

**AN ASSESSMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND
SANITATION PROJECT
(A Case Study of Patha Khola Drinking Water and Sanitation
Project, Harsahi/Tandi, Sindhuli)**

Thesis

**Submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Faculty
of Humanities and Social Science Tribhuvan University
in the partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the
Degree of Master of Arts
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By

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This Thesis Report entitled **An Assessment of Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (A Case Study of Patha Khola Drinking Water and Sanitation Project, Harsahi/Tandi, Sindhuli)** is prepared by Jaya Kumari Dhakal under my supervision and guidance. I hereby recommend this report for evaluation and acceptance.

Date:2065/09/

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This Thesis Work on **An Assessment of Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (A Case Study of Patha Khola Drinking Water and Sanitation Project, Harsahi/Tandi, Sindhuli)** has been completed by Jaya Kumari Dhakal. It has been accepted as partial fulfillment for the requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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Jaya Kumari Dhakal

Abstract

The present study entitled An Assessment of Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (A Case Study of Patha Khola Drinking Water and Sanitation Project, Harsahi/Tandi in Sindhuli District) is carried out for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. The present study has tried to answer the following questions:

-) What are the social impacts brought by the drinking water project?*
-) How has the drinking water project helped the local people to raise their income?*
-) What are the changes that local people have experienced in their health condition following the new drinking water scheme?*
-) Is it sufficient and equally distributed?*
-) How has the drinking water managed/maintained?*

The level of awareness on the issues of safe drinking water and sanitation is still a challenge; and various initiatives has been taken with financial support of World Bank to implement the community drinking water and sanitation projects in rural Nepal.

The general objective of the study is to evaluate the socio-economic impacts of drinking water and sanitation project on the local people. The specific objectives are:

-) To explore the socioeconomic impact of the drinking water project on the local people.*
-) To assess the improvement in health condition of the local people following the drinking water and sanitation program*
-) To examine the local people's participation on the project management*

The study adopt explorative as well as descriptive methods. Household survey and key informant interview has been the techniques of the study through questionnaire.

Man, like all other forms of biological life, is extremely dependent upon water and can survive much longer without food than he can without water. But in Nepal, a rich country in water resources, still there is large number of population who do not have proper access to safe drinking water and sanitation facility. Water related diseases has been very common which are giving life taking threats for the people living in those areas. Various efforts are still being made by the government of the country, public and private institutions as well as various donor agencies to provide adequate quantities of water of reasonable, though not entirely satisfactory, quality. If sufficient water could be supplied to the people living in rural areas then they could spend their surplus time for income generating activities through which socio-economic progress can take place.

The study in ward no 1, 2 of Harsahi VDC and ward no. 7 of Tadi VDC of Sindhuli district with reference to socio-economic analysis has revealed several aspects of this program. The dominant caste of the area is Danuwar, and they have been simply bypassed from the mainstream life. This scheme was constructed 5 years ago with financial assistance from RWSSFDB. Drinking water is the prime need of human being and should be provided to all the people. Participation of local people in decision making and implementation of any development program is the most important factor for the successful of the project. And this has been the reason for the success of the project which has been studied. Drinking water in combination with the sanitation component has been effectively collaborating for the health and hygiene of the local people. Construction of toilet is although not encouraging the village but progress is satisfactory.

Safeguarding and smooth operation of the drinking water projects should also be given to the local people and they should be skilled to perform the task within the project tenure in the village. This ensures the sustainability of the project. Local people's participation in all level of project has been recognized and this proven to be the formula for success of the project to a greater extent.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
DACAW	- Decentralised Action for Children and Women
DDC	- District Development Committee
DWS	- Drinking Water Scheme
DWSP	- Department of Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
DWSS	- Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ECOSAN	- Ecological Sanitation
ENPHO	- Environment and Public Health Organization
ESA	- External Support Agencies
HDR	- Human Development Report
HMG	- His Majesty's Government
HRD	- Human Resource Development
INGO	- International Government Organization
MEP	- Minimum Evaluation Procedure
MHPP	- Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning
MLD	- Million Litres per Day
MOPE	- Ministry of Population and Environment
NCRS	- Nepal Red Cross Society
NGO	- National Government Organization
NPC	- Nepal Planning Commission
RUDESO	-Rural Development Society
RWSFDB	-Rural Water and Sanitation Fund Development Board
SWSSP	- Second Water Supply Sector Project
UN	- United Nations
UNICEF	- United Nations International Children's Education Fund
US	- United States
VDC	- Village Development Committee
WB	- World Bank
WECS	- Water Environment and Community Sanitation
WHO	- World Health Organization
WMO	- World Meteorological Organization