



SUSTAINABILITY OF OPEN DEFECATION FREE CAMPAIGN IN GSF SUPPORTED PROGRAMME DISTRICTS, NEPAL

(This study was carried out by Bikas Shrot Kendra)



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2017



(This study was conducted by external independent research agency (Bikas Shrot Kendra) commissioned by GSF/UN-Habitat)

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1. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Global Sanitation Fund Programme in Nepal is executed by UN-Habitat from October 2010 with aim to support the Government of Nepal (GoN) to accelerate the open defecation free (ODF) campaign and achieve the National Sanitation target of universal sanitation coverage by the year 2017. The programme adopted the key principles of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP 2011).

By 2016, UN-Habitat Nepal had executed Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) programmes in 19 districts covering 696 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Municipalities. Within this timeframe of implementation at time of the study, the programme had achieved ODF status of four districts (Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi and Bhaktapur). Other districts are also making efforts towards ODF declarations, and many VDCs and municipalities have been declared ODF areas. Evidence on whether people continue to use sanitation facilities and practice hygienic behaviours, however is to be confirmed assuring the sustainability of the results attained. Thus, this sustainability study is part of an effort to verify the continuity of the use of sanitation facilities and the behaviour change by people after reaching the ODF status. The study covered a total of 1,927 households from 28 ODF VDCs and 3 municipalities (Tikapur, Gulariya, Itahari), in Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi, Sunsari, and other Terai districts covered by the GSF program. The data was collected from April to July 2016. The study was conducted by external independent research agency (Bikash Srot Kendra) commissioned by GSF / UN-Habitat.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

1. To identify whether Households, institutions, and communities in ODF-declared districts continue to use and properly maintain improved toilets and hand washing facilities
2. To explore factors contributing to or obstructing sustainability of ODF and hand washing results including the rates of slippage
3. To identify the benefits of having achieved ODF status and the environmental, health, economic, and social impact of sanitation campaigns, particularly for marginalized groups, women, and children
4. To identify gaps and lessons for improving sanitation campaigns and sustain ODF results
5. To assess the effectiveness of financing mechanisms for sanitation services

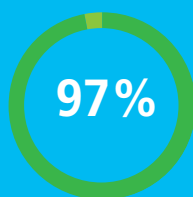
METHODOLOGY

The study applied a mixed methods approach combining Household survey (n=1,927), institutional facility observations (27 schools, 24 health posts,), key informant interviews (KII, n=130) and focus group discussions (FGD, n=24). This study covered 28 VDCs and 3 Municipalities of 10 districts, all declared ODF. The study represented GSF program districts, with VDCs and municipalities within these districts grouped into categories based on time passed since ODF declaration (over 3 years: old; 2-3 years: intermediate; 1-2 years: new). Although sampled Households fall into three ecological zones and five development regions, the survey is not a weighted design, nor meant to be nationally representative.

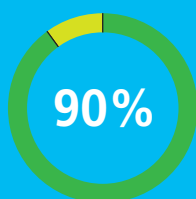
KEY FINDINGS

Total Study Households (HHs): n=1,927

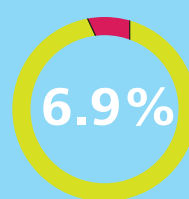
Households with toilet



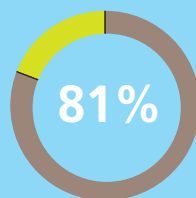
Households with improved toilet



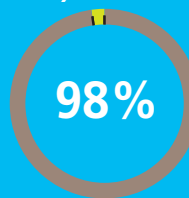
Households with unimproved toilet



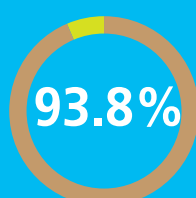
Households with Handwashing Platform with water and soap



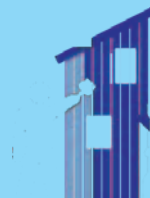
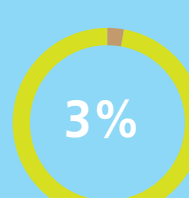
Households practicing Handwashing after defecation (Reported)



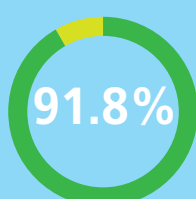
Household with functional toilet



Households with non functional toilet



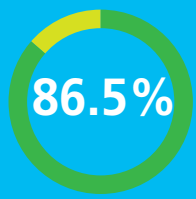
Households with no member defecating in open



Households with one or more member defecating in open



Households with no visible faeces inside and outside toilet



Households with visible faeces inside and outside toilet



2. DETAILS OF STUDY FINDINGS



OBJECTIVE 1: TO IDENTIFY WHETHER HOUSEHOLDS, INSTITUTIONS, AND COMMUNITIES IN ODF-DECLARED DISTRICTS CONTINUE TO USE AND PROPERLY MAINTAIN IMPROVED TOILETS AND HAND WASHING FACILITIES

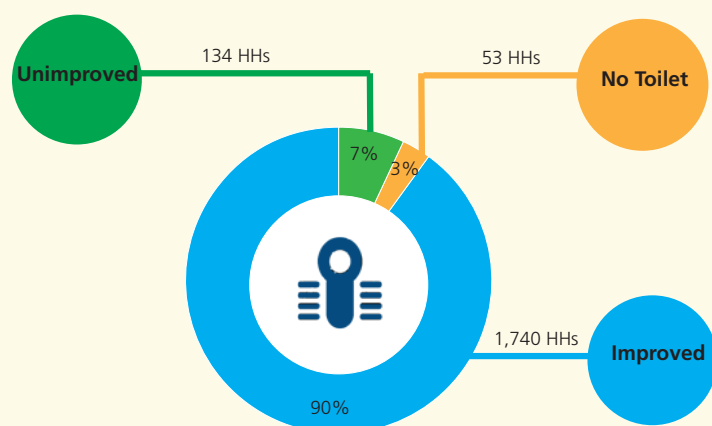


Fig.1: Proportion of HHs with access to sanitation facilities

The study findings stated that out of total surveyed Households (n=1,927), 134 (7%) Households is unimproved and 53 (3%) Households is without toilet facilities. Therefore, 97% Households have access to toilet facilities.

As per the key indicator defined by Masterplan having access to improved sanitation: 90% Households have access to improved sanitation, 7% still using unimproved sanitation facilities i.e. 97% Households having access to sanitation facilities. Relating the findings 84% of the Households having access to improved sanitation in which no member defecating in open and practices handwashing after defecation (reported). However as per the Masterplan which sets five indicators to achieve ODF status, 75% of Households meet all these five indicators complying to ODF as defined by the Government of Nepal.

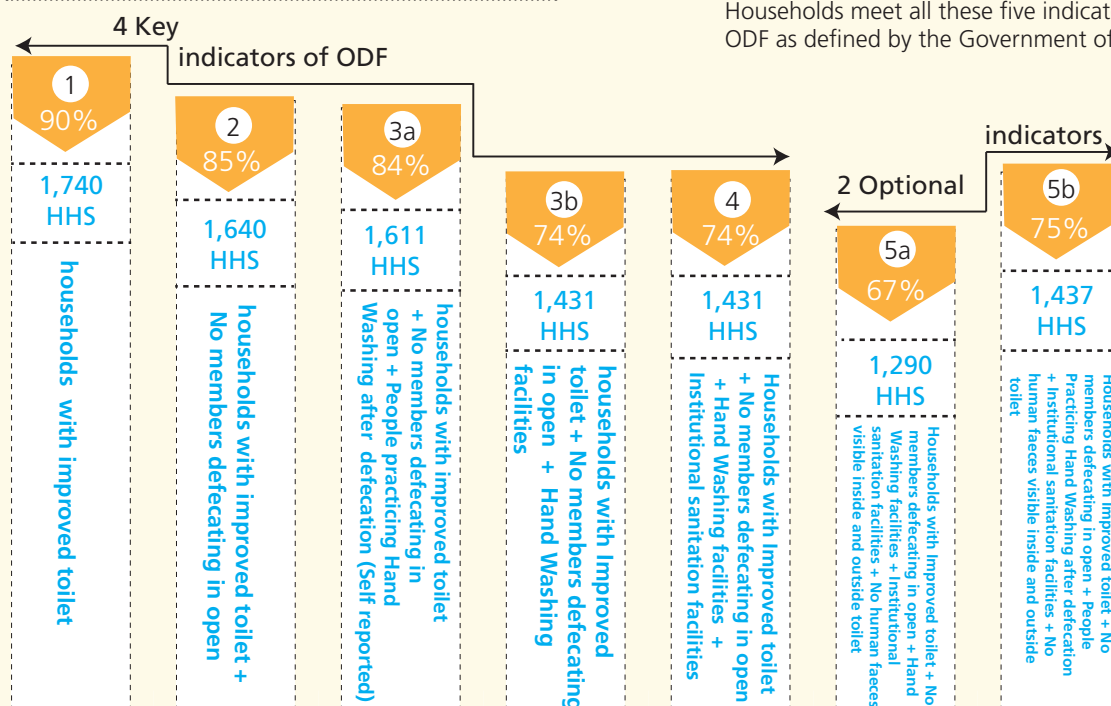


Fig.2: Percentage of HHs complying with ODF criteria of Government of Nepal

ODF criteria Nepal: 1) There is no OD in the designated area at any given time; 2) All Households have access to improved sanitation facilities (toilets) with full use, operation, and maintenance; 3) All the schools, institutions, or offices within the designated areas have toilet facilities. In addition, the following aspects should be encouraged along with ODF declaration process: 4) Availability of soap and soap case for hand washing in all Households; 5) general environmental cleanliness including management of animal, solid, and liquid wastes is prevalent in the designated area.

ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES: HOUSEHOLDS

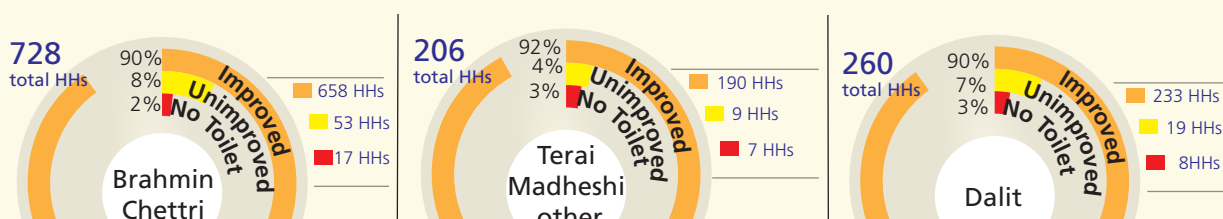


Out of 134 Households with unimproved toilets, 10% of the Households fell into the highest whereas only 7% fell into the lowest income range. Out of 53 HHs without toilet, 3% of highest whereas only 2% of lowest income range had no toilet. The above information indicates that there is no significant difference in type of toilet and having no toilet in regards of their respective income range.

Table 1: Status of toilet by Household income range

Categories	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest	Total
Total Households	535	256	365	385	386	1,927
Improved	486 (91%)	223 (87%)	343 (94%)	349 (91%)	339 (88%)	1,740
Unimproved	36 (7%)	20 (8%)	18 (5%)	25 (6%)	35 (10%)	134
No Toilet	13 (2%)	13 (5%)	4 (1%)	11 (3%)	12 (3%)	53

ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES: ETHNIC GROUP



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18360

