

**Effectiveness of an Integrated WASH project: A case study of
Simaltar and Ikchung Villages,
Makwanpur District**

A Thesis Submitted To:

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Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
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Submitted by

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2019

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled '**Effectiveness of an Integrated WASH project: A case study of Simaltar and Ikchung Villages, Makwanpur District**' has been prepared by Mr. Samir Baidya under my guidance and supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for the examination by thesis committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS. I forward it with recommendation for approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

We certify that this thesis entitled ‘**Effectiveness of an Integrated WASH project: A case study of Simaltar and Ikchung Villages, Makwanpur District**’ submitted by Mr. Samir Baidya to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University, in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of **MASTERS OF ARTS in ECONOMICS** has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled '**Effectiveness of an Integrated WASH project: A case study of Simaltar and Ikchung Villages, Makwanpur District**' submitted to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled, '**Effectiveness of an Integrated WASH project: A case study of Simaltar and Ikchung Villages, Makwanpur District**' was conducted between two villages in the Makwanpur District of Nepal. Simaltar and Ikchung are economically poor and socially backward communities, with water scarcity after the 2015 earthquake. Villagers had to spend hours in long queues to get enough water for their household purposes. The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of an integrated WASH project which will reflect the situation and the economical effectiveness of the WASH project.

Descriptive research design has been adopted for this study. The study aims to emphasize the effectiveness of an integrated WASH project by comparing baseline and end line survey data before and after the project intervention in the study area. This study is based on primary data which was collected using questionnaire interviews with the head of each individual household. This study was conducted in Simaltar and Ikchung villages with a total combined household number of 131 and total population of 684 people. The baseline and end line surveys were conducted across 77 households (59% of total households) in total, ensuring that more than 50% of the households were covered in each village. All the data was aggregated, compiled and analyzed using pivot tables for both before and after survey data using Microsoft Excel. Later, all the related variables were analyzed using Stata statistical software. The statistical technique used to analyze this research was a paired t-test.

Paired t-test analysis was used among the same communities twice; to measure the effectiveness of WASH project in the study area and check the statistical significance of the outcome of a research on the same group before and after the research. As a result, the impacted communities have increased access (26% respondents acknowledged an increase in water access, with households needing to collect water less frequently, and spend less time collecting per day) and increased quantity of safe and reliable drinking water. Two safe water schemes were constructed, there is increased access to adequate sanitation facilities, improved hygiene practices in the communities and construction of handwashing stations and toilets. There were however inadequate improvements when it came to recognising public health and

hygiene campaigns. Through the analysis of baseline and end line data, the most significant impact can be seen to be a reduction of diarrheal incidents by 30% of respondents during the intervention period and access to increased water level resulted in time savings (26.19 minutes per day) for each household allowing them to not wait in long queues to collect water and hopefully use their time more efficiently to their economic benefit (approximately Rs 30.12, per day, per household). All of this was achieved by using an integrated approach from local youth, local community members, engagement with national and international volunteers and collaboration with a local NGO and CBO. Overall the project result demonstrates that in a short period of time the project has made a positive impact in the communities.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION	i
APPROVAL LETTER	ii
DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS /ACRONYMS	xii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1-7
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objective of the Study	5
1.4 Significance of the Study	6
1.5 Limitation of the Study	6
1.6 Organization of the Study	7
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	8-14
2.1 Empirical Review	8
2.2 Research Gap	13

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15-17
3.1 Research Design	15
3.2 Source of data	15
3.3 Method of data collection	15
3.4 Data collection tools	16
3.5 Sample size and population	16
3.5.1 Population	16
3.5.2 Sample Size	16
3.6 Data analysis	17
CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION	18- 35
4.1 Introduction of the study area	18
4.2 Socio Economic Characteristics	20
4.2.1 Gender distribution between of the study area	20
4.2.2 Age-Group of population in surveyed families	18
a) Female age group of household members	21
b) Male age group of household members	21
4.2.3 Education status of household head of respondents	22
4.2.4 Caste/Ethnicity of household head respondents	23
4.2.5 Settlement Quality of household	24
4.3 WASH situation in the study area	26
4.3.1 Effects on drinking water of respondents	26
a) Ease of getting access to drinking water	26
b) Number of litres of water being used by households per day	27
c) Water treatment to make it safer to drink	28
d) Frequency of water collection per day	29
e) Time taken to collect and return with water	29
4.3.2. Status of sanitation and awareness of sanitation options of respondents	30
a) Disposal trends of household waste	30
4.3.3 Status of Health & Hygiene of respondents	31

a) Episode of diarrhea in a household	31
4.3.4 Awareness of WASH management of respondents	33
a) Awareness of community groups involved with managing WASH	33
4.4 Economic benefits from improved water access and sanitation	34
4.4.1 Improved water access and time saving	34
4.5 Economic benefits from improved health	35
CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	36-38
5.1 Summary	36
5.2 Conclusion	37
5.3 Recommendation	38
REFERENCES	39-43
APPENDIX	44-50

LIST OF TABLES

	Page no.
Table 1: Easy of getting access to drinking water	26
Table 2: Liters of water being used by households per day	27
Table 3: Demographics of household heads	28
Table 4: Water treatment to make it safer to drink	28
Table 5: Frequency of water collection per day	29
Table 6: Time taken to collect and return with water	30
Table 7: Disposal trend of household waste	31
Table 8: Episode of diarrhea in a household	32
Table 9: Paired t-test episode of diarrhea in a household	32
Table 10: Awareness of community groups involved with managing WASH	33
Table 11: Minimum wage rate in Nepal	33

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page no.
Figure 4.1: Study location	19
Figure 4.2: Gender distribution of the study area	20
Figure 4.3: Female age group distribution	21
Figure 4.4: Male age group distribution	22
Figure 4.5: Education level of household head	23
Figure 4.6: Caste/Ethnicity	24
Figure 4.7: Settlement Quality	25

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CI	Confidence Interval
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBM-WASH	Integrated Behavioural Model for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWSS	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMIP	National Management Information Project
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHWM	Sanitation, Hygiene and Water management
SPSS	Statistical Package for The Social Sciences
STATA	South Texas Art Therapy Association'
TX	Texas
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
VDC	Village Development Committees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WinS	WASH in schools
WTSS	Women Technical Support Service
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme

WWDR

World Water Development Report