 NEPAL WATER FOR HEALTH (NEWAH).....	20
3.7 PLAN NEPAL	21
3.8 NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY (NRCS)	22
3.9 RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME (WSSSP)/FINNIDA	22
3.10 RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FUND DEVELOPMENT BOARD (RWSSFDB).....	23
3.11 OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	24
4. STRENGTHS, WEAKNESS AND LESSON LEARNT	24
4.1 STRENGTHS.....	24
4.2 WEAKNESS.....	25
4.3 LESSON LEARNT	25
5. CONCLUSION	26
6. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	27

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ANNEXURE

- Annex I: Messages From Key Personalities
- Annex II: SCNSA Request Letter
- Annex III: Roles and Responsibilities of Central Level Monitoring Team
- Annex IV: Name List of Central Level Monitoring Team
- Annex V: Monitoring and Evaluation Form for Central Level Team for Fifth National Sanitation Week Campaign
- Annex VI: Monitoring and Evaluation Form for District /VDC Level for Fifth National Sanitation Week Campaign
- Annex VII: IEC Materials Distribution Chart
- Annex VIII: Overall Evaluation of the Sanitation Program
- Annex IX: List of the member organizations and stakeholders for Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action
- Annex X: List of the Member Organizations for Sanitation Task Force
- Annex XI: SSHE Workshop Distribution Materials
- Annex XII: Mobilization of Local Level Organizations
- Annex XIII: District Level List of Latrines Constructed / Initiated (NSWC-2004)
- Annex XIV: List of Clubs/NGOs/Organizations involved in the NSA campaign 2004
- Annex XV: Articles Published and Broadcasted During the Media Campaign
- Annex XVI: References

ABBREVIATIONS

ADDCN	Association of District Development Committees in Nepal
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHRDU	Central Human Resource Development Unit
CRO	Central Regional Office
DACAW	Decentralized Action for Children and Women
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DOH	Department of health
DOLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
DWSSCC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee
ERO	Eastern Regional Office
ESS	Environmental Sanitation Section
FWRO	Far Western Regional Office
FNCCI	Federation of Nepal Chamber, Commerce and Industries
GO	Government Office
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MOPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
MuAN	Municipality Association of Nepal
NAVIN	National Association of Village Development Committees in Nepal
NEWAH	Nepal Water for Health
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSW	National Sanitation Week
NTV	Nepal Television
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
RMSO	Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office
RWSSFDB	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
RWSSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Program
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference On Sanitation
SCNSA	Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action
SSHE	School Sanitation and Hygiene Education
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDCs	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water Supply and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization
WRO	Western Regional Office
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUCs	Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Environmental Sanitation Section (ESS) of the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) for entrusting me to prepare the "National Sanitation Week Campaign Report - 2004." It is my great pleasure to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Shree Ram Shrestha, then Director General of the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage for encouraging and advising to make the report analytical and worth for future reference. I would also like to express my profound gratitude to Mr. Nawal Kishor Mishra, Chief ESS/DWSS and Mr. Kamal Adhikari, Sociologist of ESS for providing me with valuable guidance and suggestions during the entire period of the report writing.

It is also my great pleasure to regard for Mr. Larry Robertson, Chief of CWE/UNICEF and Mr. Namaste Lal Shrestha, Project Officer of CWE/UNICEF for their generous inspiration and valuable suggestions during the entire period.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) and Sanitation Task Force (ESS/UNICEF/WHO/Fund Board/FINNIDA/NRCS/NEWAH), for their valuable feedback and input to make the report in this form.

I hope that this National Sanitation Week Campaign Report would be useful in many ways to the planners, policy makers, government, NGOs/CBOs/INGOs and other concerned agencies for future endeavors.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Personal hygiene and sanitation is one of the fundamental aspects for the socio-economic development of the country. Healthy and civilized community is not achievable until proper sanitation methods are seriously taken into consideration. Considering the need to improve the sanitary situation, Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA), since its establishment, has been striving by extending hands with concerned stakeholders for implementation of National Sanitation Week (NSW) campaigns in all parts of the country. The campaign has been an influential step for increased awareness in hygiene and sanitation among communities and enhanced commitment from the stakeholders for joint efforts. There has been celebration of five NSW campaigns since 2000. Up to fourth National Sanitation Week campaigns, about 88,000 latrines were reported to have constructed and used in Nepal. The fifth sanitation week was celebrated from 15 March to 21 March, 2004 in most of the districts covering all the five development regions of Nepal.

The main objective of the fifth NSW campaign as stated by SCNSA was to launch sanitation program throughout the country, to improve behavioral change of the people towards sanitation and hygiene through construction/initiation of 40,000 latrines and hand washing with soap in 400 Village Development Committees (VDC's) and Municipalities. During fifth sanitation week, different Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were developed and disseminated. IEC materials developed in the form of poster, calendar, hand washing poster, latrine poster, brochure and pocket calendar were overwhelmingly appreciated by the people although these were less in quantity and varieties. Likewise different mass media like Radio, local F.M, Newspapers, TV, and Local Cable Networks were mobilized during the sanitation campaign. Locally available materials and local technology were used during latrine construction. As per the reports received from various stakeholders, a total of 36,085 latrines were either constructed or initiated in different districts during the sanitation campaign. However, the trend of construction of latrines becomes on-going round the year and has multiplier effect to other communities and districts. As such the number of latrines constructed can not be reported within a short time interval, only the census surveys can measure such large volume of data.

A central level monitoring team comprising of members from the National Steering Committee for Sanitation Action as well as journalists were assigned to monitor the fifth NSW campaign in the 26 districts. District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSSCC) and the partners organized rallies and processions in district headquarters, major public places and communities by disseminating key sanitation messages to the targeted population. The available data shows that 35 districts organized rallies and processions at district headquarters and major public places. Also the data revealed that about 98,948 people, 512 Village Development Committee (VDCs) and municipalities and 125 NGOs/Clubs/CBOs/Projects, were mobilized during the campaign. Despite the exam period of students during the sanitation week, it is noteworthy to mention that 5862 students and 369 schools were mobilized during the sanitation campaign throughout the country. The cleaning campaign was carried out in 28 districts according to available information. Meena's Three Wishes, Meena's Badges were also extensively mobilized. The collected data shows that video shows were conducted in 12 districts. More than 17 districts performed Street Drama and/or Duet Song Competition during the sanitation week. Street Drama and Duet Song Competition were profoundly popular and effective.

The support of major partners like DWSS, UNICEF, WHO, NEWAH, Plan Nepal, NRCS, RWSSSP/FINNIDA, RWSSFDB, WATERAID, CARE Nepal, Gurkha Welfare Scheme and other stakeholders during fifth NSW campaign was exemplary. This campaign has been successful in creating favorable environment to promote sanitation through effective

advocacy and wider social mobilization. The obligation made by the stakeholders and active participation of partner organizations during the sanitation week is praiseworthy. Particularly, the DDC Solukhumbu has announced the reward to communities at ward and VDC levels for outstanding achievement in sanitation. Likewise, the commitment shown by various municipalities/VDCs, GOs/NGOs/CBOs was prominent.

The fifth NSAW campaign, however, had problems and constraints too. The prevailing security situation of the country impeded the effective mobilization of the campaign. Moreover, as Nepal Bandh in the central and western development region called by the NCP (Maoist) happened just before and during the sanitation week, the achievement made thorough out the country during the fifth NSW campaign is encouraging.

For the increase of more impact on the performance of the NSW campaign in future, it is recommended that the follow up of the sanitation week campaign be done in regular manner. The monitoring team allocated for the sanitation week should also be given task of follow up of the activities carried out during the sanitation week. The WSSDO/WSSSDO may alternatively follow up the sanitation week activities and report to ESS/DWSS in a timely manner. Similarly, the active management and coordination of the chief of the WSSDO/WSSSDO is necessary. Hence s/he must be present at the district during the preparation and during the sanitation week. A pre-week campaign for orientation, planning and coordination is very important for effective NSW campaign. Some budget must be allocated by concerned agencies including district level agencies such as WSSDO, NGOs for celebration of the NSW in their annual budget plan. The DWSSCC should also provide appropriate budget for the campaign in order to make the campaign more effective. Public Private Participation (PPP) particularly with soap manufacturing companies, Industries and commerce association, etc should also introduced to enhance the effectiveness of the sanitation week. DDC and VDCs are the main local government bodies. Hence these local government bodies have also to be involved in overall all planning, implementation, monitoring of the NSW campaigns at the district and village level respectively.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Personal hygiene and sanitation is one of the fundamental aspects for the socio-economic development of the country. Healthy and civilized community is not achievable until proper sanitation methods especially that directly or indirectly affects water and nutritional health are seriously taken into consideration. However, in Nepal, the sanitation sector is still in fragile state. As a result country is suffering a huge loss both in terms of financial and human resource.

Considering the need to improve the sanitary situation, Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA), since its establishment, has been working to coordinate all stakeholders for the implementation of sanitation programs by creating awareness on personal hygiene and sanitation in all parts of the country. Members and stakeholders of SCNSA include various Ministries, Departments, UNICEF, WHO, NGOs, INGOs and other multilateral and bilateral agencies working in Nepal.

The implementation of National Sanitation Week (NSW) Campaign through the combined efforts of SCNSA and concerned stakeholders has been an influential step for increased awareness in hygiene and sanitation among communities. With the long term vision of improving the health status of high risk communities in terms of sanitation, the campaign have been able to incorporate the active participation and contribution of common people. The commitment shown by Nepal for sanitation promotion during the minister level South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) held on Bangladesh from Kartik 4-6 2060 B.S also makes imperative that National Sanitation Week Campaign be developed and implemented as a national celebration.

There has been celebration of five National Sanitation Week (NSW) campaigns since 2000. The fifth sanitation week was celebrated from 15 March to 21 March 2004 in Nepal. As a week long Nepal Strike called by the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) happed just before and during the sanitation week, the celebration has considerably been affected. However, the outcomes of the fifth sanitation week are encouraging despite the unanticipated strike.

1.2 Synopsis of Previous National Sanitation Week Campaigns

Since the year 2000, Nepal has moved to a new level of addressing the poor sanitation and hygiene conditions through staging a multi-year National Sanitation Week Campaign. Raising awareness and action to build and use toilets in households is going on all the time in particular programs, but the campaign is focused on reinforcing the importance of a sanitation and hygiene revolution, through wide-spread promotion to reach every corner of the country. And from last two years, there has been an equal emphasis on the promotion of correct techniques and times on hand washing with soap.

The achievements of the previous National Sanitation Week Campaign can be recapped as following:

- ❖ **First National Sanitation Awareness Campaign Week, June 18-24, 2000**
 - Awareness creation among communities
 - Effective Advocacy

- Commitment from Political leaders
- ❖ **Second National Sanitation Action Week (NSAW) March 22-28, 2001**
 - Construction / initiation of 38,000 latrines against the target of 40,000
 - Strong commitment of the stakeholders/local bodies/leaders
- ❖ **Third National Sanitation Action Week (NSAW) May 15-21, 2002**
 - Construction / initiation of 15,000 latrines against the target of 40,000
 - Systematic planning of the campaign activities and strengthened networking among the stakeholders
 - Encouraging participation of VDCs, NGOs, CBOs, projects, schools, students and the community people
- ❖ **Fourth National Sanitation Action Week (NSAW) May 19-25, 2003**
 - Construction / initiation of more than 35,000 latrines against the target of 40,000 latrines in 400 VDCs of 30 districts.
 - The dissemination of sanitation program in all 75 districts
 - The program being successful to have impact at the national and district levels.
 - Encouraging participation of VDCs, NGOs, CBOs, projects, schools, students and the community people

1.3 Objective of the Fifth NSW Campaign

The main objective of the Fifth NSW campaign as stated by SCNSA was to launch sanitation program throughout the country, to improve the behavioral change of the people towards sanitation and hand washing with soap in 400 VDC's and municipalities through the active public participation, help from concerned stakeholders and to support for the construction of 40,000 latrines.

1.4 Targeted Group

The targeted group of NSW Campaign comprised of following:

Primary Target Group:

- Representatives of VDC's/Local Political Workers
- Teachers/Students/ Child Clubs
- Users Committees/Sanitation Committee and Community Based Organization
- Staff of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations/Volunteers/Mothers Club/ Frontline Workers

Secondary target Group

- Common People

(Note: The main objective of the National Sanitation Week is to work as a role model for construction of latrines in house and practice of hand washing with soap by the members of targeted group)

1.5 Activities planned for Fifth NSW Campaign

SCNSA plays an important role in planning, resource mobilization and seeking commitment from the stakeholders for accomplishment of NSW. SCNSA formulated various program activities to celebrate fifth NSW campaigns at various levels viz. central, regional, district, VDC/project level for the targeted group and forwarded to all the concerned agencies for execution as follows:

1.5.1 Central Level

1. Meeting of Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action and Task Force
 2. Seeking commitment and support from different organizations
 3. Development and distribution of IEC materials such as letter pad, posters, brochures, monitoring formats and other public awareness materials
 4. Stakeholders meeting for sanitation campaign
 5. Mobilization of national level communication media (radio, TV, newspapers etc.)
 6. Support to the regions and districts for work action
 7. Support to the concerned organizations to provide pipe, pan etc. for latrine construction
 8. Provide support for Planning, Implementation and regular Monitoring of regional and district level program
 9. Provide incentives to preeminent working individual, agencies / organization and communities.
 10. Preparation of National report after the completion of sanitation week by collecting reports from regions and districts
- (The concerned offices will work as role model to develop and implement the sanitation week campaign)

1.5.2 Regional Level

1. Regional Coordination Committee meeting
 2. Distribution of IEC materials among stakeholders for program implementation
 3. Regular Monitoring of district level programs and collection of reports
 4. Provide incentives to preeminent working individual, agencies / organization and communities.
 5. Other activities (if possible)
- (The concerned offices will work as role model to develop and implement the sanitation week campaign)

1.5.3 District Level

1. Meeting of DWSSCO or Sanitation Committee for program planning
2. Rallies/processions, postering, miking, wall paintings, etc. in district headquarters
3. Perform School based sanitation competition (drama, paintings, quiz contest, essay, song, poem, debate and other activities) with the support from child club, teacher and staffs.
4. Orientation to local officials where intensive sanitation week will be implemented
5. Campaign for cleaning of Public places(inter office competition)
6. Demonstration of sanitation related video films and other activities at district headquarters and other places
7. Orientation, encouragement and support for the execution of district level quiz contest, art, dual song, essay and other sanitation programs

8. Distribution of IEC materials received from the center among the stakeholders and also prepare materials in districts if needed
9. Encouraging community for the construction of latrine and other sanitation facilities
10. Mobilization of district level communication media and implement other new and innovative programs as per the local condition
11. Support for planning, implementation and regular monitoring of district, VDC, and project level activities
12. Provide incentives to preeminent working individual, agencies / organization and communities.
13. Collection of district level reports and send them to region and center

(The concerned offices will work as role model to develop and implement the sanitation week campaign)

1.5.4 VDC/Project Level

1. Pre-Week Activities

- Meeting and mobilization of VDC/project/school/community level organizations etc.
- Distribution of IEC materials
- Mobilization of local communication media
- Preparation for the promotion of latrines and hand-washing

2. Sanitation Week Activities

- Beginning of latrine construction
- Various sanitation related programs by the schools at the school and community levels by activating students/child clubs
- Door to door visit program
- Implementation of poem, essay, quiz contest, dual song, etc. in school level.
- Implementation of other activities as per the local conditions
- Cleaning of public places, household yards, office compound, etc.
- Different activities run by projects
- Postering, Pamphleting, Rally, Meeting etc.
- Other new and innovative programs

3. Post Week Activities

- Self-monitoring/evaluation
- Submission of report to district WSSDO/sub division office or concerned line agencies
- Provide incentives to prominent working individual, agencies / organization and communities.
- Evaluation Meeting
- Regular Monitoring of Programme

(The concerned offices and schools will work as role model to develop and implement the sanitation week campaign)

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.1 Central level activities

2.1.1 Meeting of Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action and Task Force

The objectives of meeting of the steering committee and task force were to i) seek commitment from concerned stakeholders and ii) ensure joint efforts to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the national sanitation week in an effective manner. A series of meeting of the Steering Committee and the Task Force were held for planning and preparation for the fifth National Sanitation Weeks. The member organizations jointly worked to develop, finance and delivery of IEC materials. The committees also planned and developed the detailed program activities required for central, regional, district and community levels. It also formed a central monitoring team for organizing, coordinating and reporting the activities carried out during the sanitation week.

2.1.2 Formal Launching of the Fifth National Sanitation Week Campaign

A formal launching of the fifth NSW Campaign-2004 was conducted during the opening ceremony of national level workshop on School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) Program jointly organized by DWSS and UNICEF from 3 to 5 March 2004 at the hall of Nepal Red Cross Society in Kathmandu. The workshop was inaugurated by Mr. Tirtha Raj Sharma, secretary of the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW). The opening and welcome speech was delivered by Mr. Shree Ram Shrestha, Director General of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS). Mr. Larry Robertson, Chief, CWE/UNICEF, Ramesh Kumar Sharma, Chairperson of Nepal Red Cross Society and Mr. Dev Ratna Dhakhwa, General Secretary of Nepal Red Cross Society. The distinguished guests highlighted on the importance of SSHE and NSW campaign.

Mr. Nawal Kishore Mishra, Chief, ESS/DWSS presented a detailed action plan of the fifth National Sanitation Week in the session. Similarly Guna Raj Shrestha, Consultant of DWSS/UNICEF shared the draft National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, Strategies and Guidelines and received valuable feedback from the participants to incorporate into the final document.

During the ceremony, various organizations and individuals who had made outstanding contribution to implement previous National Sanitation Weeks were named and awarded prizes and certificates.

Followings were the individuals and organizations awarded prizes and certificates:

Individuals

1. Mr. Tirtha Raj Onta, Advisor, Nepal Red Cross Society
2. Mr. Nawal Kishor Mishra, Chief, ESS/DWSS
3. Mr. Ram Krishna Sherchan, DE, WSSDO, Parbat
4. Mr. Ram Chandra Shaha, DE, WSSDO/Kaski
5. Ms. Kalawati Pokharel, Health advisor, RWSSSP/FINNIDA
6. Mr. Prem Nidhi KC, Sociologist, CRMSO/Kaski
7. Mr. Kamal Adhikari, Sociologist, ESS/DWSS
8. Mr. Birendra Pradhan, Field Officer, UNICEF/Kapilbastu
9. Mr. Ramesh Subedi, Overseer, WSSDO/Dang

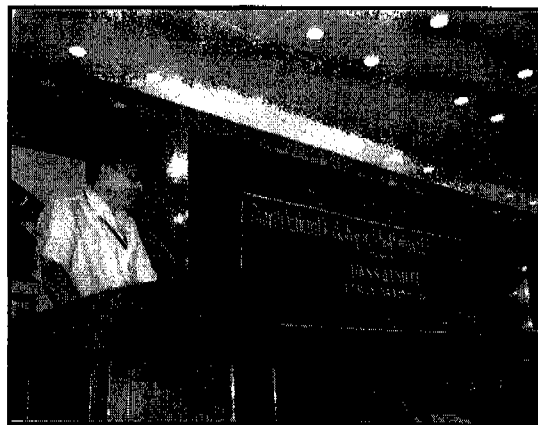
10. Mr. Mohan Kunwar, Overseer, WSSDO/Dadeldhura

Organizations:

1. Tribhuwan Nagar municipality, Ghorahi, Dang
2. SUPPORT (NGO), Janakpur, Dhanusha
3. Pabitra Secondary School, Dumre, Tanahu
4. Bhanu Secondary School, Bandipur, Tanahu
5. Chandrajyoti Primary School, Lekhnath municipality, Kaski
6. Nepal Red Cross Society, Tharpu sub-chapter, Panchthar
7. Water Supply and Sanitation main committee, Mahendrakot, Kapilbastu

A token of love was also declared to the following individual for outstanding performance on sanitation:

1. Mr. Lav Prasad Tripathi, Spokesperson, Ministry of Education
2. Mr. Tirtha Raj Onta, Nepal Red Cross Society
3. Ms Neera Shakya, Chief, Training Unit, DOE
4. Ms Rajya Laxmi Nakarmi, Foreign Aid Officer, MOE
5. Mr. Prem Nidhi KC, Sociologist, DWSS/Regional office
6. Mr. Mukti Pokharel, H/Q, Nepal Red Cross Society
7. Mr. Bodh Narayan Shrestha, Nepal Red Cross Society



Mr. Larry Robertson, Chief, CWE/UNICEF delivering his speech in the workshop

The followings were the major outcomes of the workshop:

1. There was an opportunities to share on going SSHE, National Hygiene and Sanitation Policy, Strategies and guidelines, and also on plan of action of fifth National Sanitation Week;
2. Commitment of stakeholders from policy makers to implementation level to fund/celebrate for the fifth National Sanitation Week;
3. Request letter and IEC materials were distributed to partners/field offices/project areas;
4. Partner organizations committed for provision of prizes on their own in their programme area;
5. Commitment of stakeholders for initiating innovative/creative activities at different levels;
6. Mobilization of staff for supporting and monitoring the district and field level activities;
7. Action plan of SSHE at schools during the National Sanitation Action Week.

About 80 participants including dignitaries, sector partners, and the journalists were present in the workshop.

2.1.3 Central Level Monitoring

A central level monitoring team was formed as to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report the national sanitation week at the district and community level. The central level monitoring team was comprised of 31 members from different organizations such as DWSS/ESS, UNICEF, NRCS, NAVIN, NGOs, journalists, etc. The team was first imparted an orientation regarding the program objectives, activities and their roles and responsibilities. The team members assigned to 26 districts were assigned to plan, implement, monitor and report the sanitation week campaign as shown in Annex IV. The monitoring team helped develop a bridge-link between the centre and district level agencies for celebration of the sanitation week.

The roles and responsibilities of the central level monitoring are shown in Annex III. Similarly the monitoring and evaluation form developed for central level monitoring team has been shown in Annex V.

2.1.4 Development and Dissemination of IEC Materials

The main objective of development and dissemination of various IEC materials is to increase awareness on hygiene and sanitation related behaviors and practices at different levels. During fifth sanitation week, six types of IEC materials were developed and disseminated. The types of IEC materials developed were i) poster, ii) calendar, iii) hand washing poster, iv) latrine poster, v) brochure and vi) pocket calendar. The IEC materials were distributed by DWSS/UNICEF vehicles, public buses, aero planes and other means. Although the IEC developed were less in quantity and varieties, these were tremendously appreciated the central, regional, district and community level people. It has been successful particularly to increase awareness on importance of latrine construction and use, hand washing and Public Private Partnership (PPP). There has been feed back from the regional and district level stakeholders that zingle, flipcharts, calendars and posters are very much popular among others. The increasing demand of IEC materials from VDCs, district and project level shows the success of IEC materials and the people's concern for sanitation promotion. The details of IEC materials such as types, quantity and target audience are shown in Annex VII.

2.1.5 Mobilization of Multiple Mass Media

In order to reach to wider audience, multiple mass media is evitable considering level of audience, geographical location, age, sex, literacy, caste, ethnicity, etc. One media effective to one particular audience may not necessarily be effective to another audience. Therefore, the steering committee and the task force adopted more mobilization of multiple mass media as compared to previous years.

Different mass media like Radio, local F.M, Newspapers, TV, and Local Cable Networks were mobilized during the fifth sanitation week campaign. On the very first day of the National Sanitation Week, five major personalities in the sector namely Minister and Secretary of MPPW, Director General of DWSS, Country Director of Plan Nepal, Chief of Child, Women and Environmental Section of UNICEF, and Advisor of WHO published messages in the major national newspapers. Various hygiene and sanitation related radio programs were broadcasted throughout the

week by MPPW and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board. Weekly and daily newspapers at central as well as local level gave special spaces for publication of National Sanitation Week campaigns and other hygiene and sanitation related news and happenings during the week. The newspapers have continued to publish such news and stories even after the national sanitation week. NEWAH has particularly encouraged journalists and newspapers through its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Campaign.

Similarly, wide varieties of IEC materials were also developed and disseminated through out the country targeting wider mass of people. Although the impact of mobilization of multiple mass media can be expected to a overwhelm extend, it can not be measured in a short period. This has long term and wide impact among larger mass. As such the use of multiple mass media has two folds advantages- first, its is helpful for seeking commitment for hygiene and sanitation activities from concerned organizations from center to village level, and in other hand, it effectively creates awareness on hygiene and sanitation among millions of people.

2.1.6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH Campaign)

Nepal Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Group was formed in 2003 to co-ordinate the WASH campaign in Nepal and NEWAH is its secretariat. It was initially planned that the WASH campaign be officially launched in Nepal during National Sanitation Week in one district chosen by the Nepal WASH group. The WASH Group has now planned to launch in Chitwan where Chitwan Total Sanitation programme is being formulated.

One of the major activities of the WASH campaign is media campaign. The main objective of the media campaign was to raise awareness of sanitation related issues in Nepal through increased media coverage in the press, radio and television. The media campaign was held throughout March to coincide with the National Sanitation Week celebrated from 15 to 21 March 2004. The campaign was designed to complement the field level activities carried out by the government and other organizations. Following activities were carried out by the WASH group on the occasion of fifth NSW:

Journalist orientation

In February 2004 orientations were held for groups of journalists in four regions of Nepal, organized by the Nepal WASH Group and the Nepal Forum for Environmental Journalists. The objective of the orientation was to sensitize journalists to sanitation issues, stimulate their interest in the subject and provide them with material to research and write on the subject. It was organized just before the National sanitation Week -2004 as to broadly increase the coverage of sanitation related articles, issues and news during the Sanitation Week and throughout March 2004. In total 74 journalists participated in the orientations.

WASH Fellowship Programme

During the journalist orientations the WASH Fellowship Programme was announced to incentivize the media to cover sanitation issues during the month of March. In the Fellowship Programme journalists who covered sanitation issues and published/aired the articles during March were awarded incentives. Only participants of the journalist orientations were entitled to participate in the Fellowship Programme. The articles/programmes had to meet the following criteria:

- i. Material produced by journalists should be directly related to sanitation and health.
- ii. The materials should be published in the month of March.
- iii. The materials should be interesting and should impress the readers.
- iv. Articles/programme should give priority to interesting sanitation related issues rather than describing sanitation programmes.
- v. Both success stories of improved sanitation and the negative impacts of lack of sanitation should be covered.
- vi. Articles should be 500-1000 words and 15 minutes long in case of electronic programme.
- vii. Special consideration will be given to relevant photographs and pictures that support articles.

Articles Published and broadcasted in the newspapers and radios during the Media Campaign

A total of 45 articles were published and broadcasted in various newspapers and radio stations in different parts of the country during the media campaign. The articles were related to various issues and cases on sanitation and hygiene. Out of these articles, 17 were under Fellowship programme and other remaining 19 articles under Non-fellowship programme.

Table 1: Articles published and broadcasted in the newspapers and radios

S.N.	Development region	Number of Newspapers/station	Number of Articles
1	Articles published (under Fellowship programme)	13	17
2	Articles published (Under Non-Fellowship programme)	13	19
3	Articles broadcasted (under Non-Fellowship programme)	5	9
3	Total		45

Note: Details of the name of author, name of newspapers, and title of article and location of the newspapers/stations are given in Annex: XV

Winners of the Media Campaign

A panel of judges was formed to select the winners of the Fellowship Programme. The panel comprised of sanitation experts and representatives of the media community. The winners of the WASH Media Campaign are detailed in the tables below:

Table 2: Winners from Kathmandu

Category	Name	Article	Publication	Cash Award NRs
First	Arun Baral	Gents urinating, Ladies Watching	Jana Astha	6,000
Second	Sangeeta Rizal	Religion spurs civic cleanliness	Kathmandu Post	5,000

Third	Punya Poudyal	There are donors for the construction of houses but none for the construction of toilets	Pokhara Patra	4,000
Appreciation Award	Rishi Acharya and Sharada Rijal	Chittika	Radio Sagamartha 1,500	

Table 3: Winners from Biratnagar

Category	Name	Article	Publication	Cash Award NRs
First	Madhu Rai	Biratnagar's Urine and Faeces	Darshan Dainik	6,000
Second	Rajesh Jha	It's become shameful but what to do!	Rajbiraj Today	5,000
Third	Januka Rai	Dharan people drinking polluted water	Dharan Action Times	4,000
Fourth	Ganga Baral	Dharan's Cleanliness: A challenge to other districts	Morning Times	3,000
Fifth	Kamal Rimal	Peoples living in mills area deprived of toilets	Dashan Dainik	2,000
Appreciation Award	Sunil Neupane	Children's whistles made toilets in the village	Annapurna Post	1,500
Appreciation Award	Roshan Sawa	Not only did shame vanish, even the village became clean	Aakha Saptahik	1,500
Appreciation Award	Bikram Niraula	A Daily Routine of Going to the River Carrying a Bag of Faeces	Rajdhani Dainik	1,500
Nominal Incentive Award	Srijana Koirala	The polluted Singhi river	Dristanta Saptahik	1,000
Nominal Incentive Award	Purnima Tigela	Sweeper's of Dharan deprived of basic facilities	Dharan Times	1,000

Gents urinating, Ladies Watching

(By Arun Bara, published in Jana Aastha weekly)

1st prize winner of the media campaign from Kathmandu

From March 15th to 21st the National Sanitation Week was celebrated in Nepal by hanging messages like "it's a crime to urinate and defecate recklessly". Even then, the number of people urinating just below those signs couldn't decline. Even in the busy capital city men are found to be shamelessly urinating without any worries. It may be by the roads located in Kalanki or on an electric pole near the Democratic Wall in Ratna Park, men urinate standing for everyone to see. In our city, the walls of government offices also tend to get wet with urine. Even in the bus parks, men are found to be urinating beside the buses trying not to be sighted. The National Sanitation Week is being celebrated yearly. Various non-government organizations have been raising their voices to remove the habit of dirtying public places, but why are these activities continuing? Why do people urinate in public places? To know the reason for this investigation is necessary.

A youth, urinating in Kalanki, when asked about it said, "There are no public toilets anywhere, so while walking if you have to use the toilet, what are you expected to do?" on asking his name he replied "What for?" Like the youth, many replied that due to the lack of public toilets they are compelled to urinate in open public spaces. But, in the old bus park of the capital, people are found to be urinating on the wheels of buses parked right in front of the public toilet. There logic is, "Why pay two rupees? For that much you can get two Yak cigarettes". When you find people who urinate in public places even though the toilet is right beside them, it makes you wonder if it's a bad habit found abundantly in men.

And the ladies accuse the men that the men are solely responsible for the act of urinating in public places and making them dirty. "Have you seen a woman urinating in a public place in broad daylight?" asked a social worker. According to them the slogan that says not to defecate or urinate in public places is only for the males. Some feminists accuse the men of putting up the slogans and then themselves going around spoiling the roads. And really, we haven't seen any ladies urinating in public places. But that doesn't mean they don't ever have to use the toilet. There aren't public toilets everywhere, and we don't find women urinating in public places. So how do women deal with this type of problem? If the answer to this was known, maybe the men would learn some lessons - both good and bad. While walking on the road the pain of women who have to urgently use the toilet are heart-rending.

Sushila, studying in IA second year, was on her way to Pulchowk with a friend. But on the way, she had to use the toilet urgently. There were no public toilets nearby, and you just can't find the courage to urinate in the open, what to do? Her friend suggested, "Let's go to the bus park in a vehicle and use the public toilet there." But they had no previous plans of going to the bus park! After that, instead of going out, she had to return to her room, says Sushila sadly. According to her women constantly face this problem, "But where to express?" she asks. If it is on her way to the college or the bazaar, she has suffered several times from the problem and she says, "in our country, the development plans are all run by men, they can urinate anywhere they want, so why should they care about women?" Sushila expresses her fear of being teased by her friends if her full identification was printed. The women have the tendency to tease like "do you have to print even a small thing like you not being able to urinate? With that type of character, how will our problems be solved? Women have been walking with problems for several years", says Sushila. From this what becomes clear is that public toilets are necessary not only to improve the habits of the men but also to provide relief for women suffocating with problems. So while constructing toilets, not only should you think from the point of view of men but also you should consider the problems of women.

On the other hand, there are complaints of discrimination between males and females. Since the toilets are marked "Men" and "Women", in many places difficulties have to be faced, says Nirmala Sharma, regional member of Nepal Journalist Association. According to her, in many offices and courts toilets for women cannot be found. These days, many offices in the capital lock their toilets from fear of Maoists planting bombs there. According to a study done by a NGO, there are only 15 public toilets among the 35 wards in the Kathmandu Metropolis. In this pathetic condition, what option is available for people walking in twenty toilet-less wards but to resort to using the roadsides or immediately returning home? Therefore, just by posting messages like "it's a crime to urinate and defecate recklessly" nothing is achieved, people need to be considered and sufficient public toilets have to be constructed. To stop the spoiling of roads, this is the only best alternative.

To stop the acts of urination and defecation in public places and the roadsides, first there should be arrangements of toilets. Second, the public toilets that are present have to be cleaned and made running and there should be arrangements for making it free of charge for urination. Like in the toilet of the old bus park, a male worker should not be placed to collect money from the ladies. It is necessary to think about how public toilets can be made more comfortable. If proper arrangements of toilets were made for people going to government offices with their work, maybe then the walls wouldn't be stinking? Another most important thing is that until the government sector is worried about how to keep our city clean, this problem cannot be resolved. If to remove this problem, the metropolis and the HMG don't take serious steps, then the world will start saying that it is useless to boast about civilization in the Kathmandu Valley. So, let's everybody be aware from today.

Biratnagar's urine and faeces

(by Madhu Rai published in Darshan Dainik)

1st Prize winner of the media campaign from Biratnagar

"Look, a dog is pissing!" a line written, some months back, on a wall attached to a public toilet, which lies near a road of in the Mills area of the Jogbani border of Biratnagar, has been erased now. But the number of people wetting the wall hasn't decreased. These types of scenes are normal for the people who go to Jogbani for shopping or for those who enter Nepal through Jogbani. By looking at the wall that is always wet due to the carelessness of the people, anyone can easily guess about the sanitation of the place. This way, irresponsible grownups wet the walls that stand beside public roads in the bright daylight and during the early hours people of all ages use the streets and the gullies as open toilets.

Likewise a well wisher of the sub metropolis, Hemraj Rai, says that if he sees anybody defecating alongside the road during his evening walk he gives them a slap or two as a punishment. But that hasn't reduced the number of people using public places as open toilets. Even though evening walks are considered to be good for health, due to the recklessness of people that defecate anywhere, the roads and drains of Biratnagar have been greatly polluted. Similarly, ex-army Maj. Man Bahadur Rai, a resident of Biratnagar-15, has been giving physical punishments to those that defecate around his house. He is fed up with the people that use the neighbourhood as an open toilet.

The "madhesi" people that have been using the public roads, gullies and drains as open toilets, primarily due to poverty and lack of education, are now being followed by the Nepali males who have been educated in the city. Behaviour of well educated males, especially those who use their private lavatories, is not suitable for the Nepali society. For some time now, just walking on the road, the number of educated people that lean on the walls or squat to urinate has increased exponentially.

These so called educated people always use a toilet when at home. But once they cross their fence they are void of awareness and urinate wherever they feel the need to. It seems that they are eager to show how uncivilized they are. In this way, the reluctance of the educated towards educating the uneducated is taking Biratnagar to a pitiful state in terms of sanitation. The lack of fear of being criticized by others and not thinking that their behaviour may offend others, is the reason that Biratnagar's roads are not human-excreta-free zones. Those who think that keeping one's city free from human excreta makes them civilized and also that the city's image will improve have not been able to make their presence felt. Today the educated males have failed to implement, in practice, what they had learned about sanitation issues during their student life.

Even though the municipality and local corporations have constructed nine public toilets within the city people that sit in open places to go to the toilet are not found to be using these toilets. There are several reasons for that. In most of the toilets made by the municipality, there is not sufficient water and electricity. This causes inconvenience for the general public, says Shyam Mohattar. He's the caretaker of the public toilet constructed by the municipality near the bus-park.

Likewise, in some groups where it's been a tradition to sit in the open to go to the toilet the awareness that a toilet should be used is not yet there. In these societies even if there are educated Nepalis residing the issue of using a toilet has not found much importance. Especially in these households or societies the construction of a toilet isn't considered a basic necessity. Sustaining life with the wage from daily labour, people of the "madhesi" origin say that they are worried about what to eat today and what to wear, so why should they be worried about where to defecate after eating. Due to this type of thinking sanitation programs have not been effective in Biratnagar.

Even though Biratnagar has 22 wards and a population of one lakh sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-four and a literacy rate of 63.58%, there hasn't been development of social awareness that lack of proper sanitation may cause diseases. In addition to that, due to the open border with India the rush of people entering daily makes the city even more unorganised and dirty. Even if some areas around the bazaar look clean in other parts of the city, like the corner roads and gullies, the practice of open defecation is easy to find.

Likewise, to make the city clean and beautiful many organizations have been conducting programs on cleaning and sanitation from time to time. These organizations do not hold those that sit for open defecation liable for any social punishment or punishment by law. According to a study done by the UNICEF in 2000, in a gram of human excreta, there can be 1 crore viruses, 10 lakh bacteria, 12 thousand parasites and one hundred worm's eggs.

Apart from UNICEF, many government and non-government organizations have also been conducting many research programs relating to sanitation. These types of studies and research have been giving suggestions to the concerned departments. Programs have not been effective in implementing those suggestions, due to the lack of awareness about sanitation. Also the concerned departments don't seem to be sensitive about the diseases borne from human waste that can be caused by open defecation.

2.2 Regional Level Activities

During the fifth NSW Campaign, stakeholders at regional level implemented various activities such as orientation to the partner's organizations, distribution of IEC materials, processions and rallies, school based sanitation program, latrine construction activities, office cleaning campaign, etc. All the five regions were covered during the fifth NSW campaign. It was felt that the regional level coordination meeting held in the regions had significant impact in mobilizing the regional level partners to execute the program systematically.

2.3 District/VDC/Project Level Activities

The effectiveness of the sanitation campaign is largely dependent on the implementation of the program in districts/VDCs and project levels. The major sanitation campaign carried out in different districts during the fifth national sanitation week campaign are mentioned below:

Sanitation and hygiene situation in a remote district-Solukhumbu

Namaste Lal Shrestha, PO of UNICEF visited Salleri, the district headquarters of Solukhumbu during the National Sanitation Week-2004 and captured the overall sanitation and hygiene situation of Solukhumbu as follows:

- *The most common diseases are diarrhoea and ARI due to lack of sanitation /hygiene and quality water supply. Water sources everywhere in bazaar areas and people are getting individual water facilities in most of the houses but not considered the quality aspects. Latrine facilities can be seen in bazaar areas and some villages too but most of them are not sanitary. Most of the latrine pits are open for composting purpose in the villages.*
- *The northern area is far better in all development related aspects including sanitation facilities than southern areas due to tourist route and high income of the people. In addition to that women are also very exposed in the northern areas.*
- *The local NGO/YSC has set up the garbage collection systems in Salleri Bazaar charging Rs 30 from each household per month.*
- *The Solukhumbu DDC has announced to offer reward to communities at ward and VDC levels for outstanding achievement in sanitation.*
- *The United Marxist Leninists (UML) Party, which had a district level assembly during the National Sanitation week passed a resolution that each and every UML member in the district should mandatory construct latrine at their house.*

2.3.1 Meeting of District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSSCC)

District level DWSSCC meeting was generally held in the districts where the NSW campaign was organized during the pre-sanitation week. The meeting was held at the chairpersonship of the Local Development Officers of the respective DDCs. Almost all the meeting was attended by members of the central monitoring team

visiting the districts. Monitoring team members mostly facilitated the meeting for developing the planning of the sanitation week and disseminating the IEC materials.

2.3.2 Rally and Procession

The main objective of the rally and procession is to involve community people in creation of awareness on the importance of sanitation and hygiene by themselves. Moreover, this sort of rally and procession help seek commitment from themselves for maintaining safe sanitation and hygiene behaviors throughout the lives.

District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSSCC) and the partner organizations organized rallies and processions in district headquarters, major public places and communities by disseminating key sanitation messages to the targeted population. The available data shows that 35 districts organized rallies and procession at district headquarters and major public places. Also the data revealed that about 98,948 people, 460 VDCs / Municipalities and 125 GOs /Clubs /CBOs/Projects, were mobilized during the Campaign (Table 1).

"NSWC 2004 being successful in raising awareness on sanitation in Kushma Bazaar of Parbat district"

(Source: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Report prepared by DWSS, Parbat)

The Kushma bazaar of Parbat district lacks in sanitation and environment sector. Cleaning of town and waste management was given due care only during sanitation campaign by the people. The Fifth National Sanitation Week has influenced the local agencies, VDC and DDC to work for sanitation activities in Kushma.

After the sanitation week campaign, DDC Parbat and Parbat Industry and Commerce Union have been involved for the black topping of roads and widening of drains within the Kushma bazaar. Likewise, different GOs and NGOs have carried out different sanitation activities in 55 VDCs of Parbat districts and have committed for the construction of 3580 latrine construction till the end of fiscal year 2060/2061.

2.3.3 School based sanitation Program

In order to increase awareness on hygiene and sanitation among school children and to involve them, school based sanitation campaigns were also organized at various parts of the country during the fifth NSW Campaign. Despite the exam period of students during the sanitation week, it is noteworthy to mention that 5862 students and 369 schools were reportedly mobilized during the sanitation campaign throughout the country (Table 7). Inter and intra-school poem, debate, quiz, speech, essay and dual song competition, demonstration of hand washing with soap were the major activities carried out in school. Such activities were influential in drawing attention of students and acted as catalyst in bringing about attitudinal and behavioral change in sanitation. Likewise the active participation of the parents in school based sanitation program was praiseworthy.

2.3.4 Cleaning Campaign

In order to share that cleaning is one of the major components of sanitation campaign, cleaning campaign is organized at community level. Cleaning of own village, streets or households premise in a group is like a fair and enjoyable for every body. It creates the interest of people for cleaning the surroundings.

Therefore, cleaning campaign was one of the major activities during the fifth sanitation week. Cleaning of schools, public places, toilets, bus parks, taps, water sources, bazaar, individual houses, GO's and NGO's offices were carried out with active participation of local people, students, teachers, government personnel, NGOs/clubs workers, social workers etc. The cleaning campaign was carried out in 28 districts according to available information. As community people feel ashamed if outsiders are involved in cleaning the dirt of their village or streets, this campaign is effective to create awareness among them. Many villages and small towns have initiated to clean their villages and streets in a regular basis.

Beshi Sahar-declared Free From wastes

Beshi Sahar, the district headquarters of Lamjung has been declared FREE FROM WASTE during this National Sanitation Week. The joint efforts of WSSDO, DDC, GTZ, FNCCI and local NGOs have been successful to make the Beshi Sahar neat and clean. Followings are some of the key plan and actions taken during the week.

- *500 buckets were distributed to collect waste;*
- *Solid wastes are collected by Power Trailer;*
- *Provision of dumping sites for disposal of waste;*
- *Rs 30 will be collected from each household in each month for solid waste management;*
- *Rs 1 per mule will be collected when mules ply in the bazaar area;*
- *The house owners will themselves manage to dispose the building wastes in a safer place when a house is constructed;*
- *A plan is made for construction of storm water drain;*
- *Income generation activity will be initiated by making compost manure from the wastes;*
- *WSSDO will continually provide technical supports, distribute IEC materials and monitor the progress.*

2.3.5 Video Show

Video show is one of the effective media for in gathering masses and disseminating the hygiene and sanitation messages and most popular in urban, peri-urban as well as rural set ups in Nepal. During the fifth NSW campaign, different video materials were produced and disseminated to the schools and communities. Meena Video show particularly had a great influence over people, both younger and elder. Meena's Three Wishes and Meena's Badges were also extensively mobilized. The collected data shows that video shows were conducted in 12 districts. District level and community level organizations should also be encouraged to produce video programs so that such program made locally may be more effective than those produced at central level. As cable networks are available almost at all the district headquarters, the Video programs should be produced in Compact Disc (CD) so that

such program may be shown through the local cable networks. It will increase the audience of the program.

Table 3: Mobilization of Local Level Organizations

S N	Organizations	Number
1	VDC/municipalities	512
2	NGOs/Clubs	125
3	Communities	98948
4	Schools	369
5	Students	5862

Please see Annex XII for details.

2.3.6 Street Drama and Duet Song Competition

Street Drama and Duet Song Competition were the most effective way to disseminate the sanitation and hygiene related messages to wider audience during the sanitation week. A large number of crowds were found whenever such program was organized. The dual song competition was popular among all. More than 17 districts performed Street Drama and/or Duet Song Competition during the sanitation week. In Tharpu VDC of Panchthar district, more than 6500

people attended in sanitation related duet song competition. Such gatherings of large number of people in dual song competition. The street drama and duet song had been *Large audience of popular duet song* its through the acceptable local cultural means. This also ensures the gender mainstreams and involves both melody and satire. As such this is a sort of heart reaching of the common people of any sex, age, cast and ethnicity.

2.3.7 Latrine Construction and Promotion of Hand Washing

Latrine is one of the main components of sanitation. The use of latrine can simply reduce diarrhea by about 35%. Therefore, a heavy emphasis was laid for initiation or construction of latrines during this NSW campaign also like previous years. According to the reports received from various stakeholders, a total of 36,085 latrines were either constructed or initiated during the sanitation week campaign against the target of 40,000. The number of latrine may be even higher as most of the collected reports do not indicate exact number of latrines construction or initiated. Moreover, the trend of construction of latrines becomes on-going round the year and has multiplier effect to other communities and districts. As such the number of latrines constructed can not be reported within a short time interval, only the census surveys can measure such large volume of data across the country.

The promotion of hand washing with soap was done in schools, individual houses and in public places. It is noteworthy that public awareness towards latrine construction and practice of hand washing with soap is increasing throughout the country. The data on region-wise latrine construction during NSW-2004 has been shown in table 4.

Table 4: Region-wise Latrines Construction (NSW-2004)

S. N.	Region	Latrine Constructed	Latrine Initiated	Total
1	Eastern Dev. Region	2341	208	2549
2	Central Dev. Region	<i>Demonstration of hand washing by students</i> 6262	937	7199
3	Western Dev. Region	12275	1705	13980
4	Mid Western Dev. region	9915	916	10831
5	Far Western Dev. region	147	1379	1526
	Total	30940	5145	36085

Note: Details of the latrines data district wise and agency wise is given in Annex XIII.

"Biralu Abhiyan (Cat Campaign)"

(Source: VSBK Programme /Nepal)

Cats cover faecal by soil after defecation. Therefore, learning from the cats, the child clubs and the joint management committees of brick making workers planned to mobilize children and the workers to cover the open defecation with rubbish or by ash-the by-products of brick firing abundantly available in brick kilns. The programme was organized on March 17, 2004 in both kilns viz. RK Brick Kiln and SN Brick Kiln. There were 18 children and 33 workers (men and women) in RK and 17 children and 27 workers (men and women) were mobilized in the campaign. Representatives from the entrepreneurs, the Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK) Technology Transfer Programme and Development Management Centre (DMC) team were also involved in the campaign. All the participants in the campaign played a role of cat with a picture of cat on the back. The campaign covered 93 green brick making families (almost 350 people) and 105 transporters in RK kiln. In SN kiln 110 moulder families (approx. 400 people) and 100 transporters and firemasters were covered for transferring cleanliness message.

From the campaign, the entrepreneurs provided bamboo baskets and sacks to carry rubbish and ash. The mass visited all the temporary shelters (called jhyaulis) and the open field to cover defecation and give message to the workers that they need to cover dirt for the protection from diseases. The campaign was not only message giving but also interesting and innovative in this regard.

3. MAJOR ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The major thrust of the National Sanitation Week Campaign is to ensure joint efforts and commitment of the concerned stakeholders from central level to village level for enhancement of hygiene and sanitation situation in Nepal. The success of the fifth NSW campaign was also an example of the joint efforts and commitment. Followings are the activities carried out by some of the key stakeholders for planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting of the fifth NSW. The following information is based on the reports received from concerned agencies. There are other numerous agencies which might have carried out significant activities. However, report of them is not readily available.

3.1 Ministry Of Local Development (MLD)

MLD is the line ministry for local government bodies such as DDC, VDC and municipalities which are responsible for overall planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all the development activities including sanitation and hygiene at the respective level. Many DDCs and VDCs during the fifth sanitation week have committed to provision budget for the next national sanitation weeks.

Local Development Officer of DDC is the chairperson of the District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee. Hence the DDC has the governing role to celebrate the sanitation weeks.

3.2 Ministry Of Education and Sports (MoES)

MOES is one of the members of the Steering Committee for Sanitation Action Week and has contributed on overall planning, coordinating and monitoring of the National Sanitation Week. The ministry also participated in launching of the fifth national sanitation week and committed to participate through School Sanitation and Hygiene Education programme at schools throughout the country.

MOES has placed hygiene and sanitation aspects as high priority in the school program. As a result, hygiene and sanitation has been incorporated in the school text books. It has therefore been long term effect on behavioral changes among children.

3.3 MPPW/Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS)

DWSS, under Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, is responsible for country program implementation and implementation of international agency-funded projects. DWSS is the main agency responsible for the promotion of WATSAN sector in Nepal through regional and district level offices. The department has been intensively mobilizing the financial and human resources at central, regional, district and project level.

The Director General of the DWSS is chairperson of the Steering Committee of National Sanitation Action which is the umbrella body for overall planning and monitoring of National Sanitation Week. Moreover, It has been successful to main better coordination and commitment among the concerned stakeholders at the central level. DWSS has also formed Sanitation Task Force to help function the Steering Committee. The chief of the DWSS/ESS section works as the coordinator of the task force which is the focal point of the sanitation promotion and also works as the secretariat of SCNSA.

DWSS organized a series of meeting of the Steering Committee to plan, coordinate, monitor and seek commitment from all the member organization for the fifth national Sanitation Week. It largely involved all the Steering Committee and the Task Force member organizations to plan, coordinate and monitor each other for smooth celebration of the sanitation week. It also took the leadership for central level monitoring of National Sanitation Week.

DWSS has also coordinated with all the regional and divisional and sub-divisional water supply and sanitation offices for planning and implementation of the National Sanitation Week. It has also produced and disseminated various types of IEC materials to different parts of the country mobilizing the resources of the government, donors and NGOs.

It has also attempted to encourage with provision of prizes the various stakeholders including HMG, donors, NGOs, school, CBOs, schools, students and individual who perform outstanding jobs in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation during the national sanitation weeks.

DWSS is also responsible for collecting, compiling and disseminating all the monitoring reports of national sanitation weeks.

3.4 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF plays a pivotal role in the sanitation and hygiene sector in Nepal and back the government for its overall planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It also engages itself in issues related to policy support on community hygiene and environmental sanitation at the national level. Being one of the most active members of the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action and the Task Force, it is involved in formulation of National Hygiene and Sanitation Policy, Strategy and Guidelines and revision time to time.

Most remarkably, UNICEF has been actively supporting the national efforts for celebration of national sanitation Week since 2000. Like previous years, this year also, it supported in many ways such as developing IEC materials, over all planning, monitoring, reporting and also contributed major portion of the financial requirement for the celebration at the central level as well as its 15 Decentralized Action for Children and Women (DACAW) districts.

Various programme were launched in the UNICEF assisted districts during the national sanitation week. Followings are the summary of accomplishment of various programme launched in the 15 DACAW districts:

Table 6: NSAW Campaign organized by UNICEF support

SN	Activities	Eastern dev region	Central dev region	Western dev region	Mid and western dev region	Total
1	Nos of VDCs that organized campaign 2004	35	22	34	20	111
2	Nos of schools that organized campaign	20	60	153	67	300

3	Nos of latrines constructed during campaign 2004	355	191	570	432	1548
4	Nos of latrines initiated during campaign 2004	225	216	1300	1259	3000
5	Nos of school that organized hand washing with soap	12	60	298	7	317
6	Other activities					0
i	Pre-planning workshop		1			1
ii	Sanitation awareness rally (nos of people)		7750	88	8	7846
iii	Pestering and pamphletting			30		30
iv	Street drama			18	3	21
v	Essay competition			18	1	19
vi	Quiz contest			18		19
vii	HF visit by childrens				245	500
viii	Cultural competition (Dohari)			12		26
ix	Meena Video show (nos of people)				1396	1896
x	Waste disposal pits and installed				35	35
xi	Demonstration of latrines					7

3.5 World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO has been providing support to DWSS for HRD, research work and development of IEC materials. As a member of the Task Force and Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action, WHO has been contributing for overall national planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of sanitation and hygiene program in the country. As in the previous years, WHO played this year also active role to successfully implement the fifth NSW campaign and remarkably contributed for the development and printing of various IEC materials and posters required for the fifth sanitation week. Moreover, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee, WHO has been supporting for overall evaluation study of the past five national sanitation weeks observed in the country.

3.6 Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)

NEWAH is a NGO that integrates community water, hygiene and sanitation projects through community based organizations throughout the country. It also works in school sanitation and child-to child activities. The summary of activities conducted NEWAH in the five development regions during fifth NSW is as following:

District Mobilized: 15 Districts (Viz. Syanja, Gorkha, Baglung, Tanahu, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Dhading, Sarlahi, Chitwan, Udayapur, Siraha, Bhojpur, Morang, Illam, Kanchanpur)

Social Mobilization Activities:

- 31 VDCs, 34 NGOs/Clubs/Projects
- 6500 people

Awareness Creation Activities:

- Duet songs (*Dohari Geet*)
- Postering, Pamphleting and Rallying
- Construction of latrine
- Cleaning of streets /Public Places
- Cleaning of taps/houses/school
- Door to door visit program
- Street Drama, Video Show
- Quiz Competitions

Latrine Construction / Initiation:

- Constructed : 1797
- Initiated : 818
- Total : 2615

3.7 Plan Nepal

Plan Nepal works in six districts through four District Programme Units. The districts are Sunsari, Morang, Bara, Rautahat, Makawanpur and Banke. Being one of the active member of the Steering Committee, it has contributed in over all planning and monitoring of the National sanitation Week. More over, it has also organized a number programme to celebrate the Sanitation Week in its programme districts. Plan Nepal has also provided financial supports for publication of sanitation messages at the national newspapers on the occasion of the fifth National Sanitation Week. The summary of activities conducted by Plan Nepal in different districts is as following:

District Mobilized: 6 Districts Viz. Banke, Sunsari, Morang, Makawanpur, Rautahat, Bara

Social Mobilization Activities:

- 30 VDCs, 5 NGOs/Clubs/Projects
- 1000 people and 600 students

Awareness Creation Activities:

- Postering, Pamphleting, Rallying, Mass Discussion and Counseling
- Construction of latrine
- Cleaning of taps/ Pati/ Pauwa and other Public Places
- Demonstration on Personal Hygiene
- Arsenic Orientation
- Door to door visit program
- Street Drama
- Songs, Quiz Competitions

Latrine Construction / Initiation:

- Constructed : 777
- Initiated : 727
- Total : 1504

3.8 Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)

NRCS provides assistance for water and sanitation with a focus on local co-operation and participation of User's Committees. Such activities are performed in three Terai and four Hill districts. With more than 500 thousand volunteers spread up in 75 districts, NRCS helps people at the time of natural calamities and in the normal period it supports social development programs. NRCS executed following major activities in different districts during fifth NSAW campaign:

District Mobilized: 3 Districts Viz. Panchthar, Dhading, Kavre

Social Mobilization Activities:

- Mobilized 10 VDCs, 48 schools mobilized

Awareness Creation Activities:

- Postering, Pamphleting, Rallying, Mass Discussion and Counseling
- Construction of latrine
- Cleaning of water sources, schools and Public Places
- Refresher Training to Chairperson of Water Users' Committee and Maintenance workers
- Songs, Quiz, Essay and Poem Competitions

Latrine Construction / Initiation:

- Constructed : 126
- Initiated : 54
- Total : 180

3.9 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme (WSSSP)/FINNIDA

RWSSSP/FINNIDA provides assistance in six districts in Lumbini Zone and Parbat and Tanahu districts to promote decentralization in water and sanitation through enhanced role of VDCs, Water Users Committees and private sector. Followings were the Focus of RWSSSP during fifth NSAW Campaign:

- Latrine construction in household of poor, *Dalit* & disadvantages and disables in RWSSSP areas.
- Mass awareness to create demand and commitment for latrine construction in the community.

Latrine Construction / Initiation:

- Constructed : 416
- Initiated : Not available
- Total : 416

Special Feature:

DDC & VDC provided fund for latrine construction for poor

- DDC Gulmi has been allocated fund Rs 50,000 for sanitation week and Rs 300, 000 for poor focus in regular program.
- DDC Arghakhanchi ; provided support in kind for 20 latrines
- VDC Aviraw Kapilvastu provided Rs 10,000
- DDC/ LDF Kapilvastu provided Rs 10,000

3.10 Rural Water Supply And Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB)

RWSSFDB has been ensuring sustainable and cost effective demand-led rural water supply and sanitation services to the poor people in rural Nepal under the main assistance of International Development Association (IDA) and is supporting sector policies of HMG/N in bringing fundamental improvements in rural water supply and sanitation service delivery in the country.

Programs Conducted in Central Level During NSAW:

- Dissemination of special sanitation program through radio program 'Khaskosh' being disseminated from Radio Nepal.
- Publication of sanitation awareness messages through Khaskosh Newsletter and other national daily newspapers.

District Mobilized: Batch-IV Scheme 49 districts

Methodology Adopted:

Three methodologies were adopted for huge participation of community during NSAW as following:

- Provision of desk monitoring to collect information from scheme area all over the country.
- Inspection of sanitation week programs at scheme area by staffs of Fund Development Board.
- Sanitation Program in the leadership of Executive Director at different sanitation campaign.

Awareness Creation Activities:

- Construction of latrine
- Organizing sanitation program, poem, essay, quiz etc. competition in schools
- Hand washing program, cleaning of office area, yard etc.
- Distribution of poster, pamphlet and other IEC materials
- Display of sanitation related videos.

Latrine Construction / Initiation:

Latrine Construction During March 2003 to March 2004:

Central Development Region	463
Eastern Development Region	1758

Western Development Region	5197
Mid Western Development Region	350
Far Western Development Region	93
Total	12861

Programs Implemented after National Sanitation Week:

- Continuation and regular monitoring of health and hygiene program. Continuation of cleaning each household program according to the Community Action Plan.
- Continuation of constructing latrines till every household constructs it.
- Requesting community for monitoring and evaluation for cleaning their households themselves.
- Community, Support Organizations and VDC organize meeting for revaluation of the programs.
- Preparing progress report of health hygiene including sanitation week.

3.11 Other Organizations

There are other several agencies, organizations at national, district and local levels which have contributed significantly to the fifth National Sanitation Week campaign. MOH, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, MOPE, MOH, DOH, DOLIDAR, ADDCN, NAVIN, MuAN, HELVETAS, CARE Nepal, CECI, Gurkha Welfare Scheme, NRCS, etc have also contributed significantly to achieve the goal of the National Sanitation Week campaign-2004. Similarly, there are other several other INGOs and government line agencies at the national and district levels which have also carried out sanitation campaign programme during the NSW campaign period. This report, however, covers only the achievement and contribution of those organizations which have formally forwarded their progress report to the DWSS and UNICEF. Some of the reported NGOs/clubs, projects which were involved in the National Sanitation Week-2004 are illustrated in Annex XIV.

4. STRENGTHS, WEAKNESS AND LESSON LEARNT

Based on the monitoring and evaluation report of different districts, the strengths, weakness of the program and lesson learnt during fifth NSW-2004 can be summarized as follows:

4.1 Strengths

- This campaign got massive media coverage through radios, newspapers and TVs.
- Despite the security problems in the country, the fifth NSW campaign was successfully executed. The active participation of community and the enthusiasm shown by them during the sanitation week has given impetus for the continuation of this program.
- The obligation made by the stakeholders and active participation of partner organizations during the sanitation week is praiseworthy.
- The commitment shown by DDC, municipalities/VDCs, GOs/NGOs/CBOs is prominent.

- The folk song and dual (*Dohari Geet*) song competition was found to be very effective and useful methods to disseminate the message to wider audience.
- Despite the examination period, a large numbers of school children participated during the sanitation campaign. Nevertheless, the on-going SSHE contributed a lot to participate in the campaign.
- In many places the campaign was celebrated like festivals. Moreover, the campaign is being institutionalized gradually among central level to district level agencies.
- The large number of presence of VDCs, municipalities, communities, NGOs, CBOs, schools, students and general people during the campaign shows that there was overwhelm participation from all segments of people- by gender, age, caste and ethnicity.
- The joint effort and commitment of stakeholders at central, regional, district and community levels is praiseworthy.
- Ownership is gaining increased among stakeholders particularly due to umbrella action of the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action.

4.2 Weakness

- The unfavorable situation of the country hampered for the effective launching of sanitation campaign in rural communities / VDCs of certain districts, especillay central and western development region.
- The budgetary constraint is still lacking which has impeded the effective implementation of program in the district and project level.
- The production of IEC materials could not be delivered well in time due to unfavorable situation.
- The need of more coordination among the stakeholders at the district level, and district & central level was observed.
- The schedule dates of the campaign happened during the examination period in most of the schools. This created difficulties to organize the campaign programme in schools.

4.3 Lesson Learnt

- The sweeping of streets by the chief of GO's had significant impact on people about the cleanliness.
- The placement of ring dustbins in Bazaar has been very useful for maintaining cleanliness of Bazaar area.
- The awareness through street drama for hand washing with soap has been a effective way.

- The campaign programs would be effective if the program is implemented through Users Committees.
- The use of sanitation related slides in Film Hall and other public places is one of the effective ways for sanitation promotion.
- Joint effort is very fruitful rather than single effort. The joint efforts particularly with private institutions were effective.
- Pocket calendar and wall calendar were the one most liked by people because it contained both the calendar and hygiene and sanitation messages.
- Linkage of the National Sanitation Week with the School Sanitation and Hygiene was very much effective particularly at schools.

5. CONCLUSION

Since the initiation of NSW campaign, the campaign has been a vital tool for promoting hygiene, health and sanitation condition of people in the country. The role played by stakeholders and partner organizations in this aspect is exemplary. As a result concern of people towards better personal hygiene and sanitation is increasing. The fifth NSW campaign has been successful in creating favorable environment to promote sanitation through effective advocacy and wider social mobilization. In the other hand, it has well enhanced commitment from all the concerned stakeholders for joint efforts and collaboration for the improvement of sanitation and hygiene situation in Nepal.

The information presented in this report does not clearly show all the achievements of the campaign. In fact the campaign is a dynamic process in itself and the end result will be seen in the years to come. However, the attitudinal and behavioral change of people in sanitation is seen in most of the parts of the country. The effective mobilization of all possible channels including the print and electronic media have helped a lot for wider dissemination of sanitation message.

The fifth NSW campaign, however, had problems and constraints too. The lack of adequate financial supports at the district level as well as the prevailing security situation of the country impeded the effective mobilization of the campaign. The reports from various districts show that people's dependence on the government's subsidy for latrine components is increasing especially among high-risk communities. This need to be addressed quickly otherwise dejection may arise among those people and thus the very purpose of the program will not be fulfilled. Similarly, it is observed that coordination among the stakeholders at the district and central level is only just before the NSW campaign and thus there is need of effective coordination among the stakeholders. It is necessary that the problems and the constraints encountered during the fifth NSW be taken account seriously followed by solution to it for future endeavors. Although the Nepal Bandh called by the NCP (Maoist) happened just before and during the sanitation week, the achievement made thorough out the country is encouraging.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the strengths, weakness and lessons learnt during the fifth National Sanitation Week Campaign-2004, following recommendations are drawn for action for the next sixth National Sanitation Week Campaign-2005:

- Some budget must be allocated by concerned agencies including district level agencies such as DWSS, WSSDO, NGOs for celebration of the national sanitation week in their annual budget plan.
- The District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committees should provide appropriate budget for the sanitation week celebration.
- The date for sanitation week should be fixed by considering the academic calendar so that there should not be school examinations or preparation leave for examination. As far as possible, it should be immediately after the school examination.
- IEC materials should also be prepared in CDs and hence can be disseminated through local cable networks, TVs, FMs, video show, etc. IEC materials for campaign should be delivered timely, adequately with varieties.
- Communities and district level agencies should also be encouraged to prepare IEC materials and disseminated to another communities, districts and central level agencies as well.
- The IEC materials would be more effective if it could be produced in different languages as per the specific area or region; e.g. for Dang, the materials could be produced in Tharu language while for Rolpa it could be on Magar Kham language and so on, especially for radio and FM program.
- Special consideration is to be made to focus students and children while setting the program and developing IEC materials.
- The effectiveness of the sanitation week largely depends on the active management and coordination of the chief of the WSSDO/WSSSDO. Hence s/he must be present at the district during the preparation and during the sanitation week. The DWSS should not allow leave in such period.
- The sanitation week must be emphasized with a Pre-week and must be followed by Post-week. During the Pre-week, orientation programme should be held to the district level stakeholders on importance, planning, coordination and implementation of celebration of the National Sanitation Weeks. Similarly, during the Post-week, feedback and reporting should be accomplished by the monitoring team.
- The follow up of the sanitation week activities would increase more impact on the performance of the week campaign. The monitoring team allocated for the sanitation week should also be given task of follow up of the activities carried out during the sanitation week. The WSSDO/WSSSDO may alternatively follow up the sanitation week activities and report to ESS/DWSS in a timely manner. Appropriate budget allocation may be provisioned for this purpose as well.

- Local and national newspapers must be highly encouraged for involvement and publication of sanitation and hygiene related issues and news. Appropriate prizes for individual correspondents and publication should be provisioned for this.
- Refresher training/workshop to members of users committees seem necessary to continue and reach Total Sanitation in places where water supply projects are already completed.
- Commitment from each VDC/municipality must be sought during the sanitation week to allocate some budget for sanitation activities in the VDC assemblies.
- Commitment from each political party should be sought during the sanitation week to make mandatory a latrine at least by party position holders or party workers who apply for candidatures for any election.
- The campaign should also emphasize on Public Private Partnership particularly soap manufacturing companies, Industries and commerce association, etc.
- The *Dohari Geet* (duet) was found overwhelming popular and effective in disseminating the hygiene and sanitation messages. It should be carried out widely and even at central level media such as TV, FMs, radios, etc.
- DDC, municipalities, VDCs are effective local government bodies for dissemination of hygiene and sanitation awareness campaign. It may also be an effective media for distribution and dissemination of IEC materials. Therefore, these institutions should be overwhelmingly mobilized through coordination with ADDCN, NuAN and NAVIN at the central level.
- The campaign should be included in the School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) programme and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) programme, wherever possible.
- More efforts should be laid to involve participation of health related stakeholders such as Department of Health at the central level and District Public Health Offices at the district levels.
- In district headquarters, emphasis needs to be given for the proper management of sewerage and solid wastes while in rural area emphasis needs to be given for on-site sanitation program. Slum and squatter area may be focused in the urban and semi urban areas. Volunteers, staffs, clubs and institutions should not be limited only to city but should be taken to VDC level as well.

ANNEXURE

ANNEX I

MESSAGES FROM KEY PERSONALITIES
(Published in the national newspapers on 15 March 2004)

सन्देश



स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइको न्यून स्थितिबाट कारण जन्तुसुराण बीच स्वास्थ्य सरसफाइ सम्बन्धी समस्या प्रमुख चुनौतीको रूपमा देखा परेको छ भने देशले अपार जनघनत्वको क्षति व्यहोरिर रहनु परेको छ । सरकारी बालाहकमार्फत आवश्यक सहयोग जुटाई सरसफाइ प्रकल्पलाई एक राष्ट्रिय महत्वका साथ उच्च प्राथमिकता दिने हुनाले हामीले राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह अभियान संचालन गर्ने आदका छौ । विगतमा संचालित राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह अभियानले बालीव्यहोरा स्वच्छतरणमापत्तौ प्रमोषण सम्बन्धको स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ प्रकल्पमा ल्याएको उत्साहजनक उपलब्धिका कारण यस्तो गर्न पनि हामी यही वैश्व र देशी र सम्म पौचो राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह अभियान संचालन गर्न गहुरैको छौ । समुदायलाई पूर्ण सरसफाइतक उन्मुख गराउन पौचो राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह अभियानले सफलता हासिल गर्न सफल भन्ने शर्मन्दा स्पष्ट गर्दछ । विगतमा सरसफाइ प्रकल्पमा हासिलमासो गर्ने लागि बढुमसुका सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी संघ संस्था, दातासंस्था, स्थानीय मित्रता, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता, सञ्चारकर्मी एवं समस्त जनसमुदायमा अन्धकार जापन गरि यस सप्ताहका लागि कार्यकर्ताको पूर्ण उपलब्धताको लागि शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

Budhiman Tamang

बुद्धिमान तामाङ्ग
मन्त्री
भौतिक योजना तथा निर्माण मन्त्रालय

सन्देश



मानव स्वास्थ्यसहित घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध राख्ने सरसफाइलाई विकास निर्माणको एक महत्वपूर्ण अंगको रूपमा लिइएको छ । सरसफाइको अभावमा विभिन्न रोगजनक र तिनको प्रभावबाट माइपने परिणतिलाई बृद्धिकत गरी सरसफाइ जस्तो आवश्यकताको प्रमुख विषयलाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिनु आजको अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता हो । सरसफाइ प्रकल्प सामूहिक प्रयासद्वारा मात्र सफल हुने कुरालाई हृदयङ्कन गरी विगत कोही बसोबास सरसफाइ सप्ताह कार्यक्रमलाई अभियानको रूपमा संचालन गर्ने आदका छौ । सरसफाइ प्रकल्पमा देशीको सरकारीबालाहकको प्रतिबद्धता र बढुवा अनुचासोका कारण जसो विगतमा भै यस वर्ष पनि यही वैश्व र देशी र सम्म पौचो राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह अभियान संचालन गर्न गहुरैको छौ । विभिन्न सरकारी एवं गैरसरकारी संघ संस्था, राजनीति एवं नीति निर्माताको समुक्त प्रयासमा सुचारुमा यस अभियानले स्थानीय विकास र साधनको अभावकारी परिचालनमापत्तौ जसुराणमा सरसफाइ प्रकल्पमा नयाँ आयाम लिएको छ । सरसफाइ प्रकल्पमा विगत र भौतिक विगतले सम्पूर्ण सरकारीबालाहकलाई हासिल गर्नमा सहयोग गर्न गरी पौचो राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह अभियानको पूर्णसफलताको लागि शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

Tiyyraj Sharma

तीर्यराज शर्मा
सचिव
भौतिक योजना तथा निर्माण मन्त्रालय



सन्देश



सरसफाईसम्बन्धी सुविधा र
चेतनाको अभावमा जोखिमपूर्ण
अवस्थापमा रहेका समुदायको
स्वास्थ्य स्थिति प्रबर्द्ध गर्ने राष्ट्रिय सरसफाई सप्ताह
अभियानले अह भूमिका निवाह गरेको छ ।
राष्ट्रिय सरसफाई कार्य संयोजन समितिको आह्वानमा
प्रभावकारी संघाट सरोकारवालाहरु बीच सुदृढ
सम्मोहारी र ध्यायक जन परिचालनमार्फत
समुदायमा सौचालय निर्माण र सरसफाईसम्बन्धी
बायोप्यहोरा स्वान्तरण गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ शुभ
शुभ वर्ष पनि यही वैश्व २ वैश्व ८ सम्म पाँचौ
राष्ट्रिय सरसफाई सप्ताह अभियान संचालन गर्न
गइरहेका छौ । सरसफाई प्रबर्द्धनमा नरु संरक्षण
आम सुदृढभएका साथ संस्था, स्थानीय विकास,
संसारकर्मी, विद्यालय र समस्त जनसमुदायले
सरसफाई सप्ताह अभियानलाई नतिजामुखी बनाउन
बिगतमा भै यसैले योगदान दिनुहुनेछ प्रत्येक अवस्था
गर्दा । आम जनसमुदाय बीच सरसफाईलाई जीवन
पद्धतिको आधार स्तम्भको रूपमा स्थापित गर्ने यस
अभियानले नरु टेवा दिनेछ प्रत्येक मुमेकन कसक
गर्ने पाँचौ राष्ट्रिय सरसफाई सप्ताह अभियान
संचालनार्थ विभिन्न सङ्घस्था प्रतिबद्धता, सहयोग
र क्रियाशीलता देखाउनु हुने समस्त सरोकारवाला
एवं जनसमुदायमा हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

(Signature)

श्रीराम भट्ट

सहायक, खानेपानी तथा हुम विकास विभाग
तथा
अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रिय सरसफाई कार्यसंचालन समिति



UNICEF Message



This week we are observing National Sanitation Action Week - a week dedicated to promoting proper hygiene and sanitation a critical component to child survival growth and development as well as overall well being for the nation. If we agree that water and sanitation should complement each other, then the notable achievements made in water supply coverage over the past three decades should have been matched by similar improvements in sanitation. This is not the case; in fact, little progress has taken place in the area of sanitation and hygiene. Many children in Nepal suffer from communicable diseases that are caused by unsanitary conditions. It is estimated that one in nine Nepali children die by the age of five, and the majority of these deaths are directly or indirectly caused by the lack of good personal hygiene practices and a clean home environment. The leading cause of death among children in Nepal is diarrhea and ARI, which is estimated to be responsible for 30,000 deaths per year. Both diseases are very much related with the sanitation and hygiene. Many of the unnecessary deaths and debilitating effects of diarrhea can be prevented. Studies show that diarrheal disease can be reduced 44 per cent by simply developing the habit of washing one's hands before eating and before feeding our children before preparing food, and after using the toilet or cleaning our children.

Every year for the past four years The National Sanitation Action Week has been enthusiastically observed and generously supported by our partner organizations. This year Government agencies, (i) NGOs, donors, local bodies and public sector agencies will be joining hands in promoting sanitation and hygiene throughout the country. Activities to create awareness of good hygiene practices, particularly hand washing with soap, and to promote installation and use of latrines are being organised in many of the district headquarters and schools all over the country. UNICEF joins with our partners in urging each and every one to contribute our time and effort to improve our own sanitary and hygiene practices and train our children good to adopt good habits. Let's make this year's observance the biggest and best ever.

(Signature)

Larry Robertson

Chief, Children and Women's Environment Programme
UNICEF-Nepal



WHO's Message

It is quite a development that HMG Nepal has been emphasizing sanitation promotion by dedicating one week in a year for observing Sanitation Week. It is extremely encouraging to note that this year's sanitation week is the 5th one in the series, being observed successfully with increasing enthusiasm and recharged spirit. Trend analysis has observed the impact noting sharp rise on sanitation coverage ever since observance of Sanitation Week has started.



About two third of Nepal's population still lags possessing basic sanitation facilities like a latrine. This year's Sanitation Week has, therefore, special relevance for achieving MDG for sanitation coverage which remains a major challenge.

WHO commends the efforts of HMG Nepal for providing high priority for sanitation promotion, which is so basic for survival, health and development specially for those who are unserved and underserved. The consistent efforts provided by the Ministry of Physical Planning & Works (MPPW), the Department of Water Supply & Sewerage (DWSS) and its Environmental Sanitation Section (ESS) Unit by facilitating an inter-sectoral mechanism and partnership development for sanitation promotion where, community CBOs, NGOs, local bodies and central agencies find their role and cause to improve the living condition and health through sanitation promotion.

WHO wishes a lasting benefit of the efforts continuously being provided by all the partners for sanitation promotion.


Shamsul Huda

WHO Adviser, Environmental Health



Plan

A large number of children in Nepal suffer from different diseases attributed to inadequate access to and use of safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities and unhygienic practices. Many children die each year due to diarrheal disease. Although progress has been made in water supply and sanitation sector, much still remains to be done. Only about 30% of population in Nepal have access to basic sanitation facilities. Concerted efforts will be needed from all stake holders for making expected improvements in the area of hygiene and sanitation. National action week on sanitation observed in the past four years proved to be effective in promoting hygiene and sanitation in Nepal. National Sanitation Action Week going to be celebrated this year from 15-21 March with greater enthusiasm and commitment by all stakeholder, is a significant event.



Plan, being a child centered community development organization, seeks to ensure the survival and healthy development of children and adults by constantly overseeing and promoting community health care, safe water supply, hygiene and environmental sanitation. Plan Nepal expresses its continued commitment to working in partnership with all stakeholders in the area of water, hygiene and sanitation to achieve lasting improvements in the quality of life of children and other members of their communities. In this august moment, Plan Nepal would like to join hands with all its partners for all the success of the 5th National Sanitation Action Week.



For Minty Prabha Pande
Country Director
Plan Nepal

ANNEX II

SCNSA Request Letter

Subject: Implementation of "National Sanitation Action Week"

Dear.....,

The implementation of National Sanitation Week Campaign through the combined efforts of concerned stakeholders has been an influential step for increased awareness in hygiene and sanitation among communities. With the long term vision of improving the health status of high risk communities in terms of sanitation, the campaign have been able to incorporate the active participation and contribution of common people. As a result, sanitation which was not given much attention by community in past, has now been able to establish as an important and prioritized sector. It is pleasing to inform you that this year also we are going to celebrate "National Sanitation Week" on March 15-21, 2004 with encouragement from your active participation and the notable achievements in raising awareness among community on sanitation and construction of latrines in the past four National Sanitation Week Campaigns. This sanitation week campaign, with the objective of developing the attitude and behaviour of communities in sanitation and encouraging communities for the construction and use of latrines through social mobilization, appreciates your participation and support as in past.

The commitment shown by Nepal for sanitation promotion during the minister level South Asian countries conference on sanitation promotion held on Bangladesh from Kartik 4-6 2060 B.S also makes imperative that National Sanitation Week Campaign be developed and implemented as a national celebration. For this, we got to be more responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring works during the execution of sanitation week campaign's programs. Keeping this in view and based on the sample of activities prepared for implementation in different level (Central, Regional, District, VDC and Communities) during sanitation week campaign, we expect that besides your institution's/organization's regular sanitation activities, other new and innovative activities will be also carried out within the limitation of your resources. Please organize the coordination meetings of the concerned partners and sanitation committees as soon as possible to jointly develop and implement the program activities in the respective areas by means of effective communication and coordination.

Sincerely Yours

.....

ANNEX III

Roles and Responsibilities of Central Level Monitoring Team For Fifth National Sanitation Action Week Campaign (15-21 March 2004)

1. Share campaign objectives and activities with district colleagues for information.
2. Provide support to the partners to formulate program activities.
3. Visit District headquarters and discuss with concerned line agencies (DDC Chairperson, District Engineer of WSSDO/WSSDO, District Education Officer, DHPO, WDU, NRCS, UNICEF/DFO, NGOs/INGOs etc.)
4. Participate/observe district, VDC and community level activities.
5. Participate in DWSSCC meeting or call a follow up meeting for campaign activities with the members of the concerned organizations.
6. Provide technical support and IEC materials (if needed) in the district, VDCs, and Communities (Letter pad, Posters, Brochures, Booklets, and Cassettes etc.)
7. Coordinate, communicate and support to the districts as the member of SCNSA.
8. Collect meeting minutes and the list of the activities provided by different organizations.
9. Submit filled up Monitoring and Evaluation format collected from the field timely to ESS/DWSS.
10. Support for other NSAW related activities (if necessary).

ANNEX IV

Name List of Central Level Monitoring Team For Fifth National Sanitation Action Week Campaign (15-21 March, 2004)

S. N	Name	Organization	Districts to be Monitored
1	Mr. Shree Ram Shrestha	DG/DWSS	Kavre
2	Mr. Ishwar Man Tamrakar	DDG/DWSS	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur
3	Mr. Nawal Kishore Mishra	Chief, ESSDWSS	Sunsari, Parsa, Dhanusha
4	Mr. N.L. Shrestha	PO/UNICEF	Solukhumbu/Udayapur
5	Mr. Madhav Pahari	PO/UNICEF	Saptari/Siraha
6	Mr. Mukti Pokhrel	NRCS	
7	Mr. Dhundi Raj Dahal	Eng/DWSS/ESS	Sindhuli
8	Mr. Kamal Adhikari	Sociologist/DWSS/ESS	Dang
9	Mr. Yagya Shrestha	Eng/UNICEF	Bara, Parsa
10	Mrs. Meena Thapa	DWSS/ESS	Kavre, Kathmandu
11.	Mr. Ram Kishore Mishra	DWSS/ESS	Lalitpur
12.	Mr. Nam Raj Khatri	DWSS/ESS	Surkhet
13.	Mr. Arjun Rimal	DWSS	Nuwakot
14.	Mr. Krishana Dhakal	DWSS	Tanahun, Lalitpur
15.	Mr. Damodar Bhandari	DWSS	Dadeldhura
16.	Mr. Bishnu Lamichhane	DWSS	Banke
17.	Mr. Bimala Sharma	TU/CDE	Bardiya
18.	Mrs. Laxmi Kharel	Teacher	Nuwakot
19.	Mrs. Ambika Thapa	Teacher	Kavre
20.	Mrs. Saraswati Dahal	Teacher	Jhapa
21.	Mr. Sohan Candra Mishra	Health Teacher	Rautahat
22.	Mr. Rupesh Shah	ENPHO	Panchthar
23.	Mr. J.N. Gopali	UNICEF	
24.	Mr. Bodh Narayan Shrestha	NRCS	Humla/Kanchanpur
25.	Mr. Durga Nanda Jha	NAVIN	Saptari
26.	Mr. Umesh Chauhan	Journalist	Bara
27.	Mr. Pitamber Bhattarai	Journalist	Sunsari
28.	Mr. Kamal Raj Sharma	CRMSO	Dhading
29.	Mr. Udhav Bhattarai	Journalist	Udayapur
30.	Mr. Laxman Shrestha	WOSCAR	Dhankuta
31.	Mr. Guna Raj Shrestha	DWSS/UNICEF Consultant	Focal person for field coordination

ANNEX VI

Monitoring and Evaluation Form for District/VDC Level For Fifth National Sanitation Action Week Campaign (15-21 March, 2004)

1. Organization:
2. Region/District/VDC:

Date:

S.N.	Activities	Date	Achievements	Remarks
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiation of Latrine Construction (Temporary/Permanent)• Completion of Latrine Construction (Temporary/Permanent)			

Filled up by:

Designation:

Signature:

Note:

1. Another sheets can be attached if necessary
2. If Possible, please mention the numbers of VDC/NGO's/Club Projects/ Schools/ Students/ Communities mobilized during sanitation week
3. Please submit the filled up form timely to the concerned organization or ESS/DWSS

ANNEX VII

IEC Materials Distribution Chart for the NSAW 2004

S.N.	Materials Name	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Remarks
1.	Poster Calendar • Yama Raj • Latrine Model	1200	800	400	200	100	Schools, Health Facilities, Tea Shops and Offices (36,100)
2.	Hand Washing Poster	1500	1000	500	300	100	Public Places (45,800)
3.	Latrine Poster	1500	1000	500	300	100	Public Places (45800)
4.	Brochure	1200	800	400	200	100	Schools, Health Facilities, Other Offices (36,100)
5.	Pocket Calendar	2500	2000	1500	1000	500	For Child Clubs and Teachers (111,500)
Group A: CWE UNICEF, ESS/DWSS, FINNIDA, FUND BOARD, NRCS and NEWAH (6)a							
Group B: Dadeldhura, Kailali, Banke, Surkhet, Dang, Kaski, Tanahu, Kapilvastu, Nawalparashi, Kathmandu, Chitwan, Parsa, Kavre, Mahottari, Saptari, Dhankuta, Udayapur, Sunsari, Panchtar (19)							
Group C: Kanchanpur, Doti, Bardiya, Achham, Humla, Baglung, Parbat, Palpa, Rupandehi, Gorkha, Dhandhing, Nuwakot, Makawanpur, Dhanusa, Siraha, Rautahat, Bara, Sarlahi, Morang, Jhapa (20)							
Group D: Baitadi, Dailekh, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Puthan, Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Myagdi, Shayanja, Lamjung, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Terathum, Ilam, Taplejung, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur (21)							
Group E: Darchula, Bajhang, Bajura, Mugu, Kalikot, Dolpa, Jumla, Jajarkot, Mustang, Manang, Solukhumbu, Okhaldhunga, Khotang, Bhojpur, Sankhuwashabha (15)							
Note: Material delivery should be made as follows: Group A is in Kathmandu, Group B,C and D are in district Headquarters of WSSDO office by vehicle/bus and Group E is in District Headquarters of WSSDO office by plane or other means.							

ANNEX VIII

Overall Evaluation of the Sanitation Program

Strength of the program

Weakness of the program (If any)

Lesson Learned (If any special)

Recommendation

ANNEX IX

List of the member organizations and stakeholders For Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action

Government Line Agencies

- ❖ Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
- ❖ Ministry of Finance
- ❖ Ministry of Health
- ❖ Ministry of Local Development
- ❖ Ministry of Education and Sports
- ❖ Ministry of Women, Child and Social Welfare
- ❖ Ministry of Population and Health
- ❖ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
- ❖ Department of Health
- ❖ Department of Education
- ❖ Nepal Agriculture Research Council
- ❖ Association of District Development Community of Nepal (ADDCN)
- ❖ Nepal Municipality Association
- ❖ National Association of Village Development Committee of Nepal (NAVIN)

International Organization

- ❖ World Health Organization (WHO)
- ❖ United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) (15 DACAW districts)
- ❖ Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme (FINNIDA) (8 WATSAN districts)
- ❖ Agriculture Development Bank (ADB)
- ❖ Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
- ❖ Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (Gorkha Welfare)
- ❖ United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
- ❖ HELVETAS (SWISS)
- ❖ GTZ/UDLE (Germany)
- ❖ CARE/NEPAL
- ❖ CECI/NEPAL (Canada)
- ❖ Bio Gas Support Program/SNV
- ❖ Plan International

Local NGOs

- ❖ Nepal Water for Health
- ❖ Nepal Red Cross Society
- ❖ Nepal Teachers Association
- ❖ Nepal Rastriya Shikashak Sangathan
- ❖ Nepal Scouts

ANNEX X

List of the member organizations For Sanitation Task Force

- ❖ Environmental Sanitation Section (ESS) / Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS)
- ❖ World Health Organization (WHO)
- ❖ United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
- ❖ Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB)
- ❖ Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)
- ❖ Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)

ANNEX XI

SSHE Workshop Distribution Materials

- 1) Bag
- 2) SSHE Guidebook
- 3) SSHE Newsletter (English)
- 4) SSHE Newsletter (Nepali)
- 5) SSHE Badge
- 6) SSHE Baseline/Monitoring Formats
- 7) SSHE Successful Stories
- 8) 10 Points for Model School
- 9) How to Run Training Workshop Guideline
- 10) Cloth Flayer
- 11) SSHE Last Year Workshop Report
- 12) District Information / Data Booklet
- 13) NSAW Related Materials :
 - Pocket Calendar
 - Hand Washing Poster
 - Poster Calendar
 - Brochure
 - Yamraj Poster
 - Prime Message Flash Card
 - Meena Three Wishes Comic
 - Meena Video Film
 - Be Clean and Be Healthy Audio Cassette
 - NSAW Program Plan Folder

ANNEX XII

Mobilization of Local Level Organizations

S. No.	Districts	VDCs/ Municipalities	NGOs/Clubs/ Projects	Community people	Schools	Students
1	Arghakachi	2	NA	NA	1	NA
2	Baglung	3	2	NA	NA	NA
3	Banke	3	4	NA	1	50
4	Bara	19	1	NA	1	NA
5	Bardiya	3	7	1350	NA	NA
6	Bhojpur	11	NA	NA	30	NA
7	Chitwan	22	1	740	NA	NA
8	Dadeldhura	8	6	15201	8	120
9	Dang	22	NA	38600	61	NA
10	Dhading	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
11	Dhankuta	35	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Dhanusha	9	11	2818	8	NA
13	Gorkha	2	1	NA	NA	NA
14	Gulmi	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Humla	3			6	
16	Ilam	1	1	48	NA	NA
17	Jhapa	2	6	3755	NA	NA
18	Kanchanpur	25	3	NA	1	200
19	Kapilvastu	10	2	NA	6	NA
20	Kaski	15	NA	NA	84	NA
21	Kavre	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Lalitpur	1	NA	NA	10	2450
23	Mahottari	5	4	2000	2	500
24	Makwanpur	NA	1	NA	2	NA
25	Morang	10	10	4070	NA	NA
26	Myagdi	10	7	237	NA	NA
27	Nawalparasi	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Nuwakot	62	NA	5000		700
29	Palpa	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Panchthar	11	2	7035	47	177
31	Parbat	55	11	7005	8	NA
32	Parsa	82	NA	NA	60	NA
33	Rautahat	17	4	2000	6	365
34	Rukum	3	NA	NA	5	NA
35	Rupandehi	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Saptari	11			NA	
37	Sarlahi	1	1	1039	NA	NA
38	Sindhuli	NA		1650	NA	NA
39	Siraha	16	17	NA	NA	NA
40	Solukhumbu	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
41	Sunsari	9	5	2200	NA	NA
42	Surkhet	NA	NA	1300	2	600
43	Syangja	1	1	NA	NA	NA
44	Udayapur	14	2	2900	20	700
45	Tanahu	14	10	NA	63	NA
	Total	512	115	98948	369	5862

Note: NA Not Available

ANNEX XIII

District Level List of Latrines Construction/Initiation (NSWC-2004)

S.N	Districts / Region	Latrine Constructed	Latrine Initiated	Total	Remarks
	Eastern dev. region				
1	Bhojpur	3	32	35	NEWAH
2	Morang	21	148	169	NEWAH
3	Panchthar	335	25	360	NRCS/UNICEF
4	Siraha	216		216	NEWAH & Other Agencies
5	Udayapur	8	3	11	NEWAH
6	Various disticts	1758		1758	RWSSFDB/WB
	Sub-Total	2341	208	2549	
	Central Dev region				
1	Dhading	10	29	39	NRCS
2	Bara/Rautahat	280	370	650	Plan Nepal
3	Chitwan		200	200	UNICEF
4	Dhanusha		114	114	WSSDO
5	Makwanpur	250	200	450	Plan Nepal
6	Nuwakot	68	8	76	WSSDO / Various Agencies
7	Parsa	191	16	207	UNICEF
8	Various districts	5463		5463	RWSSFDB/WB
	Sub-Total	6262	987	7199	
	Western dev region				
1	Arghakanchi		40	40	RWSSSP/FINNIDA
2	Banglung	3000		3000	GWS/WSSDO & Other stakeholders
3	Gorkha	15		15	NEWAH
4	Gulmi		40	40	RWSSSP/FINNIDA
5	Kapilvastu	20	40	60	RWSSSP/FINNIDA/UNICEF
6	Kaski	250	800	1050	UNICEF
7	Myagdi		12	12	Local efforts
8	Nawalparasi		20	20	RWSSSP/FINNIDA
9	Palpa		20	20	RWSSSP/FINNIDA
10	Parbat	275	21	296	RWSSSP/FINNIDA
11	Rupandehi		27	27	RWSSSP/FINNIDA
12	Tanahu	300	685	985	WSSDO & Other Agencies
13	Synagja	175		175	GWS
14	Various districts	8240		8240	RWSSFDB/WB
	Sub-Total	12275	1705	13980	
	Mid western dev region				
1	Banke	247	157	404	Plan Nepal
2	Banke	514		514	NEWAH

3	Bardia	194		194	NEWAH
4	Dadeldhura	132	759	891	
5	Dang	3000		3000	WSSDO/UNICEF
6	Pyuthan	173		173	NEWAH
7	Surkhet	348		348	NEWAH
8	Varios disRICTS	5307		5307	RWSSFDB/WB
	Sub_total	9915	916	10831	
	Far western dev region				
1	Baitadi	15	24	39	NEWAH
2	Bajhang	4	3	7	NEWAH
3	Dadeldhura	15	744	759	WSSDO/UNICEF
4	Darchula	5	7	12	NEWAH
5	Kanchanpur		601	601	NEWAH
6	Varios districts	108		108	RWSSFDB/WB
	Sub-Total	147	1379	1526	
	Grand Total	30940	5145	36085	

ANNEX XIV

List of Clubs/NGOs/Organizations involved in the NSA campaign 2004

S. No.	b) Clubs/NGOs/Organization	District
1	Seto Gurans Bal Bikash Sewa	Tanahu
2	Mahila Bikash Sakaha	Tanahu
3	Reporter's Club	Tanahu
4	Brahma Kumari Rajyog Sewa Kendra	Tanahu
5	Samaj Sewa Samuha	Tanahu
6	Bal Kalyan Samitee	Tanahu
7	Bal Baika	Tanahu
8	Sankta dalit Uthan Manch	Tanahu
9	CRMSO	Dhading
10	Mahila Bikash Sakaha	Dhading
11	Karkidada Sarsapha Samitee	Dhading
12	MESECA Nepal	Sunsari
13	HUDER Nepal	Sunsari
14	Nagar Karmadhar Samuha	Sunsari
15	Action Group Sunsari	Sunsari
16	Waka Nepal Dharan	Sunsari
17	Mahila Bikash Sakaha	Bardiya
18	Bijendra Cultural Club	Bardiya
19	Revital Bardiya	Bardiya
20	Tharu Mahila Uthan Kendra	Bardiya
21	ECOS	Bardiya
22	MIF Nepal	Bardiya
23	Nepal Teachers Association	Bardiya
24	ADRA Nepal	Kavre
25	Post Test Club	Kavre
26	SIF Nepal	Kavre
27	RISE	Kapilvastu
28	Manasina Cooperative	Kapilvastu
29	Janajagran Yuva Club	Kanchanpur
30	Kanchhelana Samaj Nepal	Kanchanpur
31	Nawalpahan Kendra	Kanchanpur
32	INRA	Myagdi
33	Myagdi Noycees	Myagdi
34	Kailandaki Women Group	Myagdi
35	Mangalaghat Women Group	Myagdi
36	IDS Nepal	Banke
37	CARE-Nepal	Banke
38	WASH-Nepal	Banke
39	RUWSAPS-Nepal	Rautahat
40	MADE-Nepal	Rautahat
41	Friends for Development Nepal	Rautahat
42	Save The Environment Nepal	Rautahat
43	ECARDS	Bara
44	RADO-Nepal	Makwanpur
45	Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUDUC)	Dadeldhura
46	Akikrita Bikas Samaj (IDES)	Dadeldhura

10	Ghatan Water Supply Project	Myagdi
11	Bhakimley Water Supply Project	Myagdi
12	Pokhara WUSC	Dadeldhura
13	Khalanga WUSC	Dadeldhura
14	Kadmaha Health and Sanitation Project	Morang
15	Dadarberiya Health and Sanitation Project	Morang
16	Saurabhai Health and Sanitation Project	Morang
17	Babiyabira Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Morang
18	Rangalee Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Morang
19	Aapgachi Health and Sanitation Project	Morang
20	Darbesa Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Morang
21	Dieniya Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Morang
22	Nocha Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Morang
23	Khajura Water Supply Project	Banke
24	Hamle Drinking Water Project	Mahottara
25	Laxmiya Drinking Water Project	Mahottara
26	Bardibas Drinking Water Project	Mahottara
27	Dandling Kaule Water Project	Syangja
28	Shile Water Project	Siraha
29	Janakpur Water Health Education and Sanitation Project	Siraha
30	Banipuri WUSC	Siraha
31	Gonbazari WUSC	Siraha
32	Mitraya WUSC	Siraha
33	Bishmuni WUSC	Siraha
34	Mukshar WUSC	Siraha
35	Mahendranagar Water Supply Project	Dhanusha
36	Nakata Water Supply Project	Dhanusha
37	Laxminagar Water Supply Project	Dhanusha
38	Dhandshadham Water Supply Project	Dhanusha
39	Vasubhum Water Supply Project	Dhanusha
40	Khatichanra Water Supply Project	Dhanusha

ANNEX XV

Articles Published and Broadcasted During the Media Campaign

Articles published during Media Campaign in Central Region

S.N.	Journalist	Newspaper	Name of Article
1.	Arun Baral	Janaastha Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gents urinating, Ladies Watching
2	Sageeta Rijal	The Kathmandu Post/City Post (English)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meat you eat, how hygienic is it? • To Pee or not to Pee • Religion spurs civic cleanliness • Unfinished story of Kalanki's woes • Kathmandu's Slum Toilet is not the only issue
3	Sharada Silwal	R. Bimarsha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign for Village Cleanliness • Karkidanda after Awareness, No problem in defecating and urinating
4	Punya Poudyal	Pokhara Patra Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are donors for the construction of houses but none for the construction of toilets

Articles published during Media Campaign in Eastern Region

S.N.	Journalist	Newspaper	Name of Article
1	Kamal Rimal	Darshan Dainik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples living in Mills area deprived of toilets • People from metropolitan city defecate in an open field
2	Lalita Bhattarai	New Pashchim Saptahik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living in Haritnagar but no latrine • Four latrines in two hundred and nineteen households
3	Shrijana Koirala	Darshan Dainik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polluted Singhi river
4	Madhu Rai	Sancharika Samuha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation: a topic of less priority • Damage Caused by lack of sanitation and the National Sanitation Policy • Waiting for darkness to defecate and urinate • Dirty people of clean places • Biratnagar's Urine and Faeces • Garbage anxiety
56	Nilipha Subhha	Dharan Times Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact made by industries in people's health and sanitation
6	Purnima Tigela	Dharan Times Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweeper's of Dharan deprived of basic facilities
7	Januka Rai	Action Times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youngsters take initiation themselves for the tole cleaning campaign • Dharan people drinking polluted water • Dharan people benefiting from the household garbage
8	Sita Subbha	Darshan Dainik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still Dharan's meat market is disorganized

9	Ganga Poudel (Baral)	Bijayapur Saptahik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dharan's Cleanliness: A challenge to other districts • No way to give daughters in a house where there is no latrine • The money spent on buying rifles could be spent on soap and latrines • Huge government's effort related to sanitation but less work.
10	Sunil Neupane	Annapurna Post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's whistles made toilets in the village
11	Bikram Niraula	Rajdhani Dainik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gone! The compulsion of climbing trees to defecate • A Daily Routine of Going to the River Carrying a Bag of Faeces
12	Rajesh Jha	Rajbiraj Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a habit to clean one's bottom on the grass • It's shameful but what to do!

Articles Published in the Non-Fellowship Programme

19 articles were found published or broadcasted during the month of March 2004. However, other articles may also have published or broadcasted elsewhere in the country. The articles published in each region are presented in the tables below.

S.N.	Name of Writer	Newspaper	Title of Article	Place
1	K.P Dhungana	Rajdhani Dainik	Pathetic condition of Municipality	Kathmandu
2	Unknown	Himalayan News Service	Most diseases waterborne, says NGO	Nepalgunj
3	Unknown	Himalayan News Service	Kids dying due to poor sanitation	Kathmandu
4	Maina Dhital	Kantipur Daily	Villagers of Karkidanda are ready to change their village	Kathmandu
5	Unknown	Nepal Samacharpatra	Toilet construction in municipality	Kathmandu
6	Rameshwar Bohara	Rajdhani Dainik	Due to lack of awareness villagers are like birds lines up on the edge of the vegetable garden	Nepalgunj
7	Unknown	City Post (English)	Water: Too little, too much	Kathmandu
8	Shankar Kharel	Kantipur Daily	Debate of latrine in Nagarkot	Kathmandu
9	Tika Bhatta	Kantipur Daily	Latrine constructing campaign	Kathmandu
10	Sanjiv Dhungel	Unknown	Garbage of Kathmandu	Kathmandu
11	Unknown	Gorkhapatra	People from Malakheti more attracted on sanitary aspects	Dhangadi
12	Unknown	Doteli Aavaj	More than 100 households benefited from drinking water project	Dhangadi
13	Mohan Budhayer	Kantipur	Kamaiya village is looking clean	Dhangadi
14	Yagha Sharma	Nepal Samacharpatra	New policy needed for health and sanitation	Biratnagar
15	Unknown	Annapurna Samachardata,	Use of latrine become life to Mukta Kamaiya (Internally displaced population)	Nepalgunj

16	Unknown	Morning Times	VDC will pay amount to those who cannot construct latrine	Itahari
17	Binod Tripathi	Kantipur Daily	Market becomes polluted due to lack of latrine	Kathmandu
18	Aasha Giri	Annapurna Post	More important to pay attention in cleanliness rather than latrine	Kathmandu
19	Upasana Ghimire	Nari Magazine	News writing of journalist orientation in central region	Kathmandu

Electronic Programs broadcast during the Media Campaign

At least eight electronic programs were broadcasted during the media campaign, of which one was a part of the Fellowship Programme, four were independent productions and three were commissioned by the WASH Group.

S. N	Programmer	Station	Name of Program	Location	Status
1	Rishi Acharya Sharada Rijal	Radio Sagarmatha	Community garbage and waste management (Chittikka- Radio Feature)	Kathmandu	Fellowship Programme
2	Sanjib Adhikary	Radio Sagarmatha	Sustainable Development - Interview with Renuka Rai, NEWAH Social Division Head	Kathmandu	News item
3	Bhairab Rishal	Radio Sagarmatha	Kuro Kantho - thoughts on the sanitation situation in Ikkrahi, Biratnagar	Biratnagar	Independent feature
4	Bhairab Rishal	Radio Sagarmatha	Kuro Kantho - thoughts on the sanitation situation in Naubasta, Banke	Nepalgunj	Independent feature
5	Deepak Raj Giri	Nepal Television	Bitter Truth (TV Comedy - slot regarding the problem of Public Latrines)	Kathmandu	Token support from WASH Group
6	Jeevan Bista	Nepal Television	Change - a feature program on the current status of Institutional and Public Toilets	Kathmandu	Commissioned by WASH Group
7	Jeevan Bista	Metro Channel	Concern - a feature on ECOSAN	Kathmandu	Independent feature
8	Deepak Koirala	Lumbini FM	Feature programme - Problem of Sanitation	Lumbini	Commissioned by WASH Group
9	Roshan Sawa	Saptakoshi F.M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 crore 23 lakhs Nepalis defecate in the open field • Caretaker of patients close their nose in Illam Hospital • Not only did shame vanish even the village became clean 		

ANNEX XVI

References

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5. Reports on National Sanitation Action Week 2004 of different districts submitted by RMSO, WSSDOs, Stakeholders
6. The Monitoring and Evaluation reports submitted by the Central Level Monitoring Team
7. WASH Media Campaign Report, June 2004, NEWAH