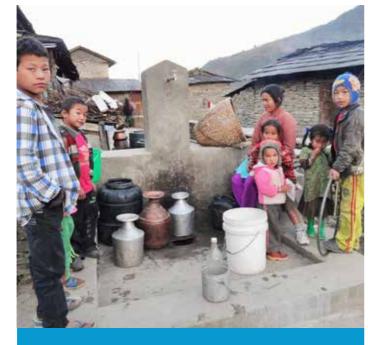
WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF RIGHTS, EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY TO ACHIEVE WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL!

FRONT COVER PHOTOS

- Equal opportunities in paid labour. Women make excellent Village Maintenance Workers.
- Successful WUSCs
 are transparent and
 accountable; they hold
 public audits and annual
 general meetings.
- 3. Elder citizens and other groups (e.g. differently abled, pregnant women) may have different needs in regard to water and sanitation these must be respected.
- Water tariff is collected to cover operation and maintenance costs; it must be affordable but also sustainable.



Everyone has right to water in sufficient quantity and safe quality. Water supply must be accessible, affordable and acceptable to all.

Contact RWSSP-WN II:

Web-site: www.rwsspwn.org.np Mail: rwsspwn2@gmail.com

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/rwsspwn Main Office: 30 Veterinary Marg, Hospital Chowk

Phone: +977-61-531883

Fax: +977-61-531879 Kathmandu phone: +977-1-555 0628 Kathmandu fax: +977-1-552 1417

RVWRMP II:

www.rvwrmp.org.np info@rvwrmp.org.np

https://www.facebook.com/rvwrmp P.O. Box 40, Taranagar, Dhangadhi-5,

Kailali District, Nepal +977-91-526262/263/264

+977-91-526261 +977-1-555 0628

+977-1-552 1417









HRBA & GESI SERIES



HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH AND GENDER EQUALITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION IN RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT IN WESTERN NEPAL PHASE II - Western and Mid-Western Nepal

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT
PHASE II – Far-Western and Mid-Western Nepal







HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER

Aim for these standards:

- Availability: Ensure a minimum sufficient quantity (by default, 45 liters per person per day) and continuous supply of domestic water.
- Accessibility: 15 minutes for the round trip & collection time.
- Quality/safety: Water should be free from faecal bacterial contamination and arsenic. Develop a water safety plan.
- Affordability: Must be balanced against the needs to collect adequate user fees to cover operation and maintenance costs, for the sustainability of supply. Water isn't free!
- Acceptability: Priorities of local people are identified in the WASH and Water Use Master Plans (WUMP) - preferences for types of scheme, tap location, etc. in Step-by-Step process.

HUMAN RIGHT TO SANITATION

Everyone has access to sanitation which is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable, provides privacy & ensures dianity.

- Pay attention to the accessibility of institutional, public & school toilets.
- Provide designs/advice for households to make their toilet accessible for disabled or frail elderly.
- □ Subsidies for toilets are not a sustainable way to achieve Open Defecation Free status (ODF). Focus must be on behaviour change!
- ☐ In the post-ODF phase, VDC sanitation fund can be used to support ultra-poor households or those with disabled persons etc. to upgrade their temporary toilets.
- Menstruating women must be allowed to use their own and public toilets – otherwise ODF isn't possible!
- Don't forget water for toilet use, hand washing and cleaning!



Everyone - regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, caste, disability or economic status - has right to water and sanitation. These are basic human rights!



Women and men must have equal opportunities.
Female lab-tester at work.



Public toilets must be accessible by wheel-chair users.



Accountable WUSCs hold public audits to display income and expenditure.

QUESTIONS TO ASK IN THE FIELD

- Have the views of all groups, including women, all castes, ethnicities and religions, people with disabilities and the elderly been considered?
- ☐ Have confidence building workshops for women and/ or disadvantaged groups been carried out?
- ☐ Is local language used in meetings & interviews?
- Are women, poor and disadvantaged groups participating in planning, public audits and other meetings, paid work opportunities and trainings?
- ☐ When calculating household contributions or water tariffs, have you worked with the community to identify ways to support the ultra-poor?
- Can everyone use the taps, irrespective of caste or menstruation status?
- Are public, school and institutional toilets accessible by all, including people with disabilities, frail elderly, pregnant women etc.?
- Are public and school toilets gender and child friendly (e.g. in terms of privacy, light, locks etc.)
- ☐ Is monitoring data disaggregated? It may show where there are problems.
- □ Do individuals know who to ask for assistance?

SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE WATER USER & SANITATION COMMITTEES AND THE V-WASH-CC

- WUSC and V-WASH-CC should be assisted to understand their responsibilities towards the community.
- ☐ Women and disadvantaged groups must have proportionate representation in WUSCs and carry out procurement and other official tasks.
- ☐ Ensure the WUSC truly represents the views of the community, and also decisions & expenditure is made public.
- Discuss the setting of adequate water tariffs to cover both ongoing and future costs. Water should be affordable but also sustainable.
- Avoid conflicts ensure there is legal ownership of the source and fair distribution to all, prioritising domestic needs before others.

WUSCs are at the frontline of achieving rights to water and sanitation!