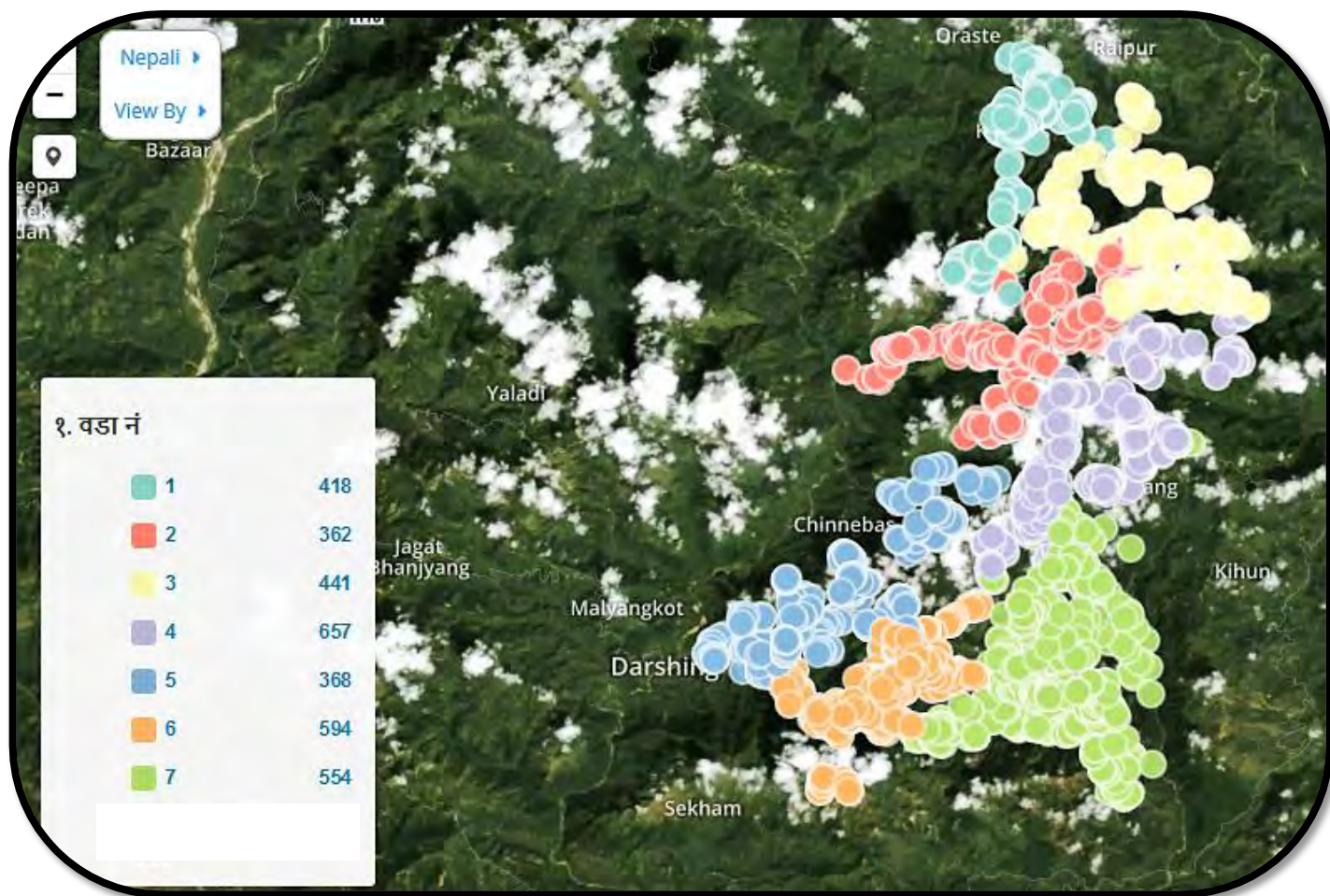


Rural Municipality Level Water Sanitation and Hygiene Plan



Harinas Rural Municipality

Rural Municipality WASH Coordination

Committee, Syangja

Gandaki Province, Nepal

August 2018

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Greetings of the Harinas Rural Municipality Chairperson

Harinas Rural Municipality has succeeded to prepare a Municipality WASH plan. The plan that presents the current situation of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector of the Municipality was prepared utilizing a simple and advanced information collection technology “KoBoCollect” mobile application. WASH related GPS data of households, public locations, institutions and schools was collected. The data is both reliable and useful for the decision makers of the Municipality. This report was created following the five-step process of Municipality WASH plan preparation. Visualization is the main characteristic of the Municipality WASH plan. With the help of the Google Earth software, Ward-wise water supply, sanitation and hygiene situation of each household and Tole is presented in maps. These maps enable an easy analysis; the maps help to take decisions and implement development programs accordingly. This enables transparent and objective decision making.

The Plan will serve not only the WASH sector, but the collected data and maps are very useful for planning and implementing other development activities too. Harinas Rural Municipality must be the first rural municipality in Nepal to prepare this type of technology friendly Municipality WASH Plan, which gives us both pride and additional responsibility for its successful implementation.

We would like to express our commitment on behalf of our rural municipality to implement this WASH plan and to achieve the overall goal of providing safe drinking water, safe sanitation and hygiene by 2028 for all the citizens of the Harinas Rural Municipality. We hope to receive valuable support for achieving the set targets on time from the Government of Nepal, Gandaki Province, development partners, donor agencies, governmental and nongovernmental organisations and other stakeholders. Surely, it is impossible to achieve the set targets only on the sole effort of the rural municipality; therefore, we are expecting support from the whole respected community of Harinas Rural Municipality including political parties, social workers and scholars.

We would like to express our heartily gratitude to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal, Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) for providing technical support to prepare the Municipality WASH plan of the Harinas Rural Municipality. We would like to express our heartily gratitude to the data collectors, public representatives, Ward level and Municipality level task force members of the WASH Plan preparation team, Municipality WASH Unit staff and executive members of the Municipality who provided us support and contribution formally and informally for the preparation of the WASH plan.

We hope to receive suggestions, support and company from many stakeholder parties for successful implementation of the WASH plan and for the achievement of the objectives of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all campaign in the Harinas Rural Municipality.

Thank you.

Khim Manandhar
Chairperson

1. Brief Introduction of Harinas Rural Municipality

Harinas Rural Municipality is located in the south east part of Syangja district within Gandaki province according to the new federal structure of Nepal. It is located at 25 degree 0 minute latitude and 83 degree 29 minutes longitude and it is spread in the area of 87.48 km². The name of the municipality originates from the large forest called *Harinas* which includes previous ward 6, 8 & 9 of Kichnash Village Development Committee (VDC), 1-9 of Chisapani VDC, 1-9 of Kyakmi VDC, 1-9 of Chitrebhangyang VDC and 7, 8 & 9 of Chinnebas VDC. The center of this rural municipality is Chittrebanjyang which is in the altitude of 1,392 m from sea level. Figure 1 shows Harinas Rural Municipality map.



Figure 1 Map of Harinas Rural Municipality

There are total 3,394 households residing in the municipality based on the survey done while preparing the WASH plan. The total population is 21,778, of which 10,708 are women and 11,070 are men.

Various caste and ethnic groups are residing in the Harinas Rural Municipality among which most people belong to Magar, Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar and Dalit groups. Most people follow Hindu religion but there is also a Muslim minority. Agriculture is the main occupation of people living in the Harinas Rural Municipality and other supporting occupations are entrepreneurship, service and foreign employment.

Main religious places of Harinas Rural Municipality are Bhairavnath, Ramba Devi temple, and Devinath. The main tourist area is the Harinas forest, Purkot hill, Chisapani and Dhup hill. Main markets are Dagdi market, Chisapani market, Saldada market and Deurali market.

There are 9 primary level schools, 29 basic level schools, 3 health posts and one primary health center in the municipality.

2. Background of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan of Harinas Rural Municipality

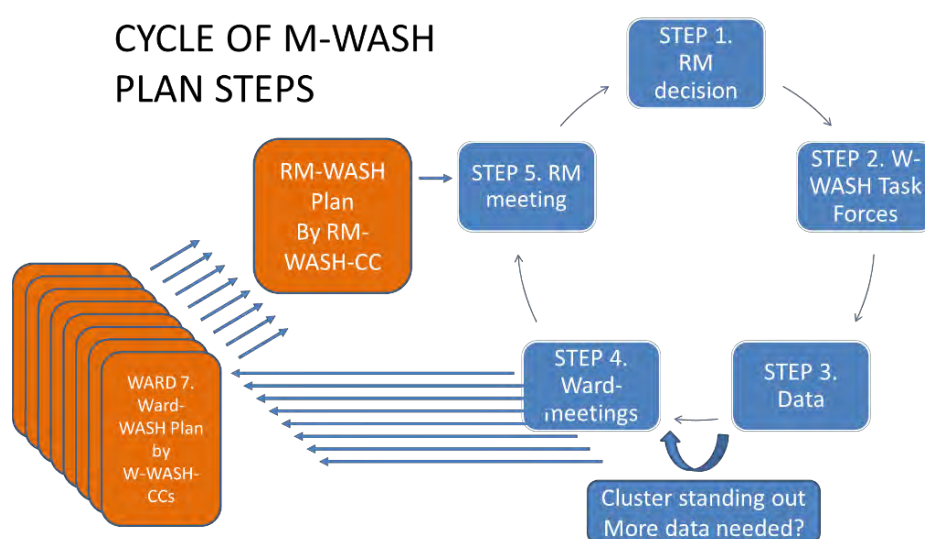
Harinas Rural Municipality decided to create a municipality water supply, sanitation and hygiene plan (M-WASH Plan) with the objective to achieve safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to all by 2028. The main objective of preparing the M-WASH plan is to identify the current situation of water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the municipality and to take decision on the priorities, means and resources for the plan implementation.

M-WASH Plan is an integrated, holistic and dynamic WASH plan that has an objective to ensure safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services for all. The Plan includes information on how the data is collected, how it is assessed and how the information is used by the municipality-level decision makers such as the municipality staff, politicians, Ward WASH Coordination Committees and Municipality WASH Coordination Committees.

2.1 Steps of M-WASH Plan Preparation

The main principles of M-WASH plan preparation are local government leadership, bottom up planning process, full community participation, public awareness, service level identification and activity prioritization based on the primary data. The process will facilitate decision makers to take information-based decisions on WASH interventions.

M-WASH Plan is prepared following five steps of activities (Figure 2). The municipality takes the decision to initiate the process. Ward WASH Task Forces are founded to guide the Ward-level Plan preparation. The geotagged data is collected using "KoBoCollect" application using smartphones. The application enables presenting the data on maps for easy visual analysis.



Ward level WASH Plans with priority list of activities are prepared by Ward WASH Coordination Committees through a participatory and transparent planning process.

The municipality prepares the final Plan based on the Ward priorities.

Figure 2 Rural Municipality (RM) WASH Plan steps. W-WASH-CC= Ward WASH Coordination Committee

The raw data is kept secured and shall remain the property of the municipality. For the Harinas M-WASH Plan, the data collected included water supply, sanitation and hygiene data from households, public places, institutions and schools.

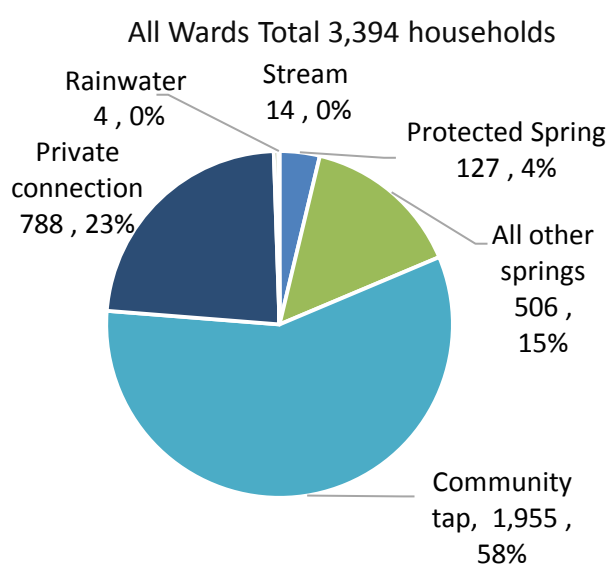
The Harinas M-WASH Plan preparation started by conducting a municipality level meeting in May 2018. The meeting was followed by an orientation to the Plan preparation and several Ward level meetings. KoBoCollect application was used to collect geotagged data based on which Ward-level maps were prepared and Ward-level planning meetings held. The rural municipality -level plan formulation meeting was held in August 2018. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal, Phase II has provided technical support for the preparation of the WASH plan.

3. Water supply status in Harinas Rural Municipality

3.1 Primary water sources

All data presented in this chapter is primary data collected through surveys covering all households in the Harinas Rural Municipality in May—June 2018. As per the data, 85 % of the households in the municipality have access to safe water supply.

Of these, 81 % have piped water supply available: 23 % have private connection and 58 % use community tap. Also protected springs qualify as acceptable water sources.



There are 4 households (0.12 %) that depend on rainwater harvesting, and 14 (0.41 %) that use stream source. There are 506 households (15 % of all) that are unserved by improved water supply. Figure 3 shows primary water sources in Harinas Rural Municipality.

Figure 3 Primary water sources

Figure 4 shows the Ward-wise situation where the differences are clear: while up to 94 % of the households in Ward 4 utilize acceptable water source, in Ward 5 only 59 % do. In the charts, the unserved households are those using 'all other springs': they are using an unprotected water source.

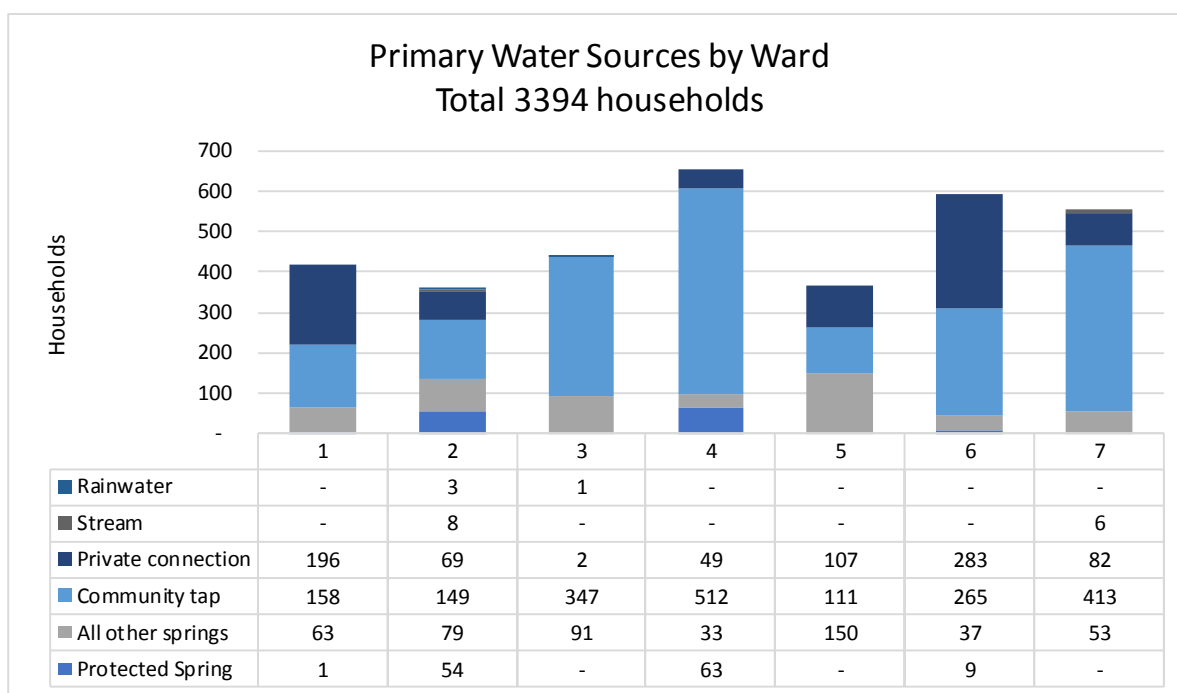


Figure 4 Primary water sources Ward-wise

3.2 Water availability

Water availability is not to be taken for granted in Nepal. Some spring sources dry during the dry season, especially now that the winter rains are largely missing. In Harinas Rural Municipality, 89 % of households reported that their primary water source has water available all year (Figure 5).

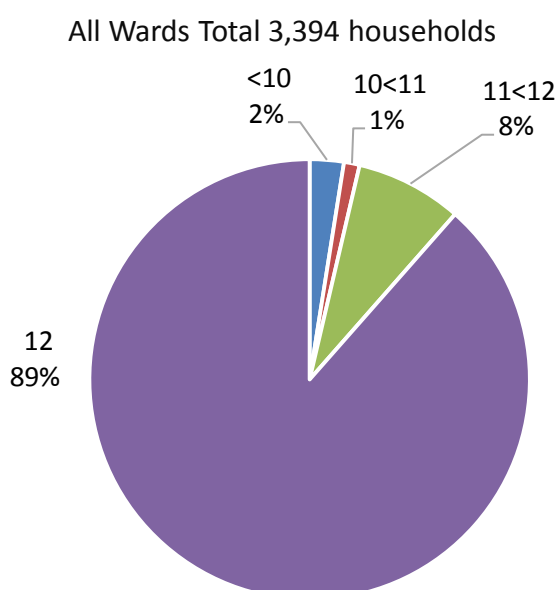


Figure 5 Availability of primary water source over a year

Again, the Ward-wise differences are clear: while in Ward 6 all and in Ward 7 all but one households have access to their primary water source full 12 months, in Ward 4 only 71 % had the same situation. All wards had some issues with water availability, see Figure 6.

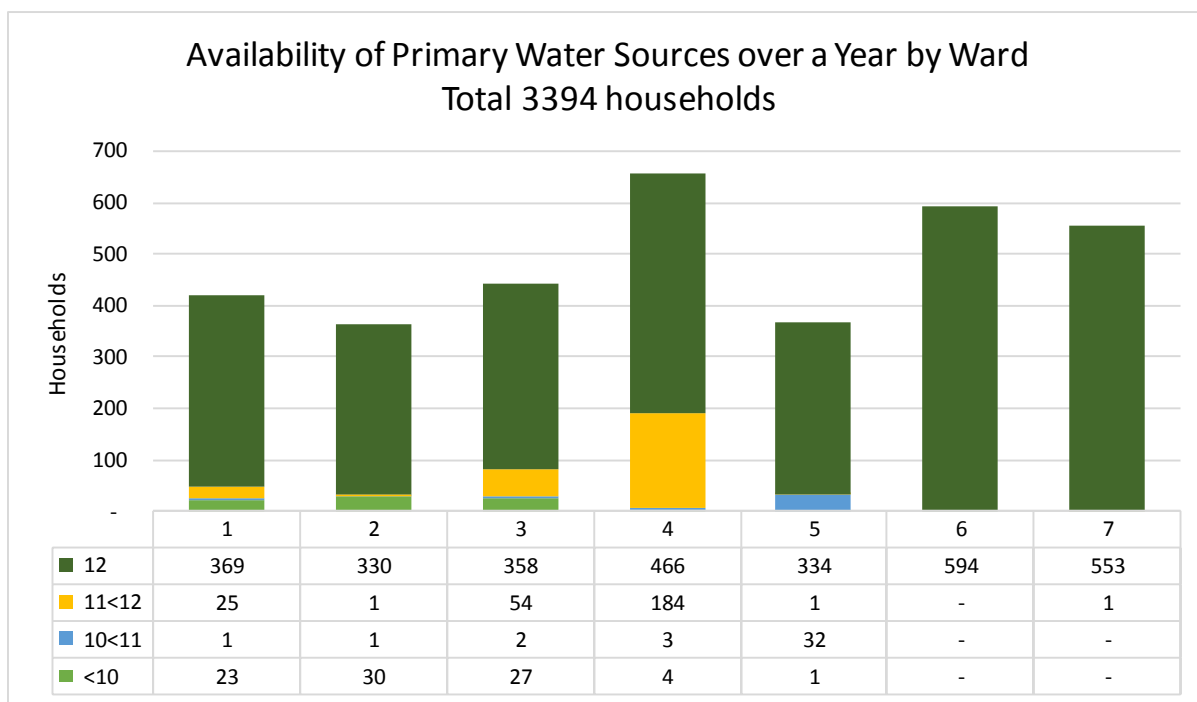
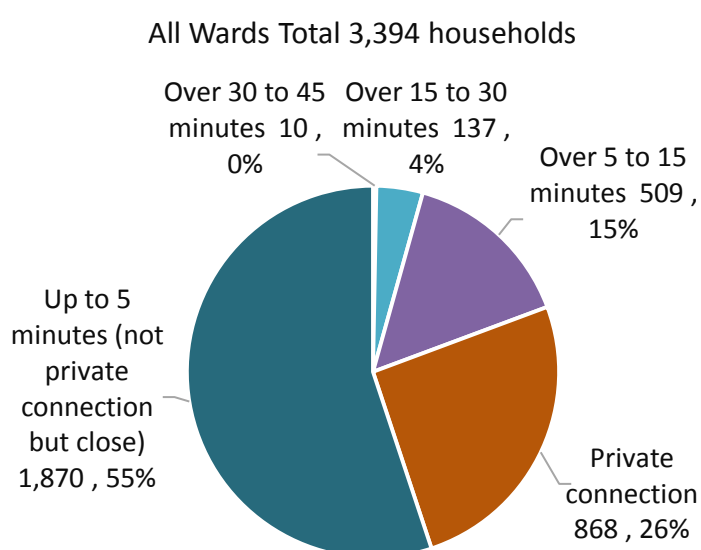


Figure 6 Availability of primary water sources over a year Ward-wise

3.3 Access to water by water fetching time

Access to water is presented here as the time it takes to fetch water per one trip (go-wait-fetch-return). In average, the households fetch water 4.6 times per day (median 4.0, mean 4.6), ranging from one to 20 trips, correlating as expected with the number of people in the household.



While the overall situation in Harinas Rural Municipality is better than in many other municipalities in Nepal, there are still many households that face daily hardship in terms of carrying water. Overall, 81 % of all households in the municipality have access to water (Figure 7) whether as a private connection (26 %) or within 5 minutes (go-fetch-return, 55 %).

Figure 7 Water fetching time in Harinas Rural Municipality

The worst situation is in the Ward 5, where 46 % of households do not have easy access to water. The second worst situation is in Ward 2, where 30 % of households do not have an easy access. The best situation is in the Ward 6, where 99 % of households have either private connection or tapstand within 5 minutes from home (Figure 8).

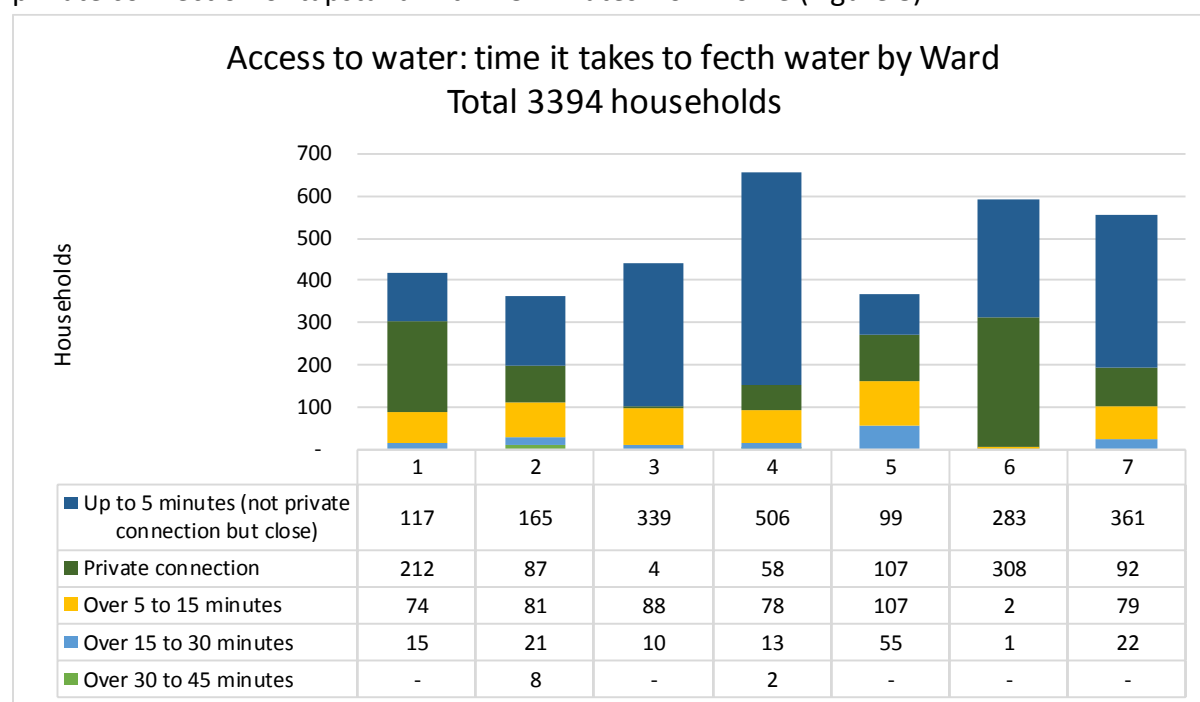


Figure 8 Ward-wise accessibility: time it takes to fetch water

3.4 Water Quality

Quality of water is one of the key indicators when defining water supply service level. In the Harinas M-WASH Plan preparation, the test was done with the 'Presence/Absence'-vial test that simply shows whether the water is free from coliform bacteria. Presence of coliforms indicates that the water is contaminated with faecal matter, which is immediately a risk for a range of water borne diseases. The tests were taken from taps – hence, they do not indicate how safe the water is at the household level. If the water jars and containers are not kept clean, water at the household level can still get contaminated even if it was clean at the tap. This is an important topic that can be addressed during the Total Sanitation and Water Safety Plan related interactions and campaigns.

Overall, the water quality situation is very good in Harinas Rural Municipality: 81 % of all households and 82 % of total population are using water supply systems that have 'Absence' of coliform bacteria. Only 3 % of households are using water from schemes that have 'Presence' of bacteria. Figure 9 shows that the contaminated schemes are located in Wards 1, 5 and 7.

In Figure 9 'No scheme' refers to those households that utilize unprotected spring sources. These sources have a high risk of contamination especially during the rainy season when a lot

of surface water flows in. Total 524 households with 3,310 people are using these high risk sources in Harinas Rural Municipality.

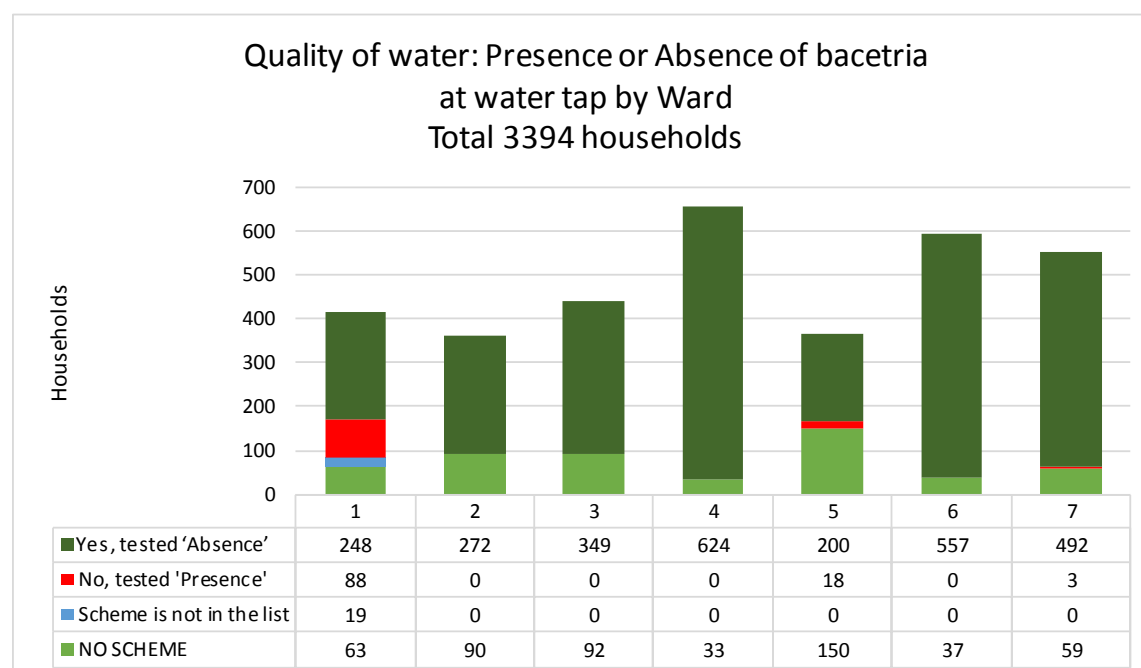


Figure 9 Water quality Ward-wise

3.5 Water supply schemes in Harinas Rural Municipality

Harinas Rural Municipality has been merged from several earlier VDCs where several agencies have been active implementing water supply schemes. Figure 10 shows the number of beneficiaries by the supporting agency and figure 11 shows this Ward-wise. In these charts, 'No scheme' refers to those using water sources other than those supported by the listed institutions.

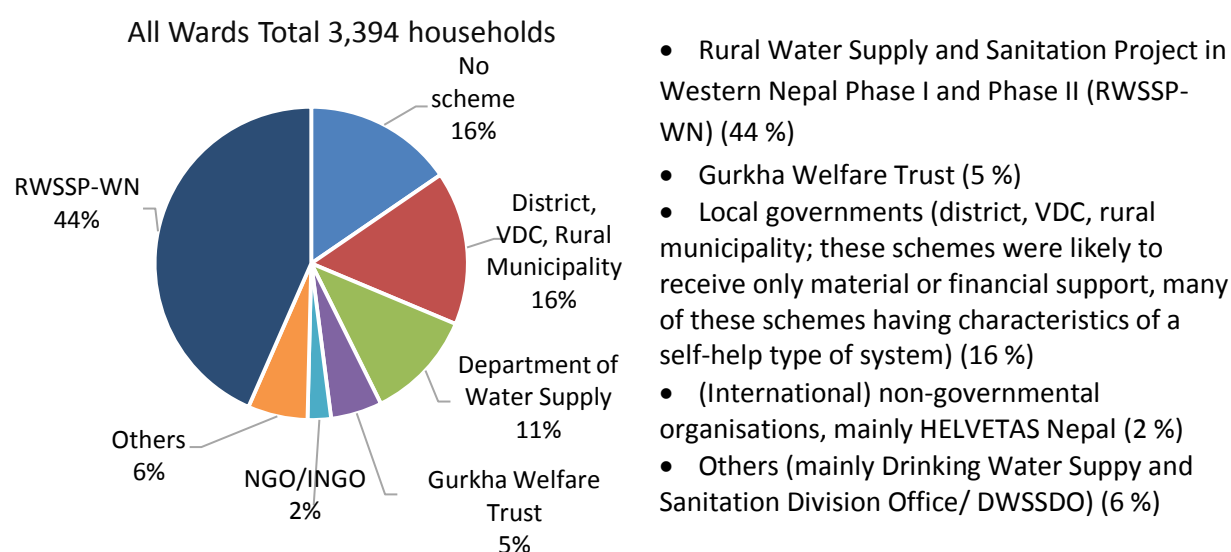


Figure 10 Water supply schemes by supporting agencies

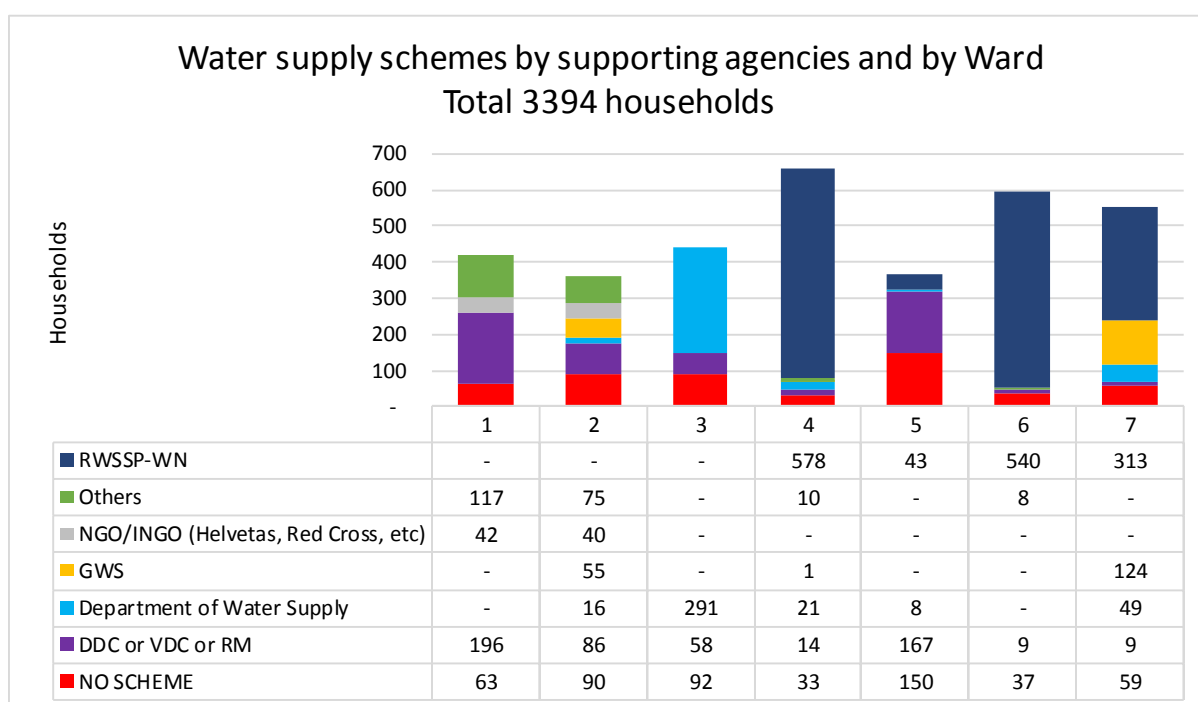
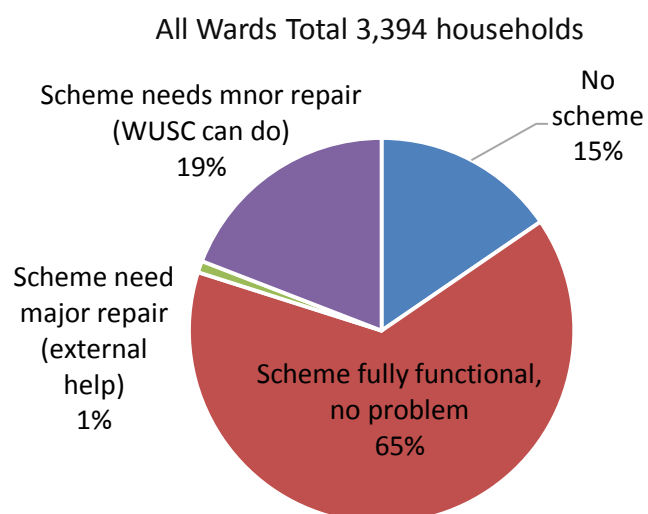


Figure 11 Water supply schemes by supporting agencies Ward-wise

3.6 Functionality of water supply schemes

There are many ways of measuring the functionality of a water supply scheme. There are equally many reasons why schemes may not be fully functional. The situation may change seasonally or be affected by such as landslides or floods. The scheme may have poor functionality due to problems with the water source, or because of poor initial design, or simply because the system has already exceeded its design period. Poor functionality may also result from the negligence of the Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs), or simply because there has been nobody to help WUSC when they needed help, whether technical, financial or both.



In this survey, the functionality question was posed to each beneficiary household: this is thus the users' opinion at the time of the survey in May—June 2018. As per the results, 65 % of the households within the municipality benefit from 'fully functional' water services (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Water supply scheme functionality

Figure 13 shows that the situation is best in Ward 6 where 94 % benefit from fully functional water schemes and worst in Ward 3 (11 %) and Ward 5 (17 %).

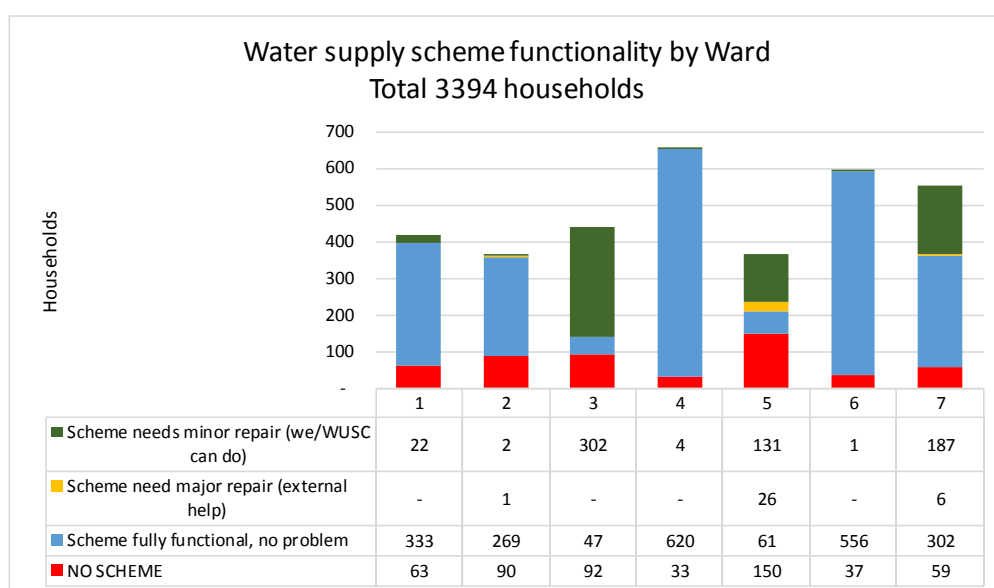


Figure 13 Water supply scheme functionality Ward-wise

3.7 Safely Managed Water Supply Services

To summarize the water supply services in Harinas Rural Municipality, water supply service level of each household was assessed using the WHO&Unicef Joint Monitoring Programme definitions (Box 1). These definitions are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and should now guide the strategic and annual WASH planning for improving water supply for those who still have to use surface water (streams), have unimproved systems or suffer from limited services. The service level is defined based on the replies given in the earlier questions.

Box 1. Water supply service levels as per the Joint Monitoring Programme

Safely managed: household replies ‘yes’ to all the following statements:

- private connection, community tap or protected spring
- water available within 5 min
- water available for 12 months
- water free from bacteria (tested ‘Absence’)

Basic:

- private connection, community tap, protected spring, rainwater harvesting
- water does not fulfill all the “safely managed” criteria but fetching time is less than 30 min

Limited:

- private connection, community tap, protected spring, rainwater harvesting
- water fetching time is over 30 min

Unimproved: unprotected springs

Surface water: river, pond, stream, irrigation canal. This is the most unsafe option

Source: WHO&Unicef Joint Monitoring Programme

Figure 14 shows that 64 % of people in Harinas Rural Municipality use *Safely Managed* water supply services

Figure 14 Harinas Rural Municipality households as per the Joint monitoring Programme water supply service level criteria

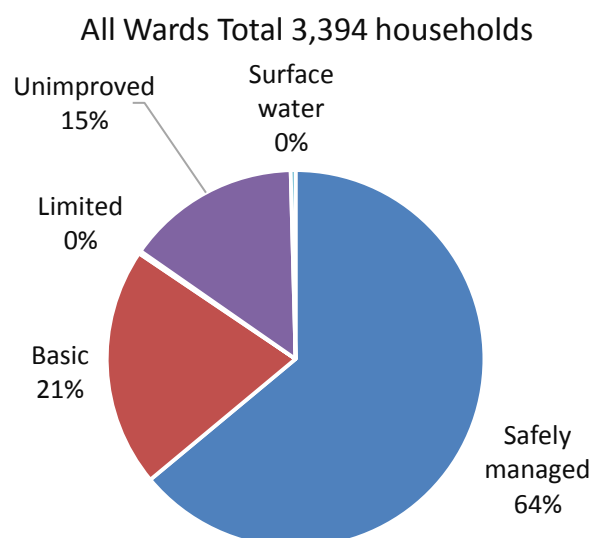


Figure 15 shows that Ward 5 has the largest number of households using unimproved water supply services.

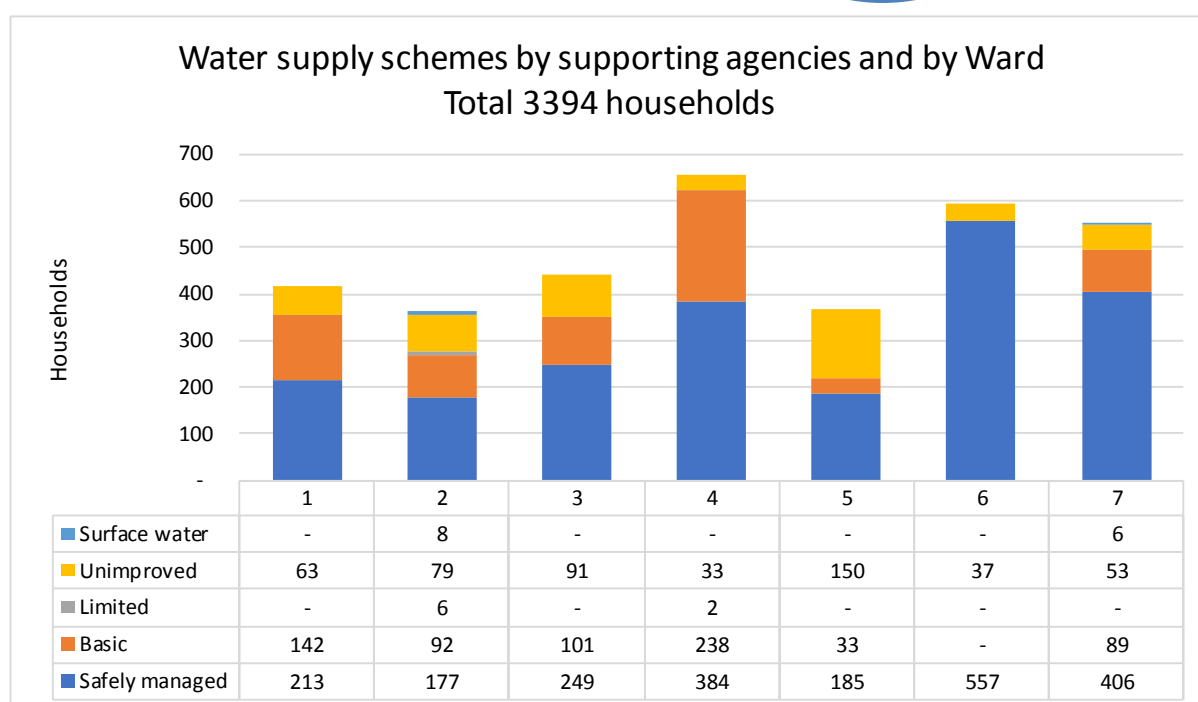


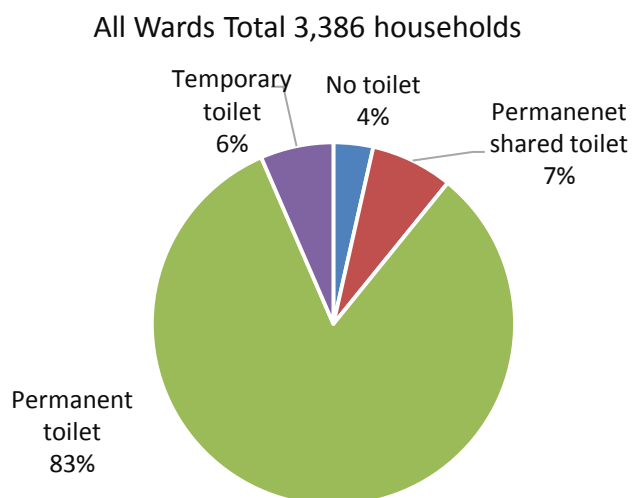
Figure 15 Households Ward-wise as per the water supply service level criteria

4. Sanitation status in Harinas Rural Municipality

4.1 Household sanitation

All data presented in this chapter is primary data collected through surveys covering all households in the Harinas Rural Municipality in May—June 2018. Overall, Harinas Rural

Municipality is fully Open Defecation Free (ODF), the entire Syangja district being declared ODF. Therefore, in theory there should be 100% access to toilets.



Of all 3,394 households, 83 % had a permanent toilet that was not shared. Another 7 % (248 households) had a permanent toilet but this was shared with another household, and another 6 % (221) had a temporary toilet.

The first priority for the sanitation programme should be to get the remaining 120 households without toilets to construct one, and then to get those with temporary ones to improve their toilet (Figure 16).

Figure 16 Household toilets in Harinas Rural Municipality

The Ward-wise chart 17 shows how the situation is across all wards: there are households without toilets and with temporary toilets in each ward. Most people without toilets are in Ward 5.

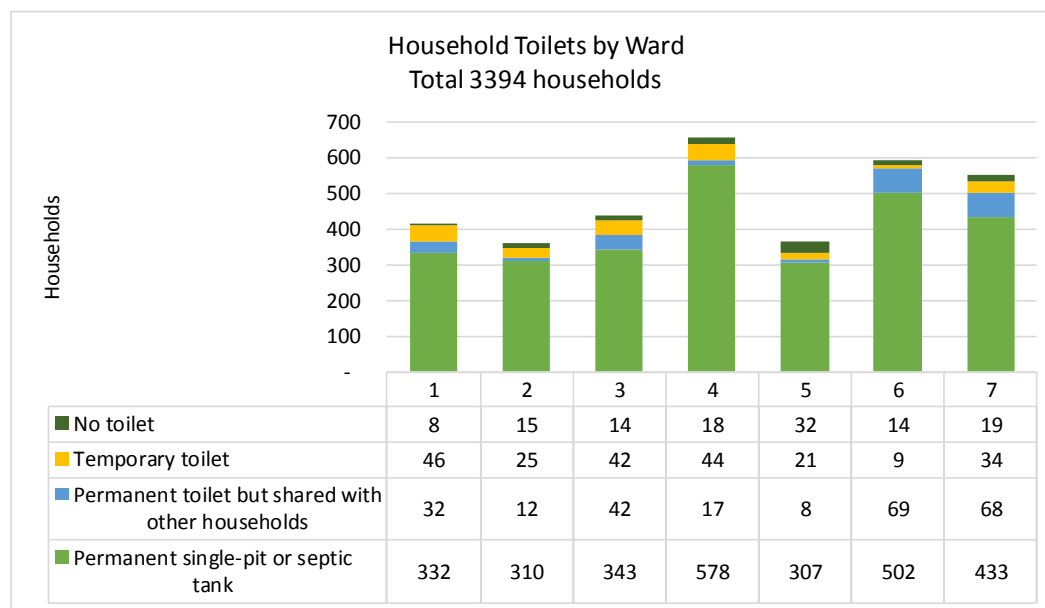


Figure 17 Household toilets Ward-wise

The second ward-wise chart 18 shows how the proportion of the households without toilets or with temporary toilets are equally divided in each Ward: overall 10 % of all households in Harinas Rural Municipality are without toilets or have a temporary toilet.

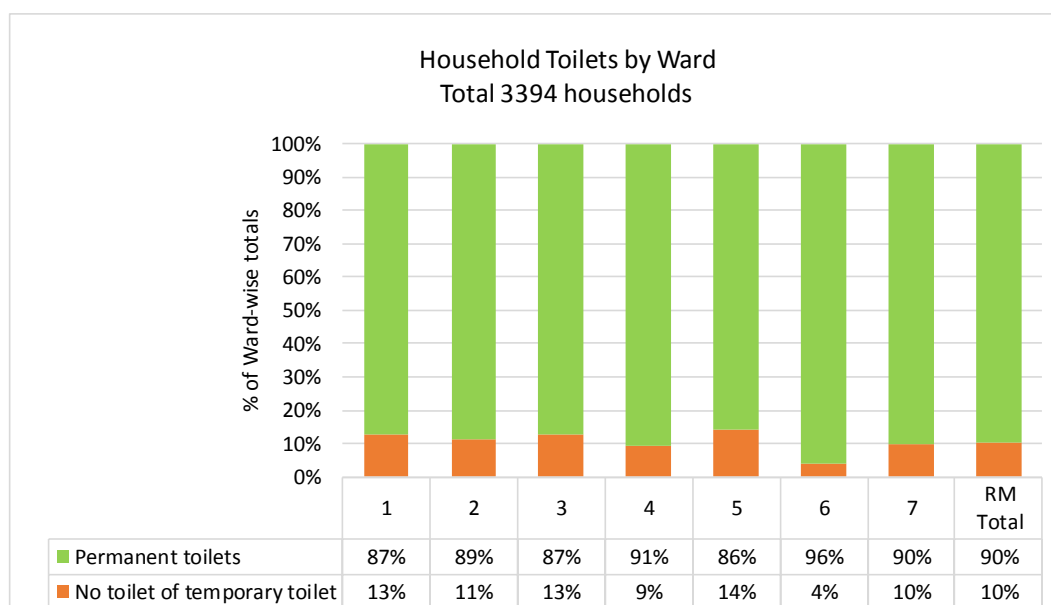


Figure 18 Proportion of households with no toilet or temporary toilet Ward-wise

4.2 Safely Managed Sanitation

The sanitation services in Harinas Rural Municipality were assessed using the WHO&Unicef Joint Monitoring Programme definitions. It is noted that no double pit toilets were found: all were either single pit or septic tank toilets, and hence, most households are in the category of 'Basic sanitation', see Box 2 for definitions.

While there is still work to be done to achieve true ODF in terms of each household having their own permanent latrine, it is also the time to start thinking what to do when the pits fill up. Double-pit is a highly valid solution given the challenging topography of the rural communities: the households should be able to empty their pits safely and conveniently by themselves. With single-pit latrines this is not the case as the contents do not have time to compost.

Safely managed sanitation: use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site." In Nepali context this is usually possible only with double-pit toilets where the other pit composts while the other pit fills up. No-one needs to empty pits with raw excreta.

Basic: permanent toilet, not shared with other households, single-pit or septic tank

Limited: permanent toilet but shared with other households

Unimproved: temporary toilet

Open defecation: no toilet

Source: WHO&Unicef Joint Monitoring Programme

Box 2. Joint Monitoring Programme sanitation service level ladder

Total Sanitation programme should add the promotion for double-pit latrines into the agenda. Wards 3 and 7 were found to have the least percentage of basic sanitation whereas Ward 5 has the highest number of people practising open defecation (Figure 19).

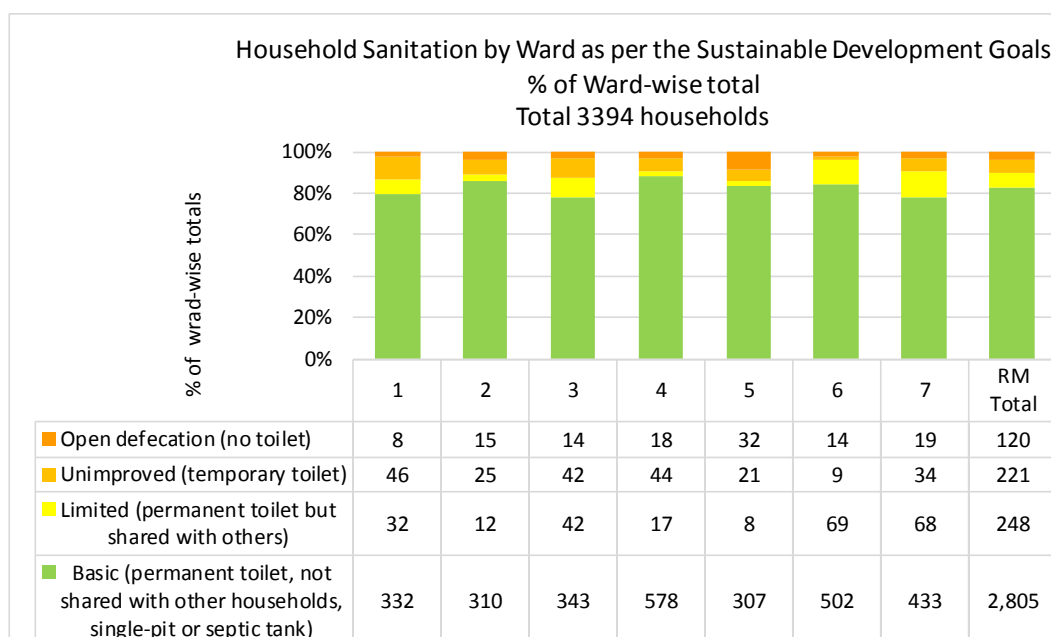


Figure 19 Households Ward-wise as per the sanitation service level criteria

4.3 Total Sanitation

Declaring ODF is the entry point to Total Sanitation. Box 3 provides the definitions as per the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan by the Government of Nepal (2011).

Total Sanitation can be declared once all households have been verified fulfilling all indicators. While 'Blue Sticker' indicates that the household is participating in the Total Sanitation programme, 'Green Sticker' means that all Total Sanitation targets have been achieved. 'No Sticker' indicates that the household is not involved in any Total Sanitation programme.

Box 3. Total Sanitation indicators

In Harinas Rural Municipality there are locations where Total Sanitation was declared already before the

Total Sanitation

A. Five key hygiene and sanitation behaviors

- Use of toilet
- Practice of hand washing with soap or cleaning agent at critical times
- Safe handling and treatment of drinking water at household level
- Maintenance of personal hygiene (regular nail cutting, bathing, laundry, combing, tooth brushing etc.)
- Proper solid and liquid waste management

B. Household sanitation

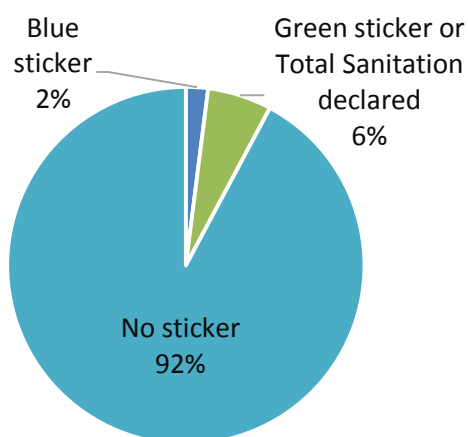
- All households should have a toilet and hand washing facilities including water, soap and washing platform
- Availability of broom and cleaning agent in the toilet
- Covering food and water
- Regular cleaning of rooms, yards, and household compound
- Availability of managed animal shed
- Availability of covered waste water pit
- Access to safe drinking water
- Availability of bins to collect solid waste
- Availability of improved cooking stove (bio-gas optional).

Source: Government of Nepal, 2011. Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, chapter 'Definitions'

practice of stickers was initiated. Figure 20 shows the Total Sanitation situation in the municipality.

1. No sticker (household is not involved in the Total Sanitation campaign)
2. Blue sticker (household is involved in the campaign but has not achieved all targets yet)
3. Green Sticker or Total Sanitation declared (household has achieved all targets)

All Wards Total 3,394 households



Majority of the households (92 %) do not have a sticker and only 6 % (197 households) have been declared as 'Total Sanitation' households. Use of toilets by all and at all times is the foundation of Total Sanitation and needs continuous attention.

Figure 20 Total Sanitation campaign stickers

5. Schools, institutions and public places WASH in Harinas Rural Municipality

All data presented in this summary is primary data collected through household surveys covering all households in the Harinas Rural Municipality in May—June 2018.

The total sample included one public location (temple area), 67 institutions and 42 schools. In the following figures, the temple is counted together with the institutions that included such as buildings used by the mother groups, youth clubs, government offices and cultural groups.

Eight schools are private and 34 are governmental schools. Seven of the private schools are basic level (1-8) and one is pre-school. Two of the government schools are pre-schools, 22 are basic level (1-8), 9 are secondary level (9-12) and one is higher level (bachelor-level or other above +2 studies) school. Figure 21 shows the school types Ward-wise.

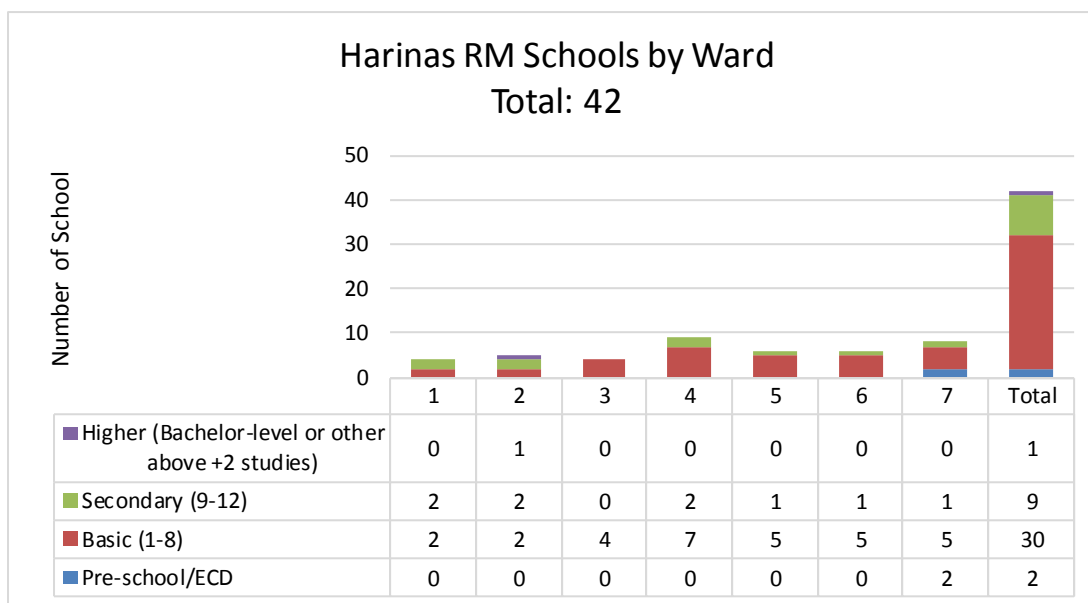


Figure 21 School types Ward-wise

5.1 Water supply

Water supply in the public locations, institutions and schools was studied using the following Joint Monitoring Programme definitions:

- Basic: Drinking water from an improved source is available (improved source: piped water, protected spring, rainwater)
- Limited: There is an improved source but water is not available in the time of the survey
- No service: No water at source or unimproved source

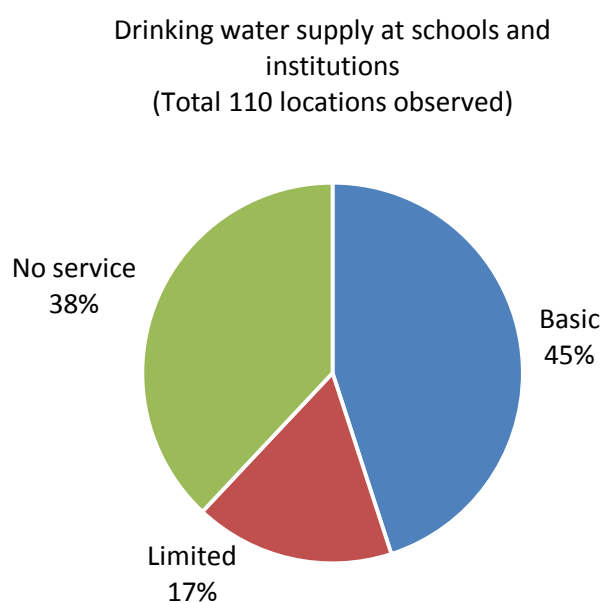


Figure 22 shows the overall situation counting together both schools and institutions, total 110 cases. More than one out of three (38 %) have no service at all.

Figure 22 Drinking water supply at schools and institutions in Harinas municipality

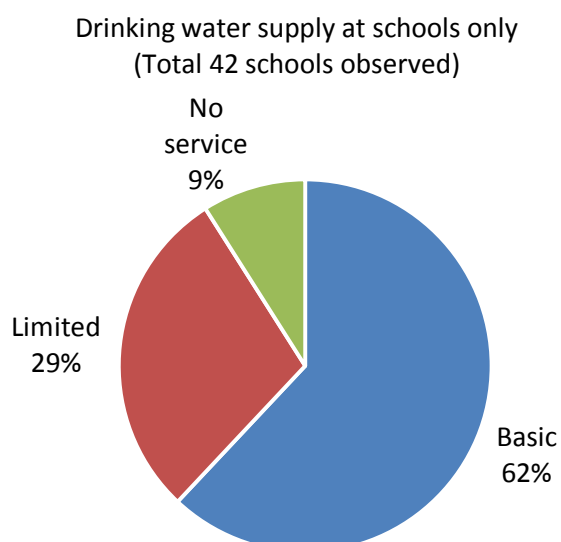


Figure 23 shows schools only. Here the scenario is better but still needs attention as four schools (9 %) are without service. Also, the 'limited' category is too high, with 12 schools (17 %) having no water available even if the school has a water supply facility.

Figure 23 Drinking water supply at school

Figure 24 shows that institutions have the worst situation, with more than half (56 %) having no water supply facility at all, and 10 % having limited service (water was not available at the time of survey even if there was a water supply facility).

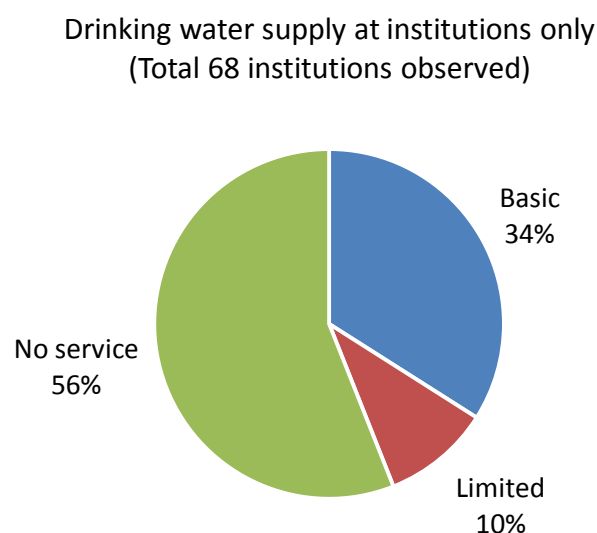


Figure 24 Water supply at institutions

The institutional management committees and groups using these facilities have an important role in maintaining the facilities: limited service may also be a maintenance problem. The priority should be given to those institutions that have no service

5.2 Sanitation

Sanitation in the schools and institutions was described using the Joint Monitoring Programme definitions:

- Basic: Sufficient number of improved facilities, which are single-sex and usable
- Limited: There are improved facilities, but they are not sufficient in number or not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey
- No service: No toilets or latrines, or unimproved facilities

Figure 25 shows the overall situation counting together both schools and institutions, total 110 cases. The different cases are equally divided: one third has basic service, one third has limited service and one third has no service at all. This is very poor considering that 'Limited' facilities mean that there *are* improved facilities but they are not sufficient in number or not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey. In other words, people in these locations may not use these at all.

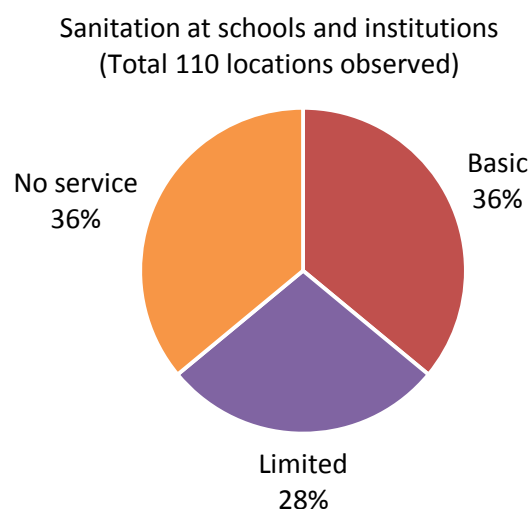


Figure 25 Sanitation at schools and Institutions

Figure 26 shows schools only. Here the scenario is better but still needs attention with four schools (9 %) without toilets and 10 schools with limited service.

The institutions have the worst situation (Figure 27), with more than half (53 %) having no toilet facility at all, and one-third (31 %) having limited service (in other words, toilets were not sufficient or not possible to use)

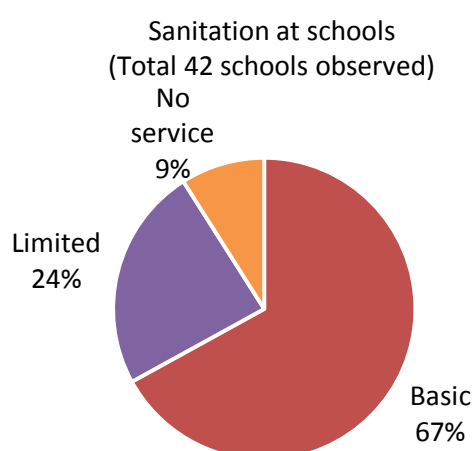


Figure 26 School sanitation

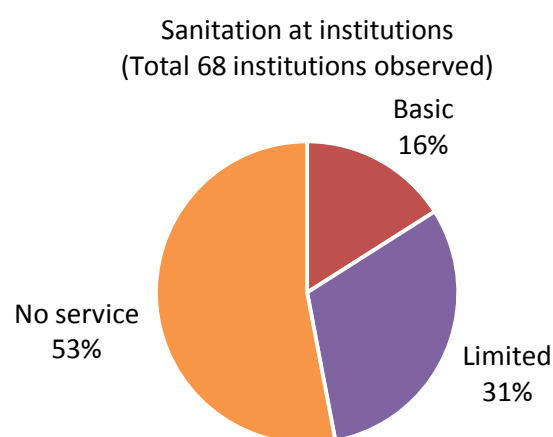


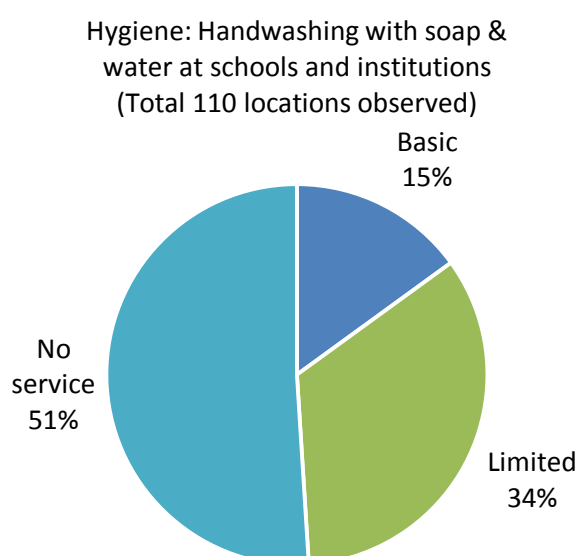
Figure 27 Institutional sanitation

The institutional management committees and groups have a critical role in the maintenance of their facilities: some of the 'limited service' cases may be simply due to non-maintenance. However, this is also strongly linked to the water supply: 72 % of the 'no service' toilets had also 'no service water supply'. Finally, only one fourth of all school and institutional toilets reached 'basic' service level in both water supply and sanitation.

5.3 Hygiene

Hygiene in the public locations, institutions and schools was studied by observing handwashing facilities. To get full benefit from improved water supply and sanitation, hygiene is a must. Handwashing with soap is scientifically proven method to stay healthy. In this survey the hygiene facilities observed were described as follows, using Joint Monitoring Programme definitions:

- Basic: Handwashing facilities that have water and soap
- Limited: Handwashing facilities with water, but no soap
- No service: No handwashing facilities or handwashing facilities with no water



The hygiene situation is clearly worse with 51 % of the schools and institutions having 'no service', compared to water supply (9 % with no service) and sanitation (36 % with no service). Out of all 110 locations observed, only 15 % had basic handwashing facilities that had water and soap available. One third had limited service with water available but no soap, and half (51 %) had no service at all (Figure 28).

Figure 28 Hand washing with soap and water at schools and institutions

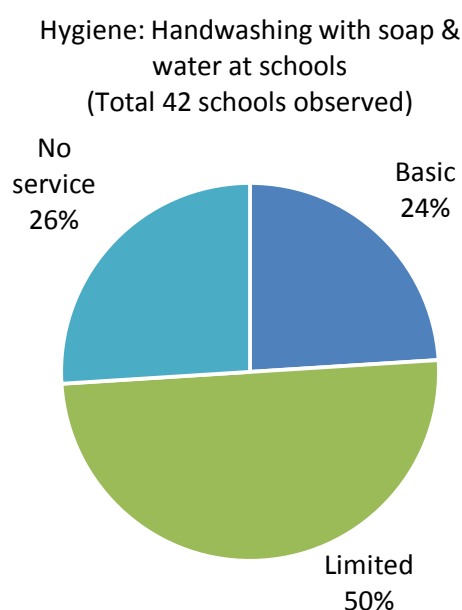
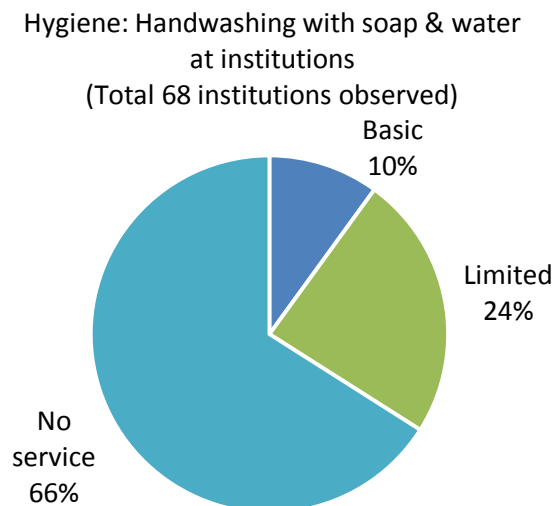


Figure 29 shows schools only. Only one fourth of the schools (24 %) have water and soap available, with about equal number having no water and no soap. Half have limited service. The result should not be limited by water supply as 67 % of schools did have basic water supply available.

Figure 29 Hand washing with soap and water at schools

The institutions have the worst situation, with only one tenth having water with soap available. Altogether 66 % have no possibility for hand washing even with water only: as presented earlier, 56 % had no water supply available in the first place (Figure 30).

Figure 30 Hand washing with soap & water at institutions



5.4 Total Sanitation

Total Sanitation in case of institutions and schools was observed focusing on the condition of the toilet. The options used were:

- No toilet
- Toilet not used
- Toilet locked, cannot observe
- Toilet used and clean
- Toilet used but dirty

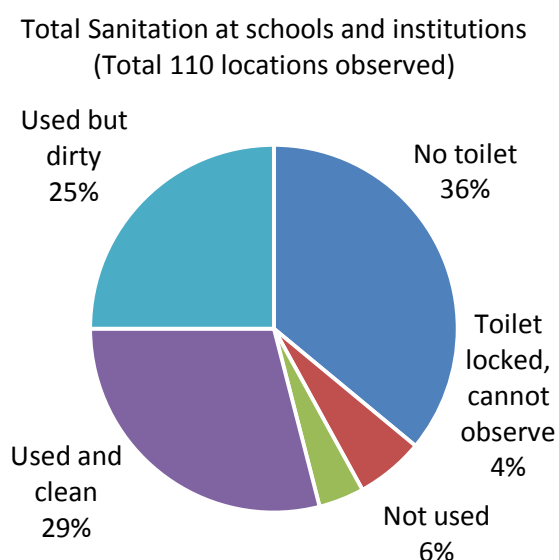


Figure 31 Total Sanitation at schools and institutions

Figure 31 shows the overall situation with all 110 school and institutional toilets observed. One third (29 %) were described as 'used and clean' – this is the best-case scenario. One fourth (25 %) were described as 'used but dirty' – this is not entirely negative since these toilets were at least in use. Unfortunately, nearly half of the toilets did practically not exist: there was no toilet, it was not used, or it was locked so that it could not be observed.

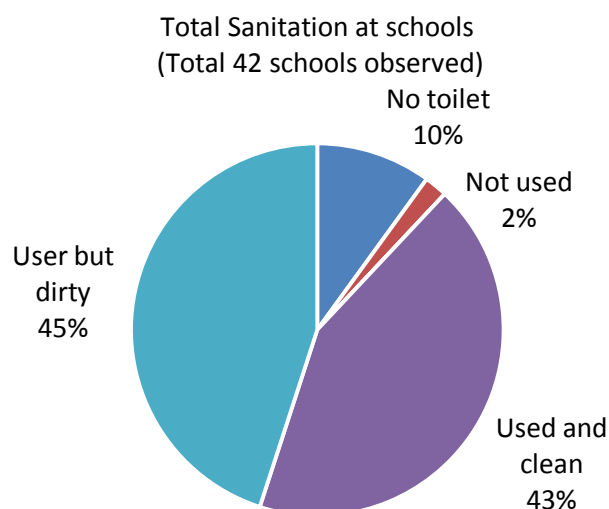


Figure 32 shows Total Sanitation at schools. It is encouraging that 43 % of the toilets were used and clean, and another 45 % used but dirty (at least they were used!). There were four schools where there was no toilet at all and one school where the toilet was not used at all.

Figure 32 Total sanitation at schools

Figure 33 shows that the institutions have the worst situation again as more than half have no toilet at all. Only one fifth of the institutions has a toilet that is used and clean.

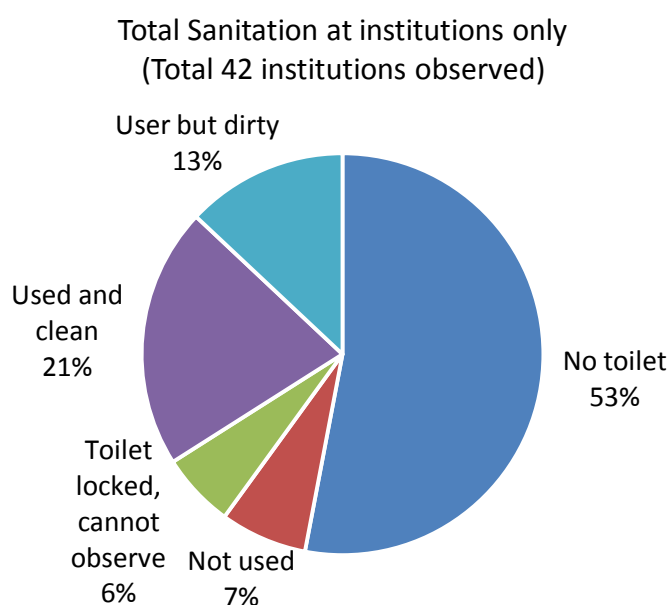


Figure 33 total sanitation at institutions only

6. Prioritization of activities

After the survey of all households, public places, schools and institutions, Ward-level WASH Task Force teams used the data to prepare Ward-level maps and scheme prioritization lists. The data was presented in Ward-level public meetings. All Wards submitted a copy of the meeting minutes to the Municipality office with a recommendation letter. Municipality-level WASH Task Force again studied the data, analyzed it, did necessary amendments in the draft report and forwarded it to Municipality WASH Coordination Committee. Based on the decision of the Municipality WASH Coordination Committee meeting 1.8.2018, Harinas Rural Municipality endorsed the M-WAH Plan to be implemented as per the following priority list:

6.1 Drinking water supply schemes (New)

SN.	Programme/Schemes	Ward No	Tole	HH No	Types of Scheme
1	Tallo Chillahari DWSS	5	Maski Magar Gaun	12	Gravity
2	Kahare DWSS	2	Kahare	42	Gravity
3	Dadiyan Thulo Gaira DWSS	5	Kamante	23	Gravity
4	Bagar DWSS	4	Bagar	11	Gravity
5	Jhangjhang Khola DWSS	4	Dhungethati Khanda and GP Kendra	84	Gravity
6	Saldada Hatiya DWSS	1	Jamune	60	Gravity
7	Hatiya Pyarshing DWSS	2	Hatiya Pyarshing	62	Gravity
8	Katahare DWSS	6	Kathare	4	Gravity
9	Jamune DWSS	1	Saldada Hatiya	86	Gravity
10	Faudi Khola DWSS	7	Nagshing	13	Gravity
11	Kalwadeurali Putaligaira DWSS	5	Klwa, Deurali Putaligaira, Kurumfa	105	Gravity
12	Gyabdi Jhyapung Dada DWSS	2	Jyapundada	20	Gravity
13	Bisighar Sanakalna DWSS	3	Puchaudi Sisindada	13	Gravity
14	Gurjapadhera DWSS	2	Gurja	18	Lift
15	Thulo Padhera Lamdada DWSS	5	Lamdada	9	Gravity
16	Sitalikhola DWSS	1	Shitali	64	Gravity

17	Thumki DWSS	5	Thumki	9	Gravity
18	Dhaireni DWSS	5	Dhireni	10	Gravity
19	Majuwa Bhokbhoke DWSS	5	Majuwa Bhokbhoke DWSS	8	Gravity
20	Ghyaushowara Turture Majuwa Bhokbhoke DWSS	5	Ghyaushowara	12	Gravity
21	Bhusunthok DWSS	6	Bhusunthok	6	Gravity
22	Chabdikuna DWSS	7	Chabdikuna	7	Gravity
23	Bahundi DWSS	4	Bahundi Kumbari	120	lift
24	Daregaida DWSS	4	Daregaida, Chipung	28	Gravity
25	Mahamani Khatigaun DWSS	1	Khatigaun, Ward	12	Gravity
26	Bagarkuna DWSS	5	Bagaukuna	54	Gravity
27	Dadagaun DWSS	1	Dadagaun	4	Gravity
28	Jamune Deurali	2	Jamune Deurali	22	Gravity
29	Chaaka DWSS	3	Chaaka	25	Gravity
30	Chilare Basandada DWSS	5	Basandada	34	Gravity
31	Bhurung Shing DWSS	5	Bhurung Shing	27	Gravity
32	Bajadi DWSS	6	Dhegachapa	28	Gravity
33	Dandur Gairithok DWSS	7	Gairithok	11	Gravity

6.2 Drinking water supply schemes (Maintenance/ Reconstruction/ Extension/ Service Level Extension)

SN	Programme/Schemes	Ward No	Tole	HHs	Types of Scheme
1	Bumdi DWSS	3	Bumdi, lalahi	23	Gravity
2	Badahare DWSS	3	Badahare, Chaaka	20	Gravity
3	Gijantis DWSS	5	Gijantis	9	Gravity
4	Aagridada Kelapur DWSS	5	Aagridada Kelapur	5	Gravity

5	Nayabazar, Chisopanu, Susindada	2	Nayabazar, Chisopanu, Susindad	55	Gravity
6	Khairikot DWSS	1	Khairikot	98	Gravity
7	Simleswara DWSS	1	Simleswara	110	Gravity
8	Nakedhara Saunepani DWSS	3	Aathbise	18	Gravity
9	Bhusnapur DWSS	3	Aathbise	12	Gravity
10	Charipani DWSS	3	Chuikuna	17	Gravity
11	Taara DWSS	2	Tarra	25	Gravity
12	Phedi Chapgaire DWSS	2	Phedi	10	Gravity
13	Tapugante DWSS	5	Tapu	14	Gravity
14	Koteli dhadeli DWSS	5	Koteli	29	Gravity
15	Tarkeni Mathillo Dhadyang DWSS	5	Tarkeni	16	Gravity
16	Aachmara DWSS	3	Aachmara	14	Gravity
17	Sungure DWSS	7	Sungure	18	Gravity
18	Kadamgaira DWSS	7	Kadamgaira	20	Gravity
19	Dharapani DWSS	3	Dharapani	12	Gravity
20	Dadakhani Sarandada Lakhan Chowk DWSS	6	Sarandada, Lakhan Chowk	35	Gravity
21	Aathbise DWSS	3	Aathbise		Gravity
22	Jagannath DWSS	6	Jagannath		Gravity
23	Tallo Bahundi DWSS	6	Bahundi	18	Gravity
24	Sargaudi DWSS	7	Lindiswara	20	Gravity
25	Birauta Balingbari DWSS	7	Birauta	3	Gravity
26	Jharlyandi Pokharichap DWSS	6	Pokharichap	10	Gravity
27	Chappani Devidada DWSS	7	Chappani	17	Gravity
28	Pangrajhyal DWSS	7	Changshing	13	Gravity
29	Kahare DWSS	7	Changshing	9	Gravity
30	Dundurgairathok DWSS	7	Gairathok	8	Gravity
31	Rokdi DWSS	7	Rokdi	12	Gravity
32	Pujarigaun Dihi DWSS	7	Pujari Gaun	11	Gravity

6.3 Public, institutional and school toilets (with water and hand washing facility)

SN	Name of the Pulic/School/Institution	Ward No	Remarks
1	Gaunpalika Kendra	4	
2	Deurali Lower Secondary School	6	
3	Mahima Secondary School	2	
4	Kalika Devi Mother Group	5	
5	Kuwapani Bhyangyang Monther Group	1	
6	Janakalyan Secondary School	2	
7	Nawadurga Secondary School	2	
8	Unnatsil Krishi & Pashupalan Cooperative	5	
9	Pragatishil Monther group	6	
10	Rural Health Unit	4	
11	Deurali Public Toilet	5	
12	Shrijana Mother Group	1	
13	Aakaladevi Mother Group	1	
14	Kitiya Bazar Public Toilet	5	
15	Laxmima Mother Group	1	
16	Nawabihani Mother Group	5	

17	Janachetana Mother Group	1	
18	Puspagaun Mother Group	1	
19	Janapriye Youth Club	1	
20	Samaj Sewi Mother Group	1	
21	Adhikari Thar Mother Group	1	
22	Rana Thar Mother Group	1	

6.4 Source conservation

SN	Name of the Source	Ward No
1	Puchaudi Kuwa water source conservation	3
2	Faredphed Gaahathar water source conservation	7
3	Birauta Waligbari source conservation	7
4	Gairiswara Biruwa Padera source conservation	2
5	Damantii water source conservation	7
6	Turture water source conservation	7
7	Kamire water source conservation	7

6.5 Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

SN	Activities	Ward No	Tole
1	Dhrampani Recharge Pond Construction	4	Dharampani
2	Simleswara Gyabin Wall Construction	1	Simleswara
3	Gaireswara DWS Recharge Pond Construction	2	Gairiswara
4	Dhupdata Lalahi Recharge Pond Construction	3	Dhupdada Lalahi
5	Pyarshing Siling Recharge Pond Construction	2	Pyarshing
6	Ratamate Recharge Pond Construction	6	Ratamate
7	Thumko Dada Recharge Pond Construction	5	Putaligaira
8	Koirale DWS Recharge Pond Construction	7	Koirale

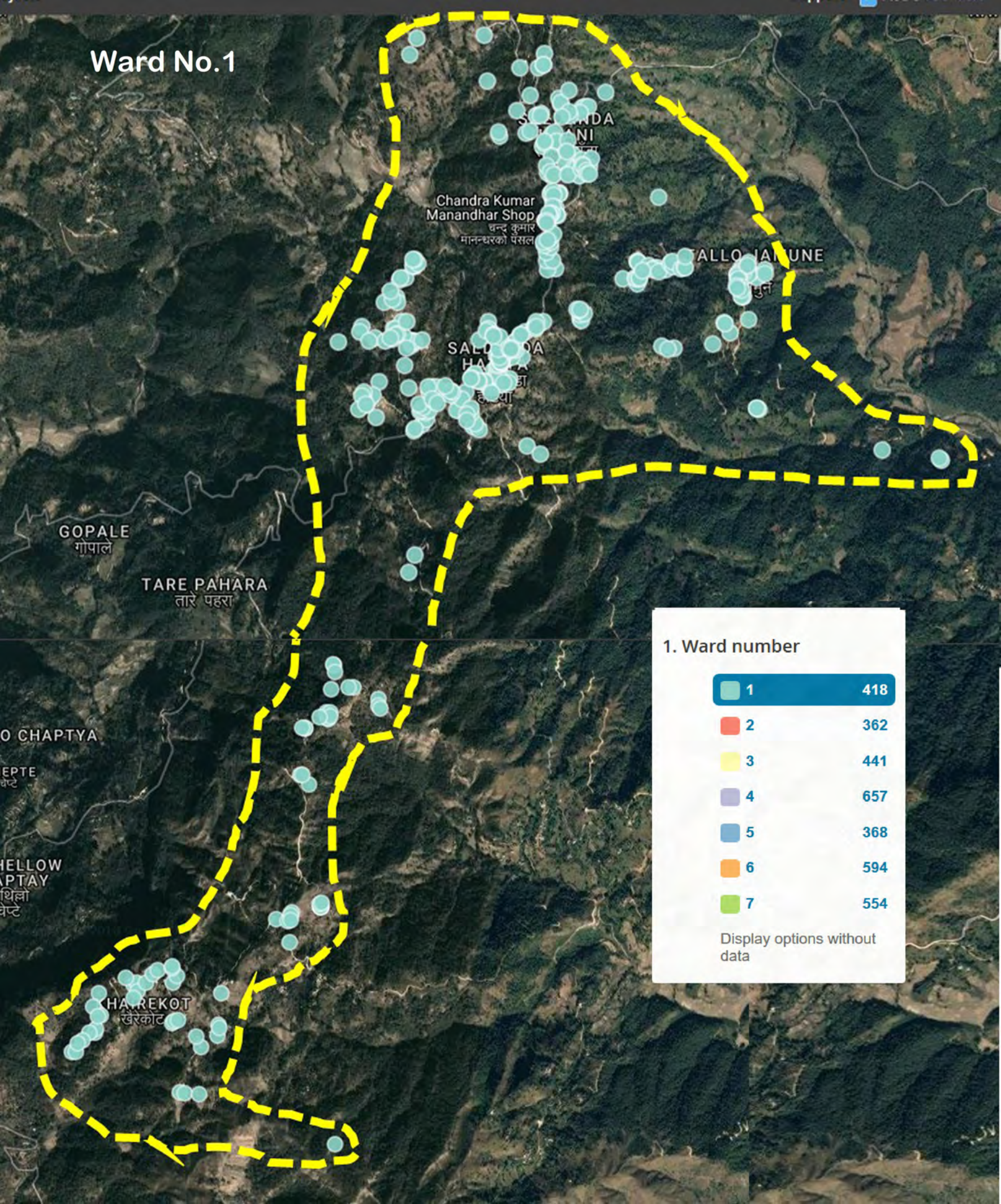
6.6 Municipality and community level capacity building programme in Harinas Rural Municipality

These given trainings and capacity building programmes will be included and implemented in the annual programme after the decision of the Municipality WASH Coordination Committee and the Municipality according to the community demand as per the recommendation of the Wards:

- Pump operator training
- Village Maintenance Worker training
- WUSC management and account training
- Water safety training
- Gender equality and social inclusion training
- Ward and municipality level orientation and training on Total Sanitation
- Climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction training

Annex I: Ward-wise maps for different indicators

Ward No.1

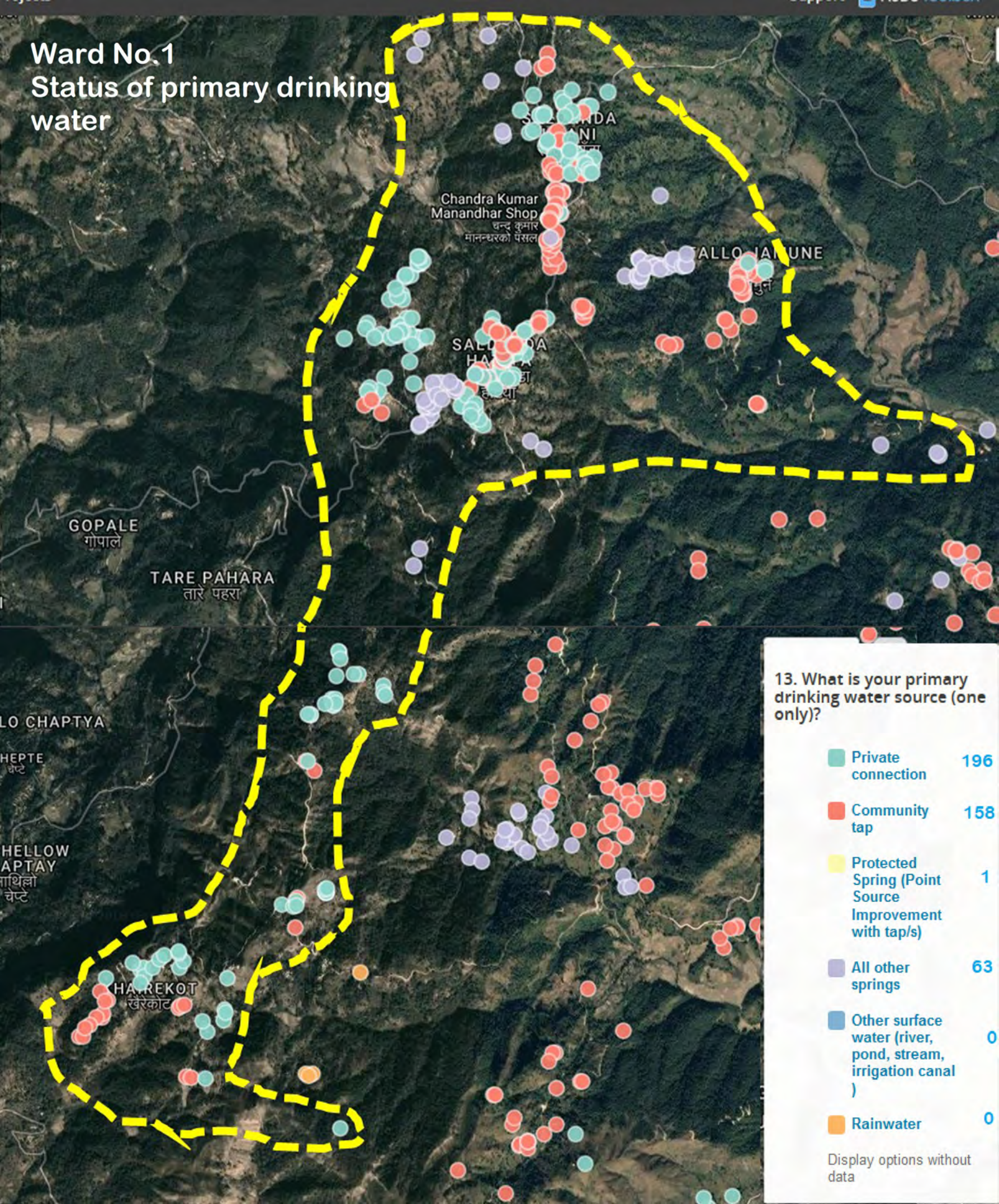


1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without data

Ward No.1 Status of primary drinking water

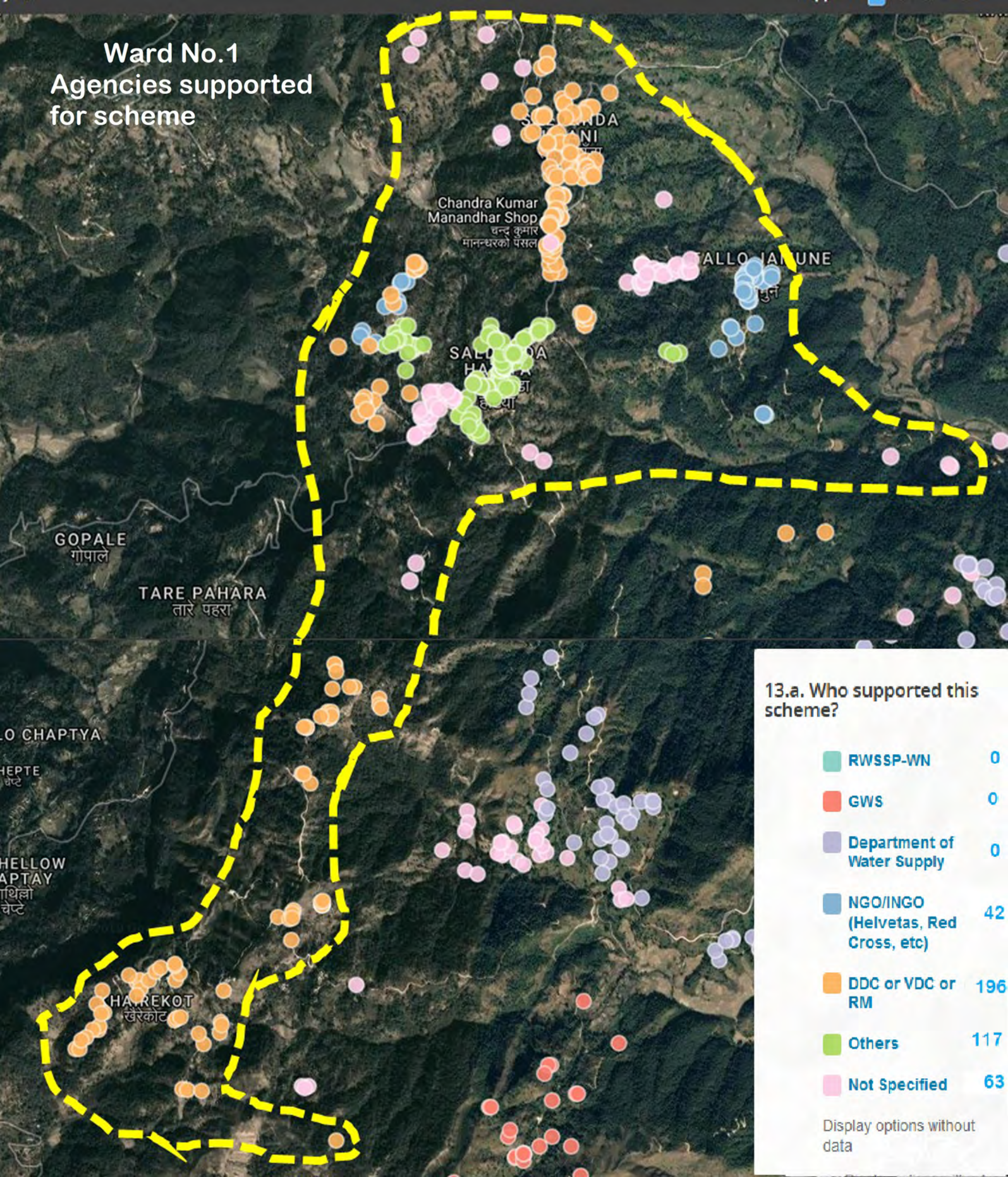


13. What is your primary drinking water source (one only)?

Private connection	196
Community tap	158
Protected Spring (Point Source Improvement with tap/s)	1
All other springs	63
Other surface water (river, pond, stream, irrigation canal)	0
Rainwater	0

Display options without data

Ward No.1 Agencies supported for scheme

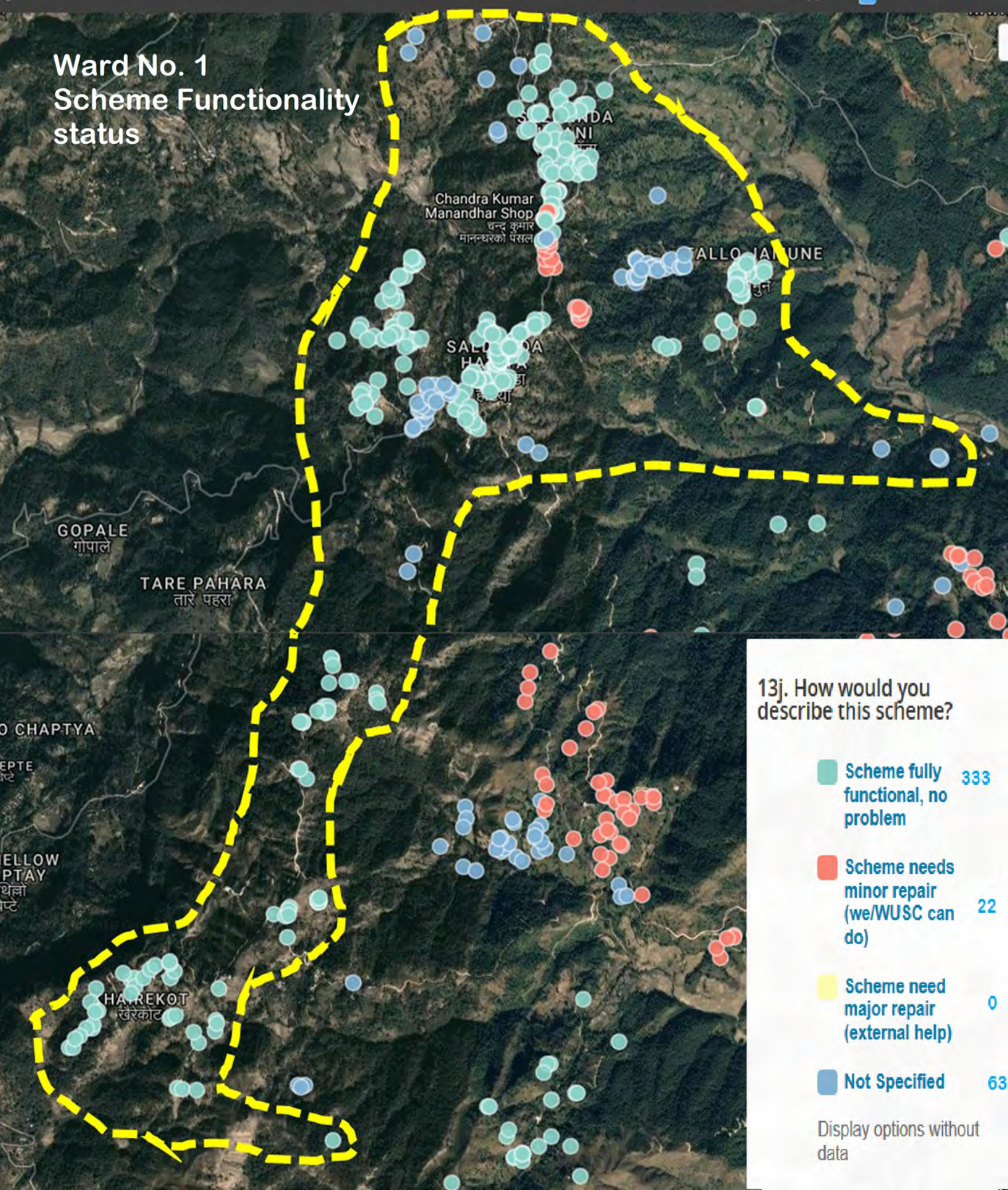


13.a. Who supported this scheme?

■ RWSSP-WN	0
■ GWS	0
■ Department of Water Supply	0
■ NGO/INGO (Helvetas, Red Cross, etc)	42
■ DDC or VDC or RM	196
■ Others	117
■ Not Specified	63

Display options without data

Ward No. 1 Scheme Functionality status



13j. How would you describe this scheme?

■ Scheme fully functional, no problem	333
■ Scheme needs minor repair (we/WUSC can do)	22
■ Scheme need major repair (external help)	0
■ Not Specified	63

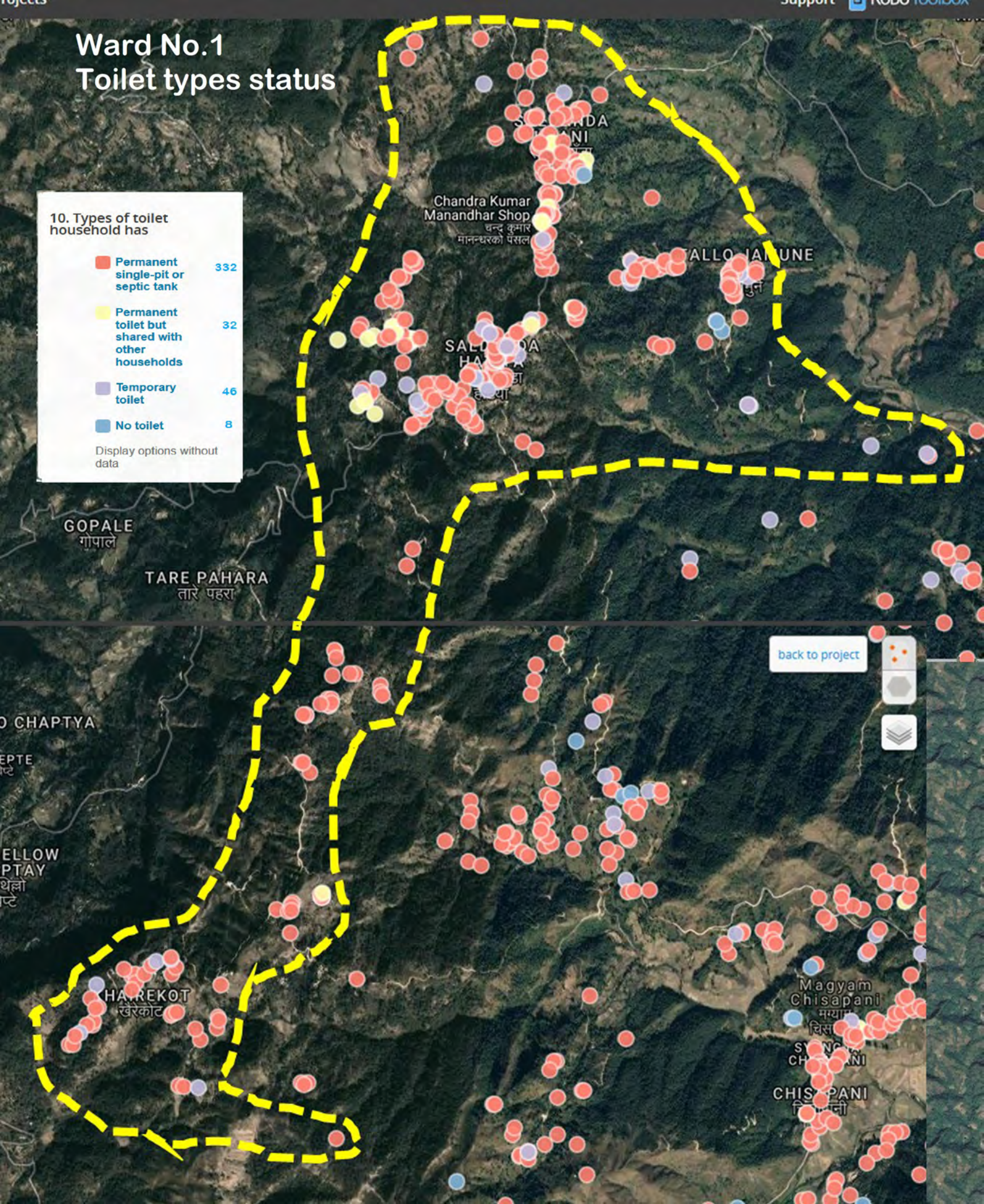
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Ward No.1 Toilet types status

10. Types of toilet household has

Permanent single-pit or septic tank	332
Permanent toilet but shared with other households	32
Temporary toilet	46
No toilet	8


Display options without data



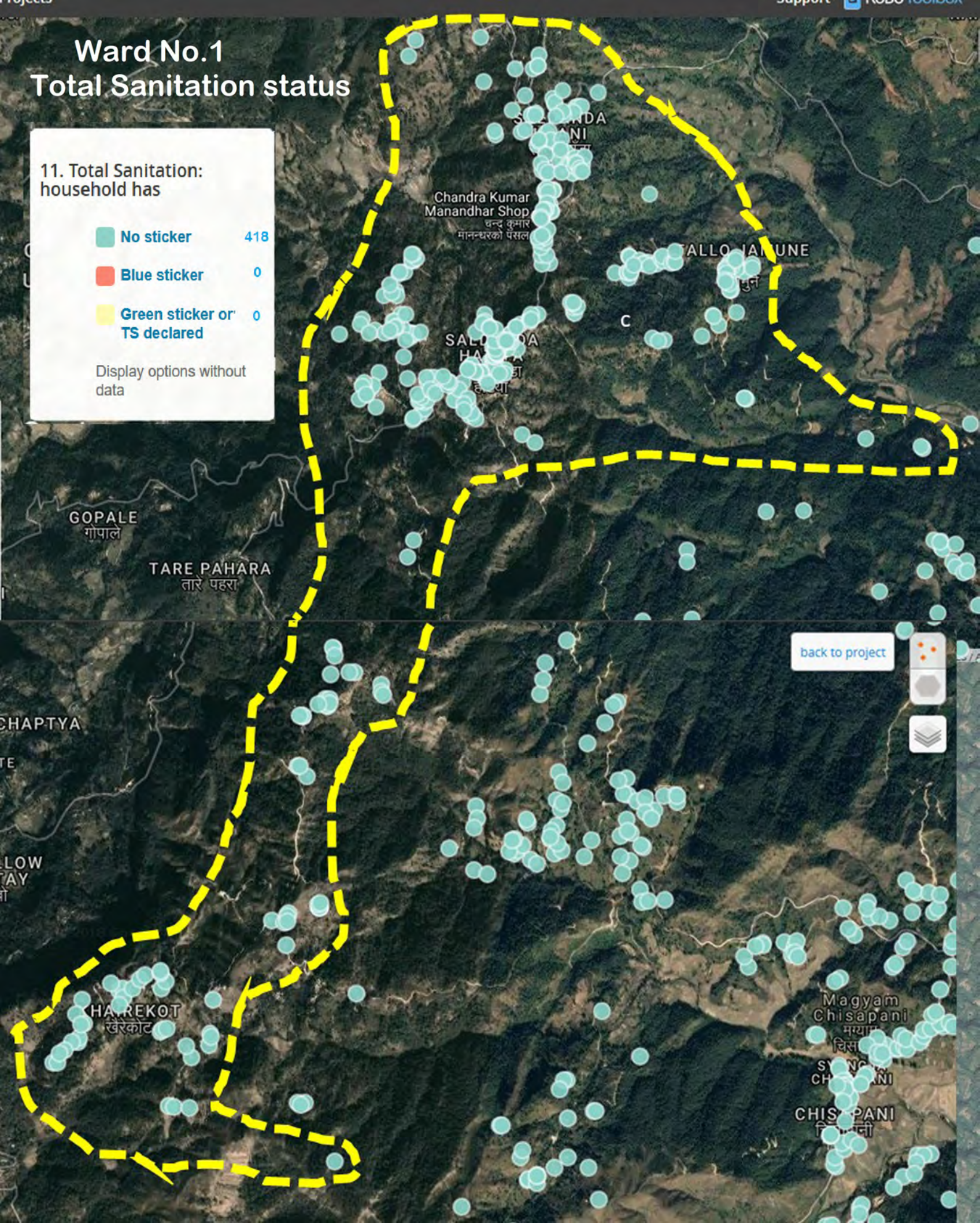
Ward No.1

Total Sanitation status

11. Total Sanitation:
household has

	No sticker	418
	Blue sticker	0
	Green sticker or TS declared	0

Display options without
data

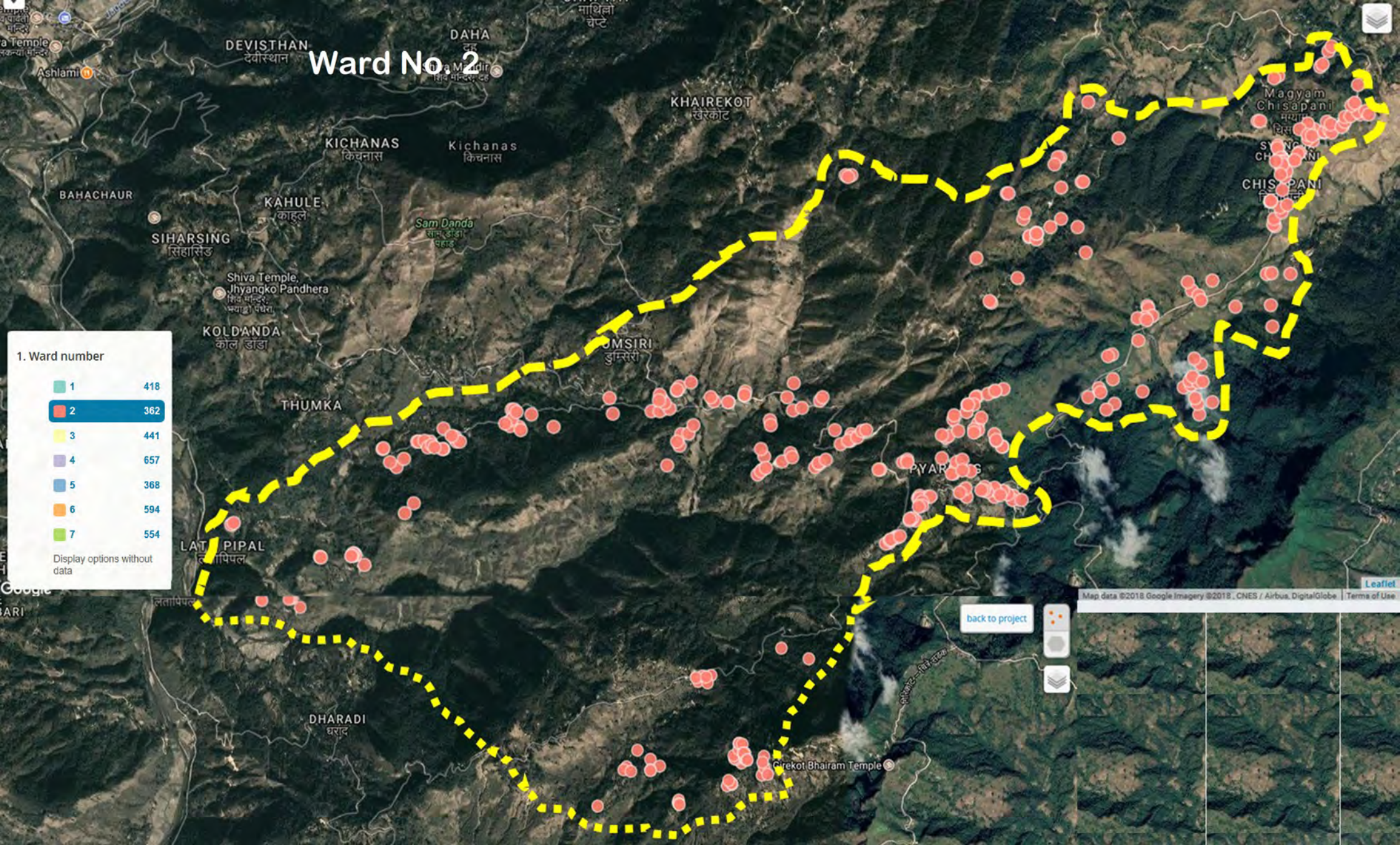


Ward No. 2

1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without data



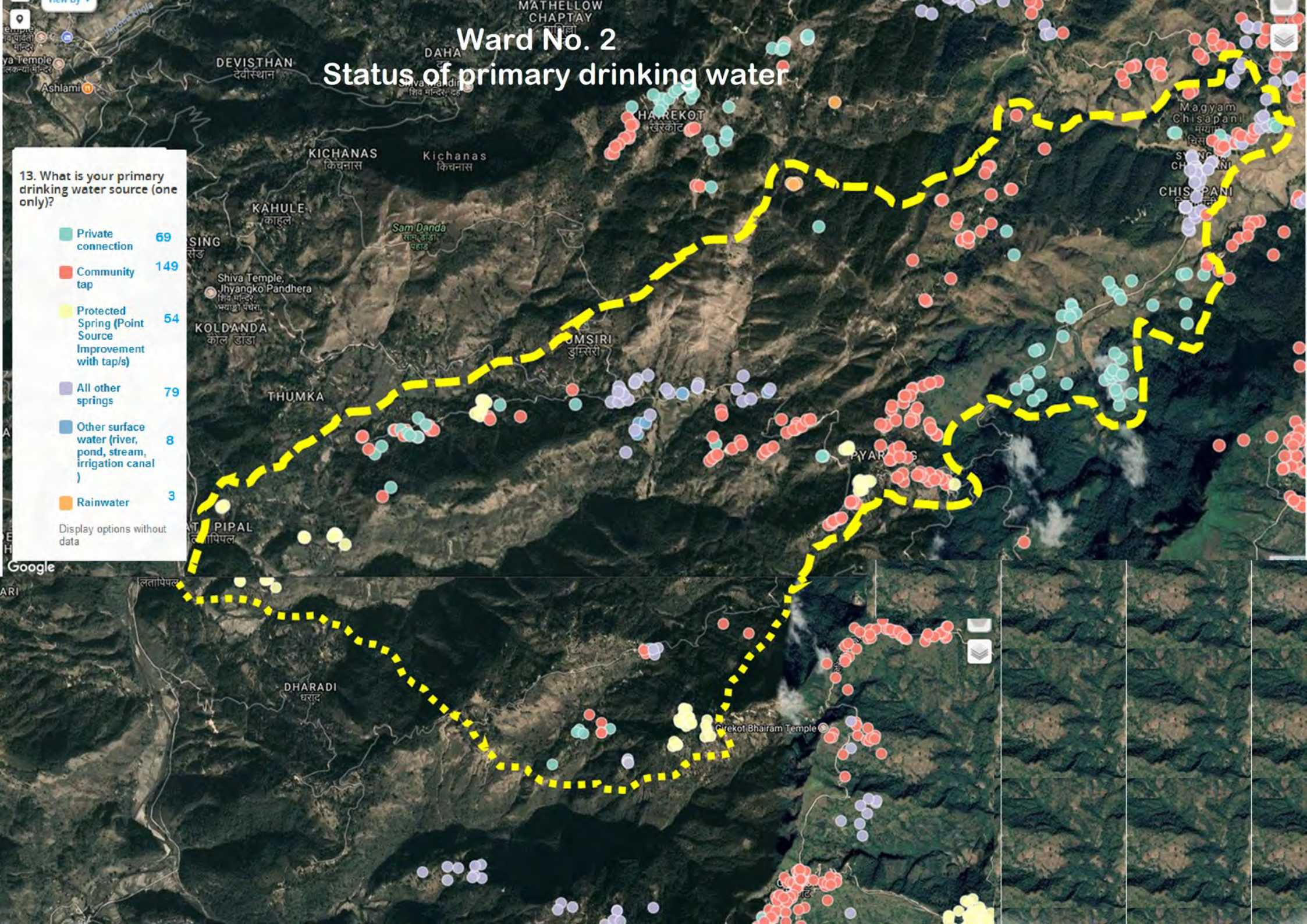
Ward No. 2

Status of primary drinking water

13. What is your primary drinking water source (one only)?

Private connection	69
Community tap	149
Protected Spring (Point Source Improvement with tap/s)	54
All other springs	79
Other surface water (river, pond, stream, irrigation canal)	8
Rainwater	3

Display options without data

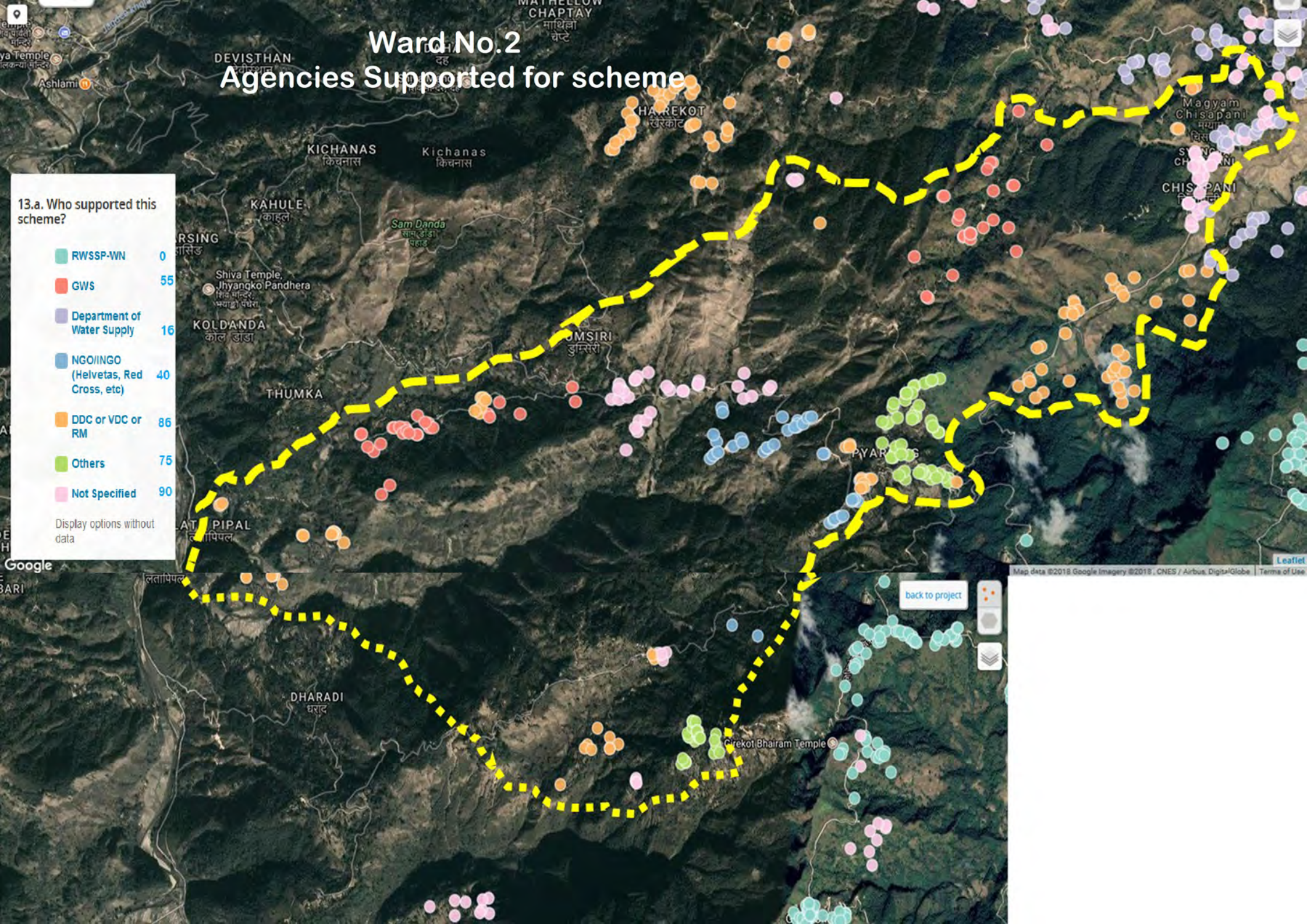


Ward No.2 Agencies Supported for scheme

13.a. Who supported this scheme?

- RWSSP-WN 0
- GWS 55
- Department of Water Supply 16
- NGO/INGO (Helvetas, Red Cross, etc) 40
- DDC or VDC or RM 86
- Others 75
- Not Specified 90

Display options without data



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Ward No.2 Scheme Functionality status

13j. How would you describe this scheme?

- Scheme fully functional, no problem 269
- Scheme needs minor repair (we/WUISC can do) 2
- Scheme need major repair (external help) 1
- Not Specified 90

Display options without data

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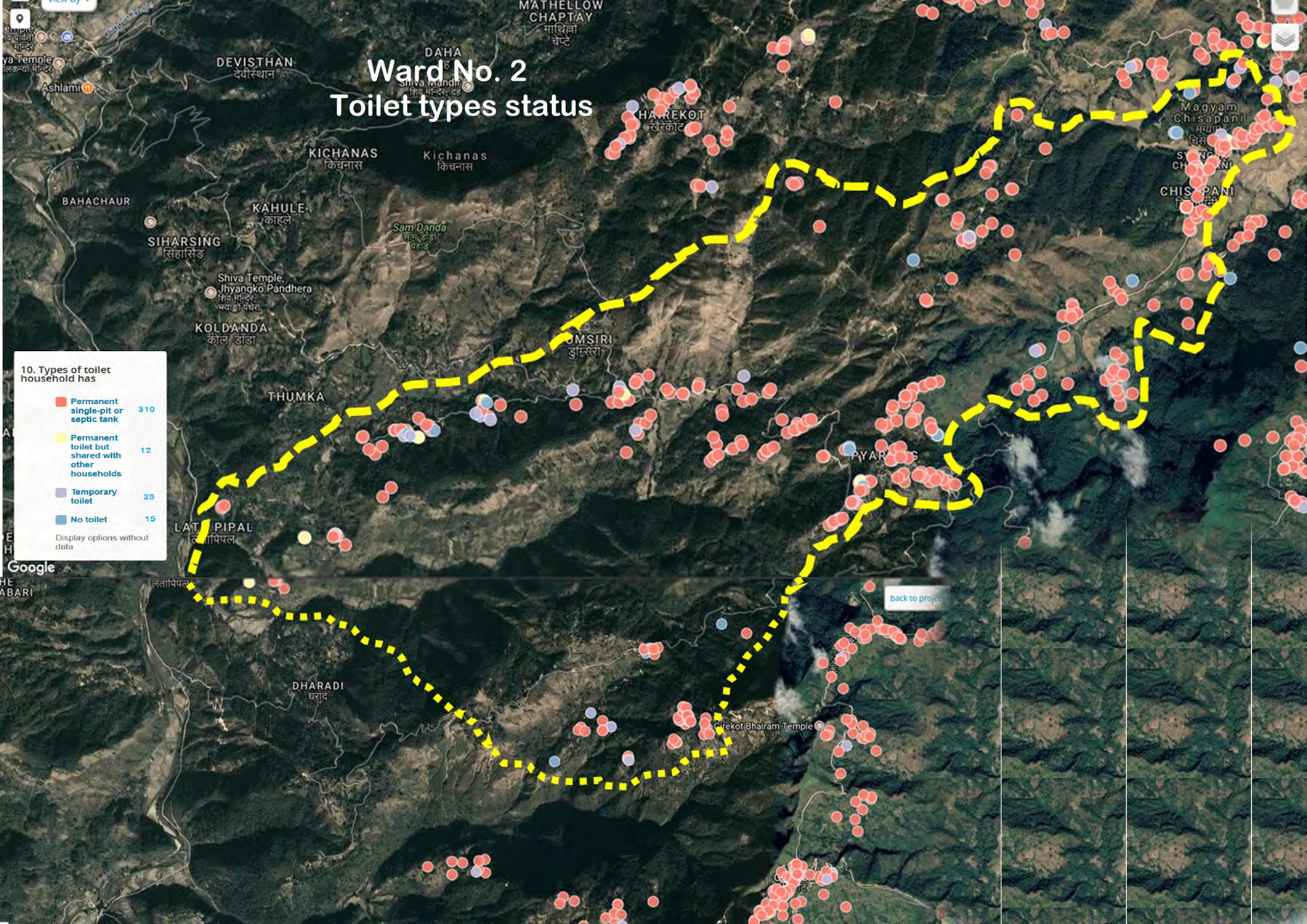
Map data ©2018 Google Imagery ©2018 CNES / Airbus, DigitalGlobe | Terms of Use

Ward No. 2 Toilet types status

10. Types of toilet household has

Permanent single-pit or septic tank	310
Permanent toilet but shared with other households	12
Temporary toilet	25
No toilet	15

Display options without data

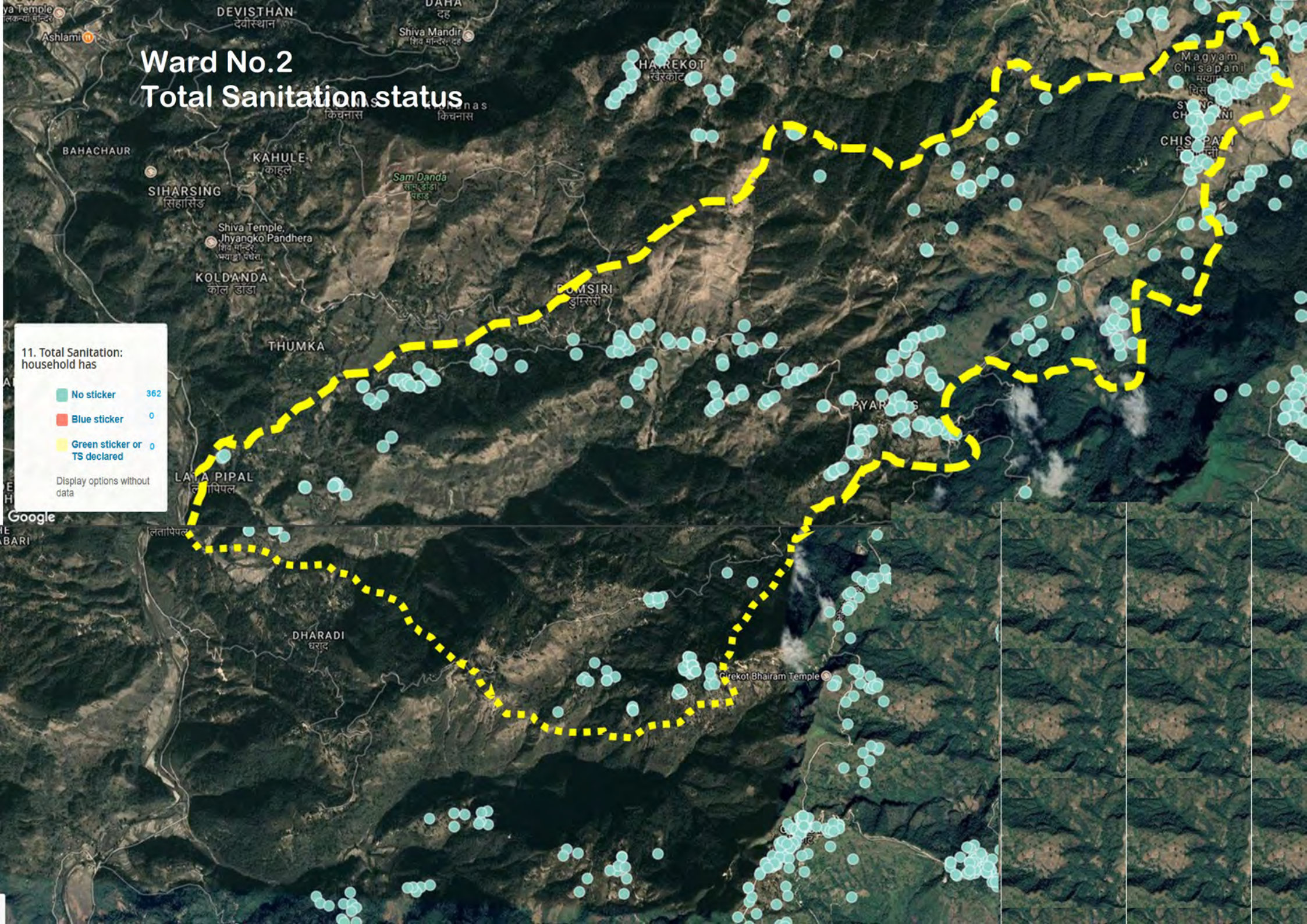


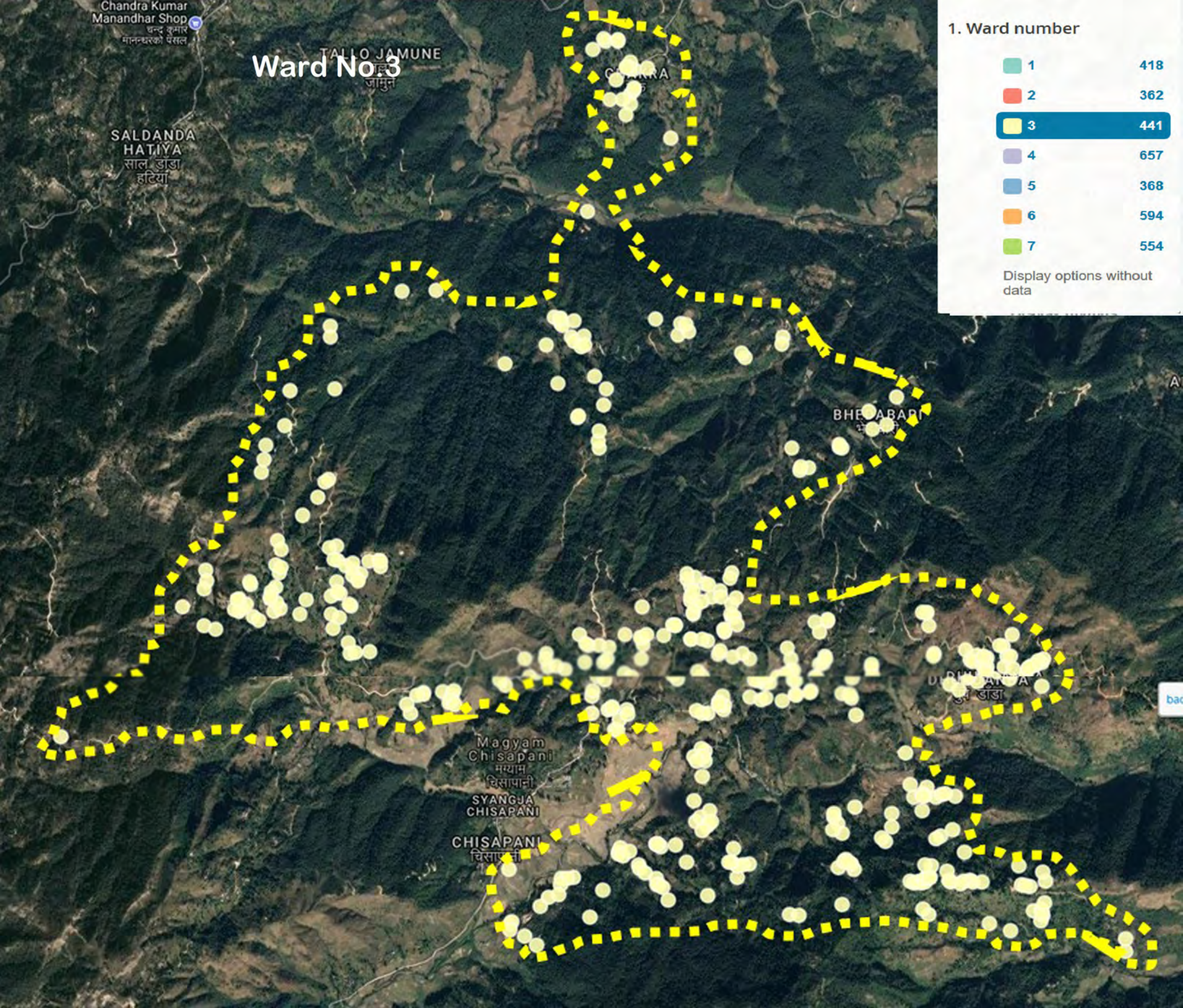
Ward No.2 Total Sanitation status

11. Total Sanitation:
household has

No sticker	362
Blue sticker	0
Green sticker or TS declared	0

Display options without
data



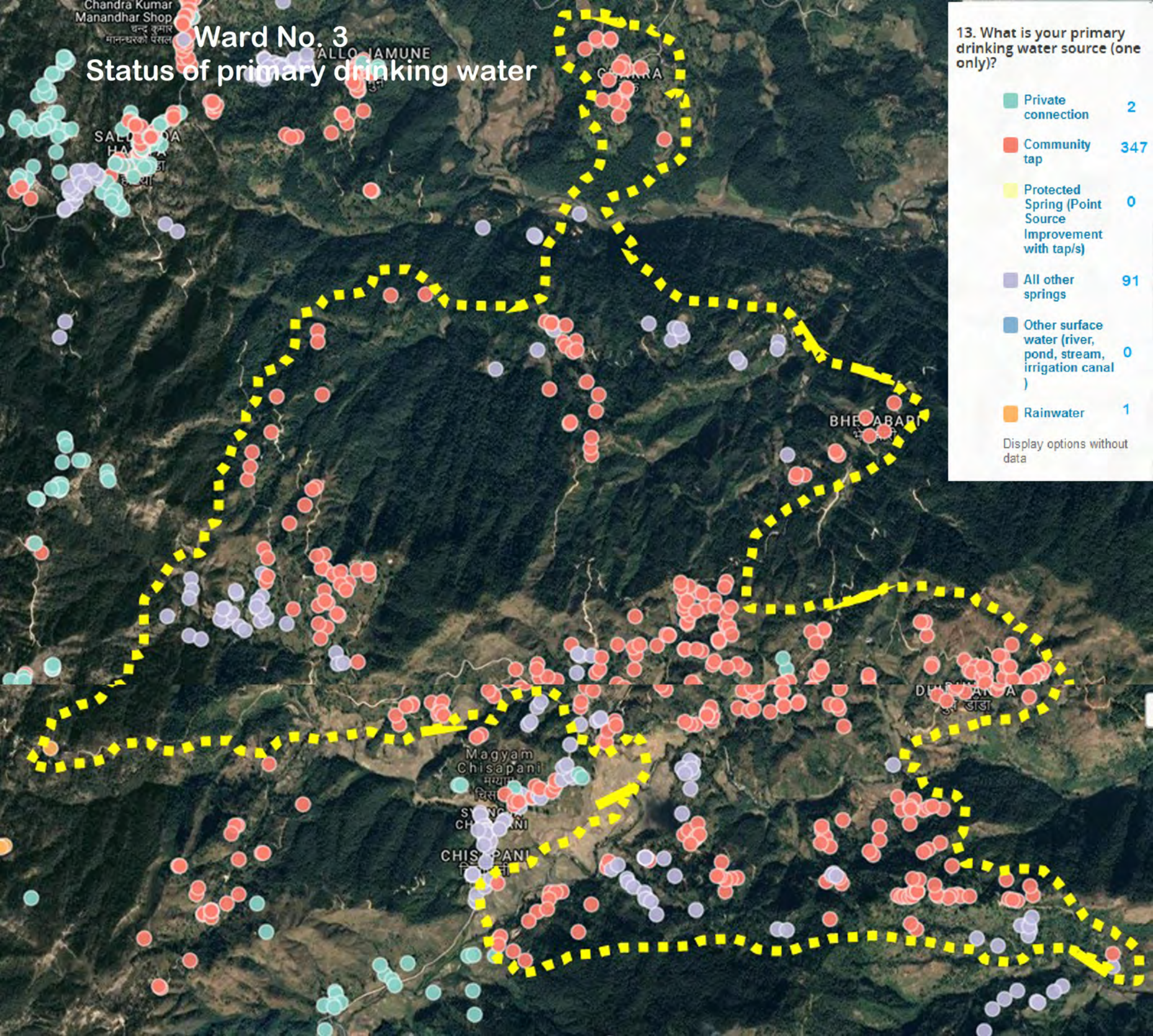


Ward No. 3

1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without data

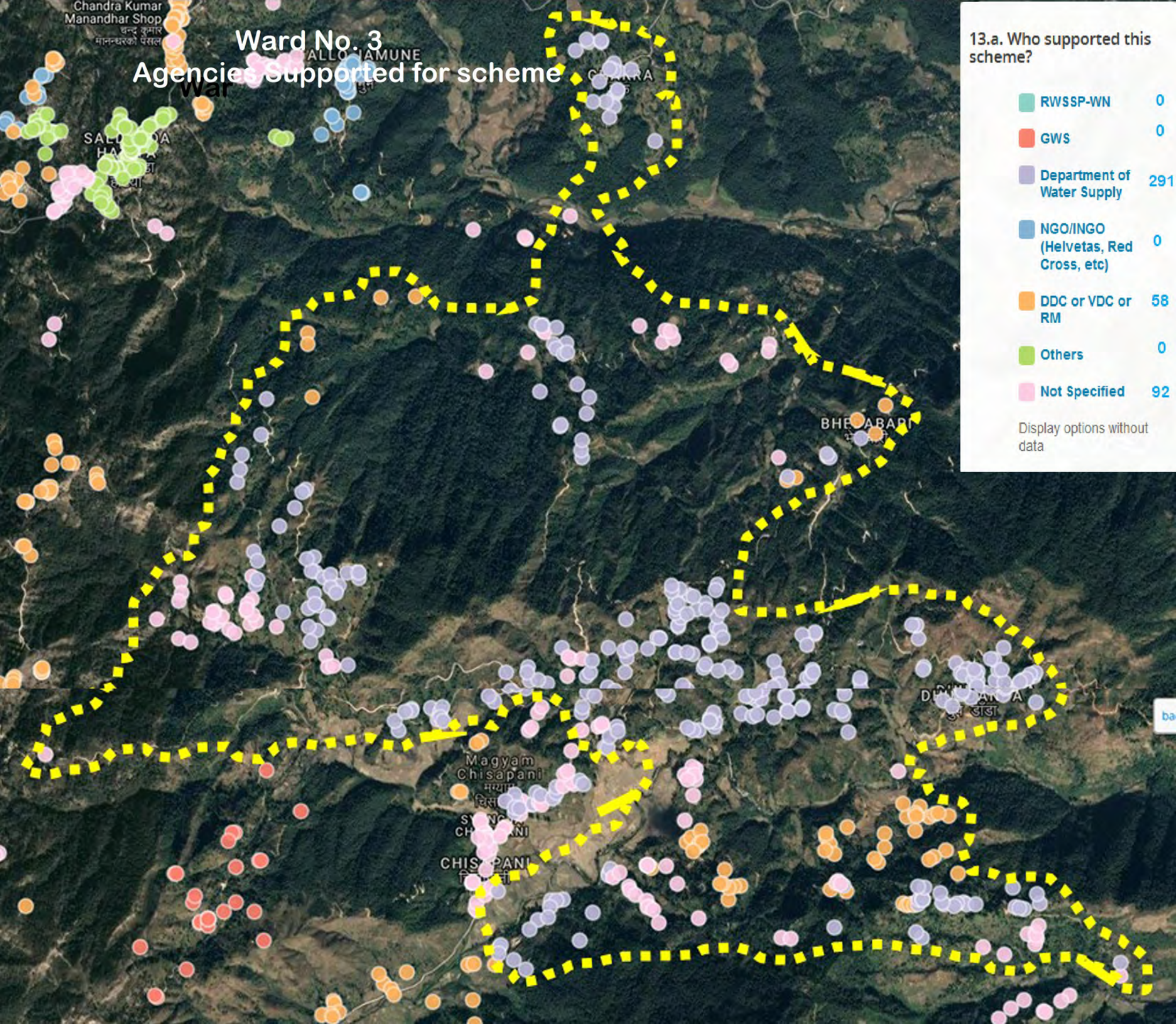


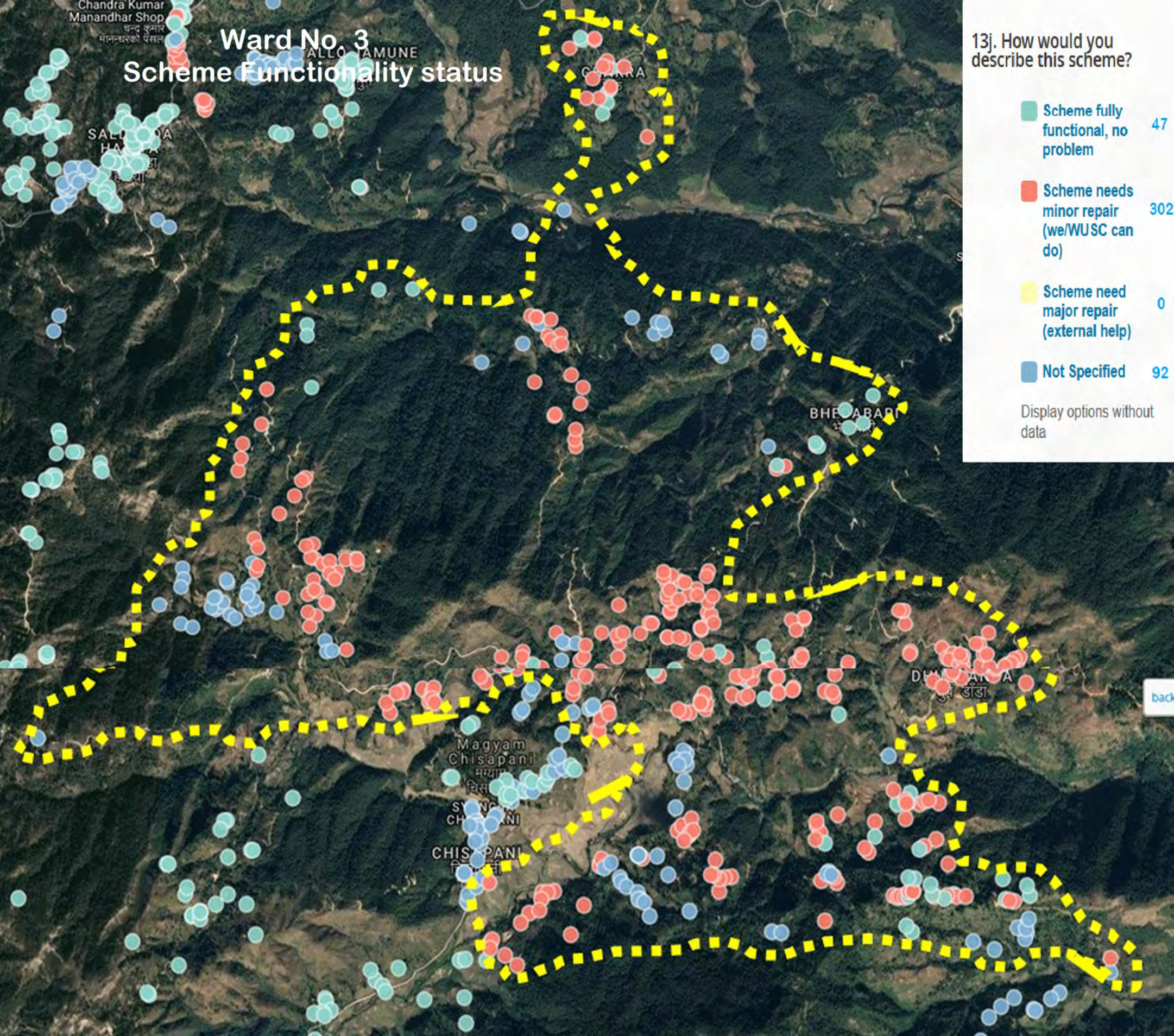
Ward No. 3 Agencies Supported for scheme

13.a. Who supported this scheme?

RWSSP-WN	0
GWS	0
Department of Water Supply	29
NGO/INGO (Helvetas, Red Cross, etc)	0
DDC or VDC or RM	58
Others	0
Not Specified	92

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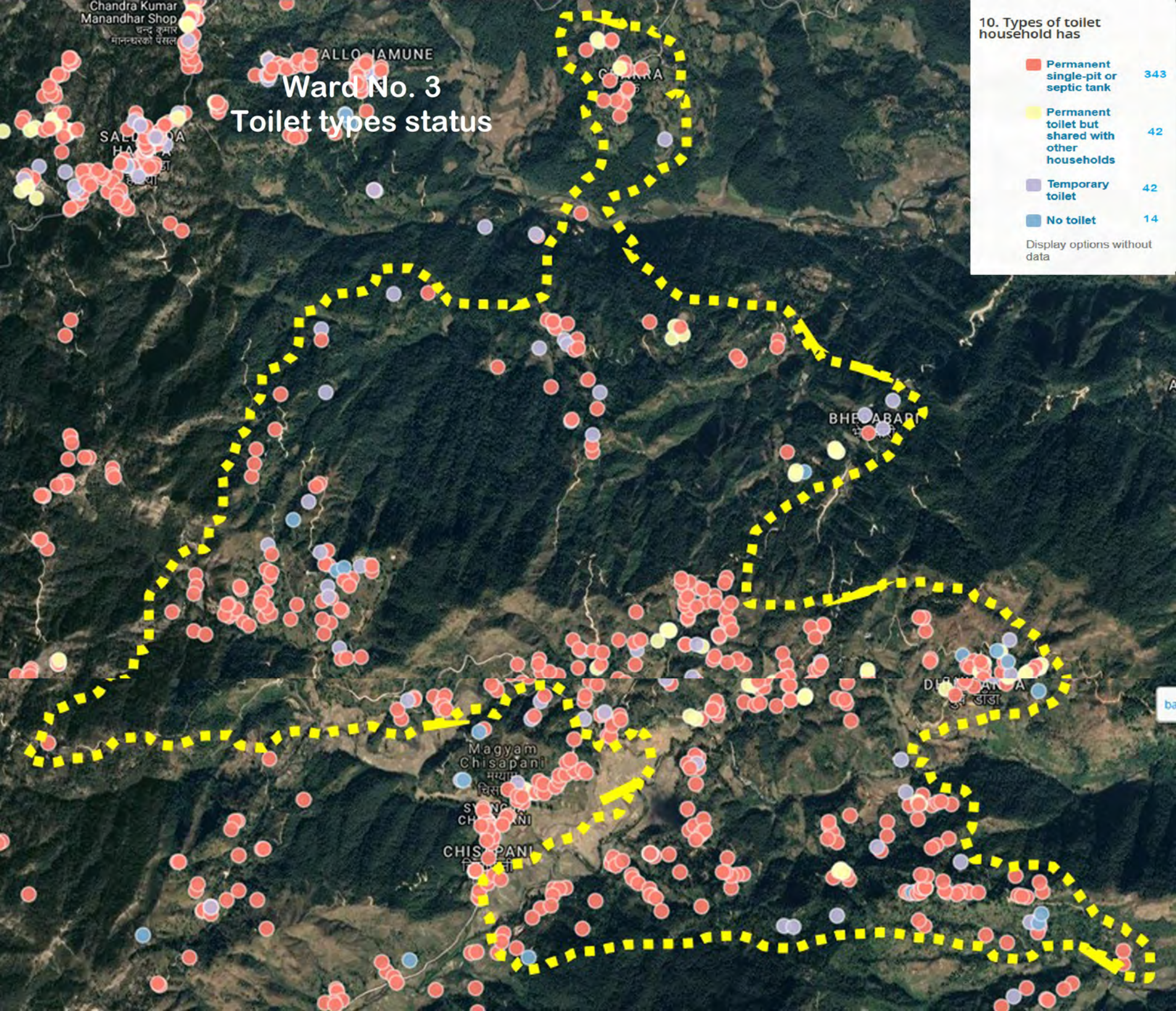
Ward No. 3
Scheme Functionality status

13j. How would you describe this scheme?

- Scheme fully functional, no problem 47
- Scheme needs minor repair (we/WUSC can do) 302
- Scheme need major repair (external help) 0
- Not Specified 92

Display options without data

back



10. Types of toilet household has

Permanent single-pit or septic tank	343
Permanent toilet but shared with other households	42
Temporary toilet	42
No toilet	14

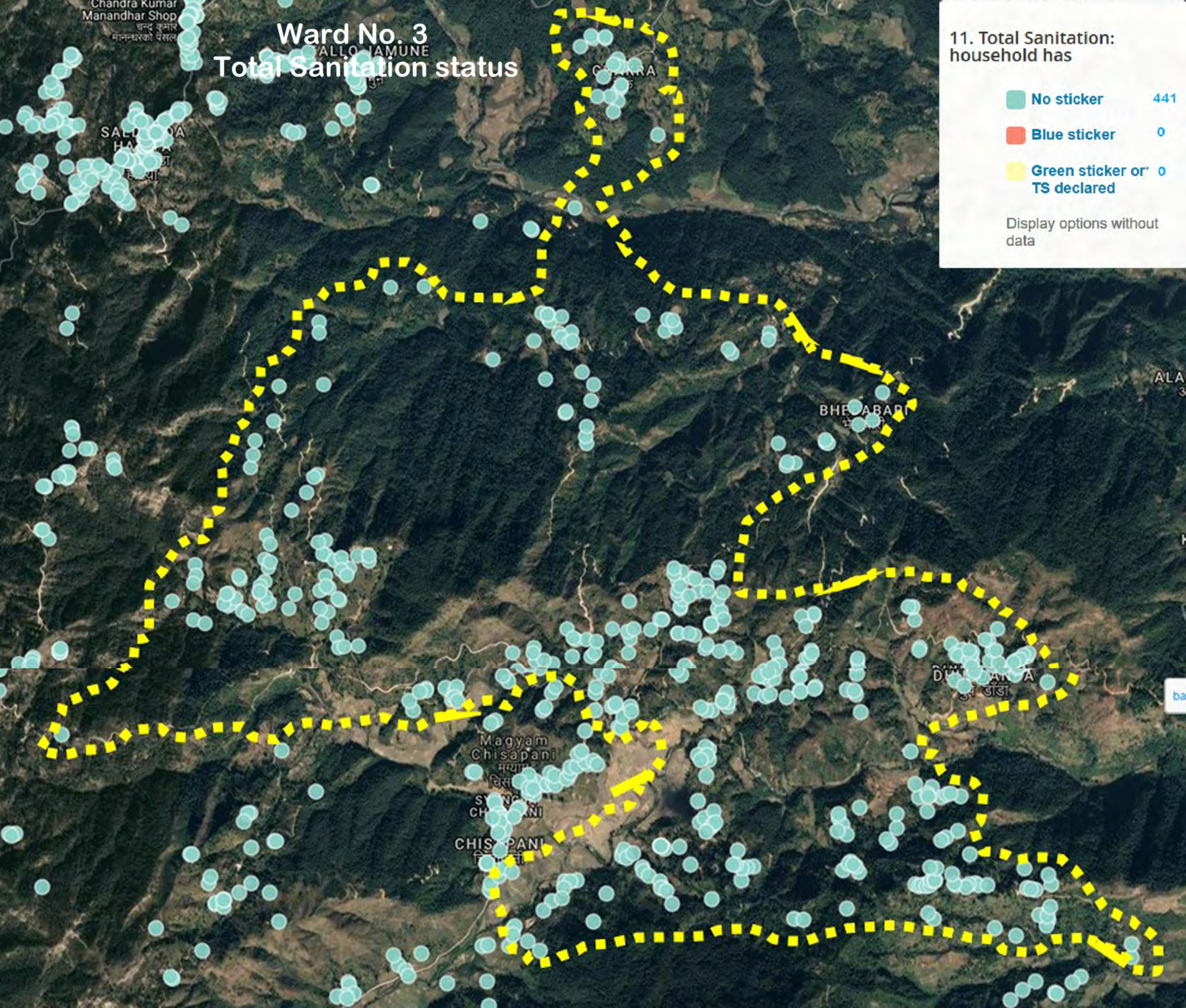
Display options without data

Ward No. 3 Total Sanitation status

11. Total Sanitation:
household has

- No sticker 441
- Blue sticker 0
- Green sticker or TS declared 0

Display options without data



Ward No. 4

PYARSING

Girekot Bhairam Temple

MAR GAUN

JHIRUBAS

Chitre Bhanjyana

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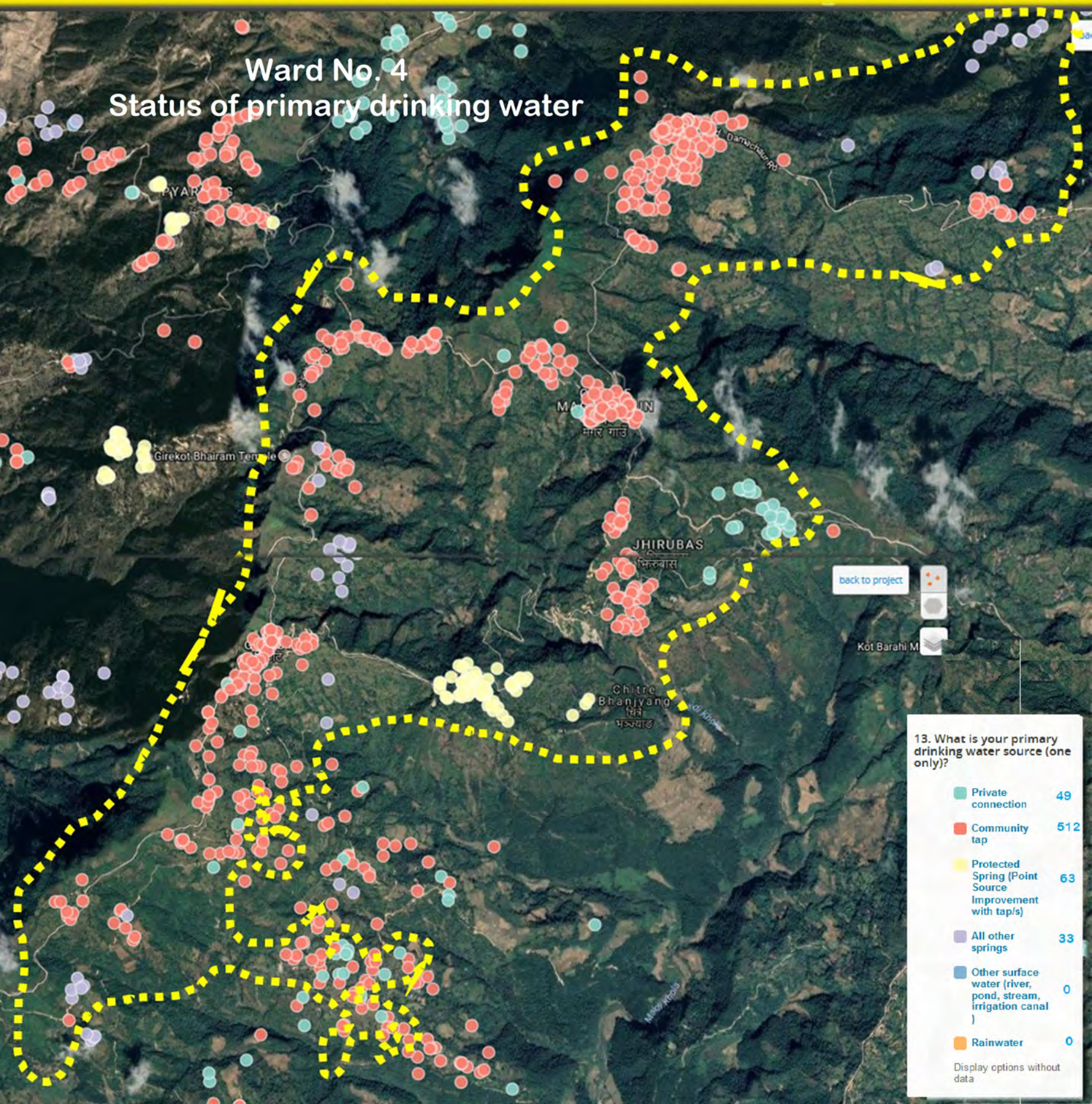
Kot Barahi M

1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without data

Ward No. 4 Status of primary drinking water

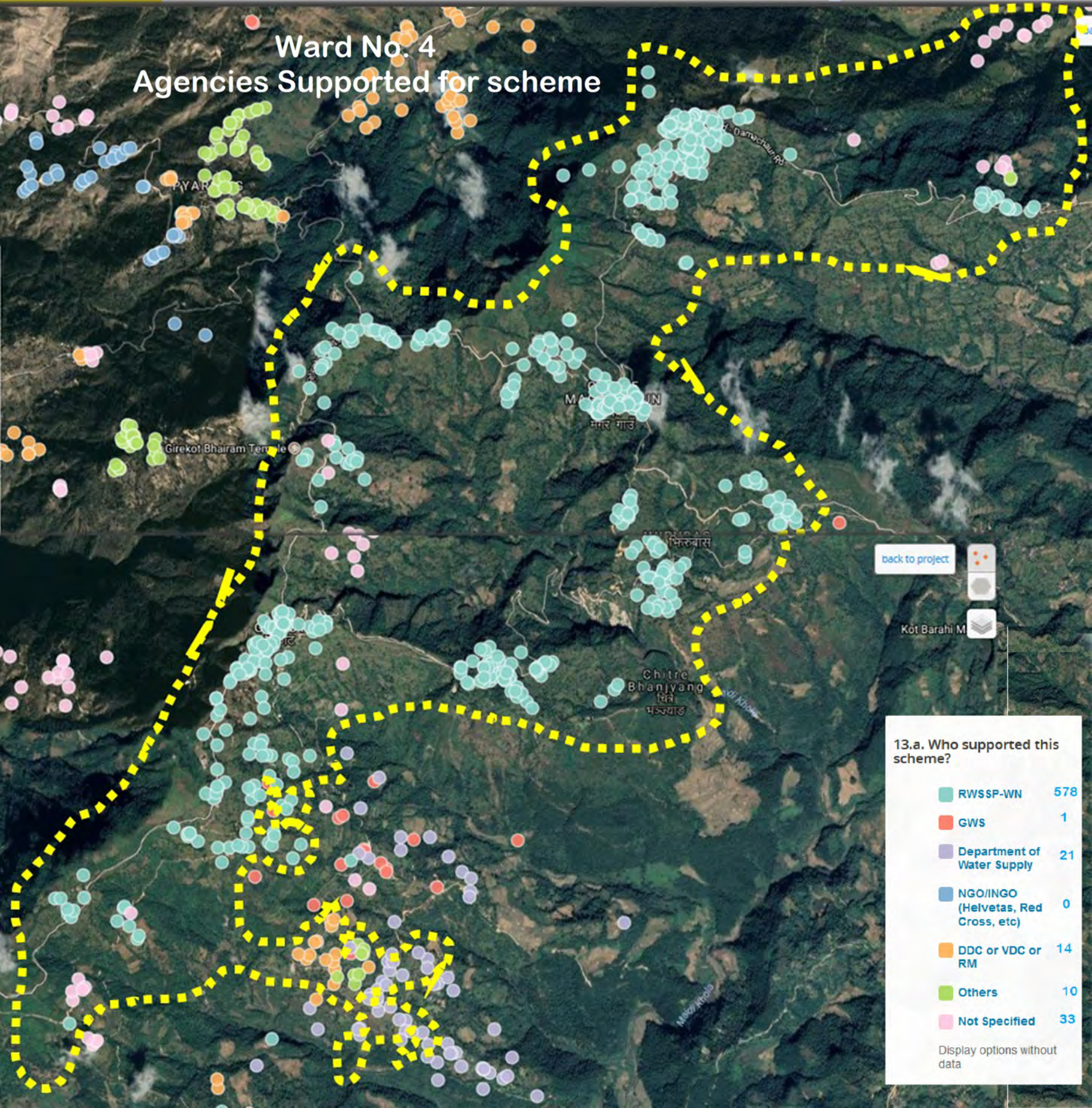


13. What is your primary drinking water source (one only)?

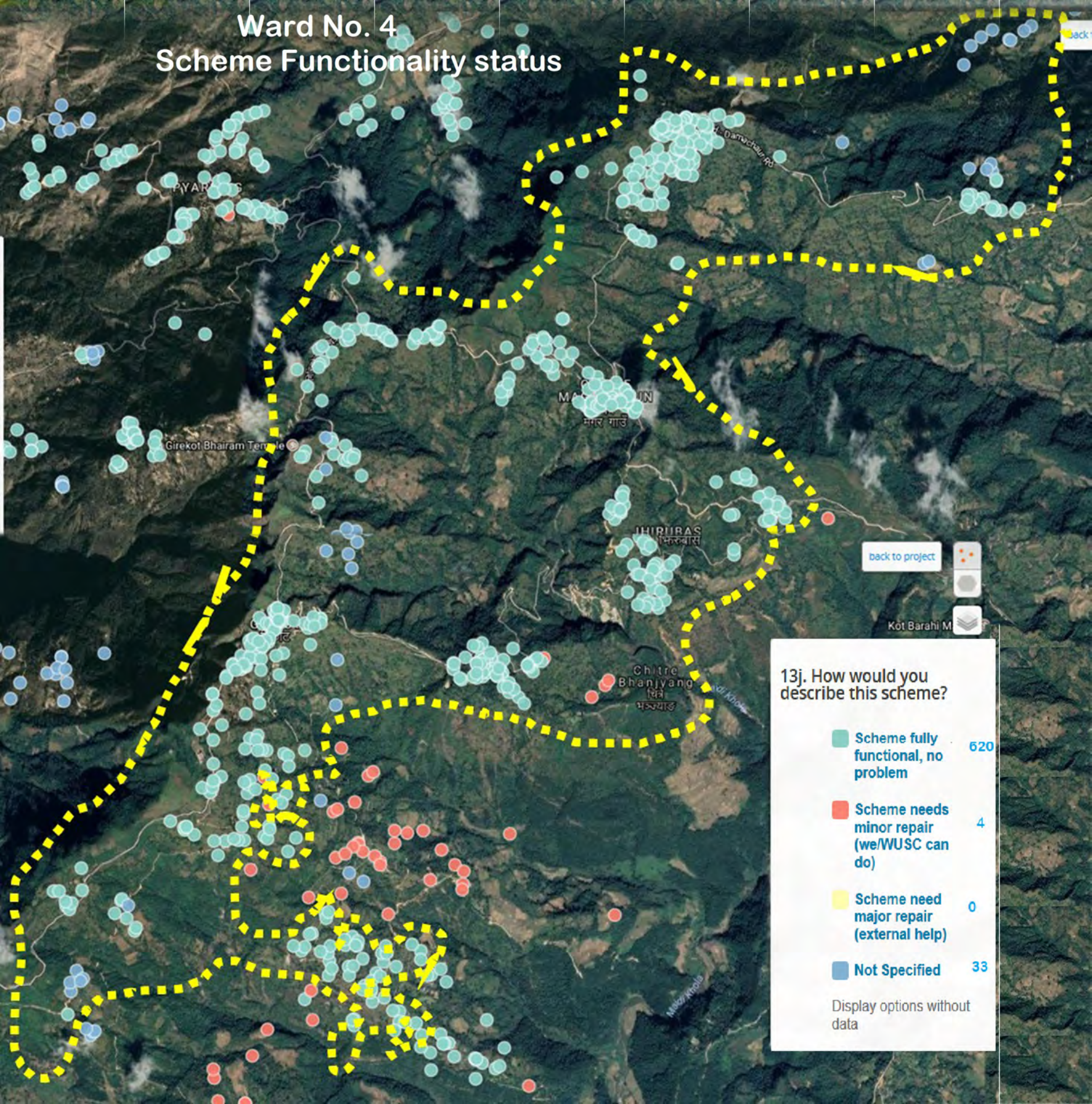
Private connection	49
Community tap	512
Protected Spring (Point Source Improvement with tap/s)	63
All other springs	33
Other surface water (river, pond, stream, irrigation canal)	0
Rainwater	0

Display options without data

Ward No. 4 Agencies Supported for scheme



Ward No. 4 Scheme Functionality status

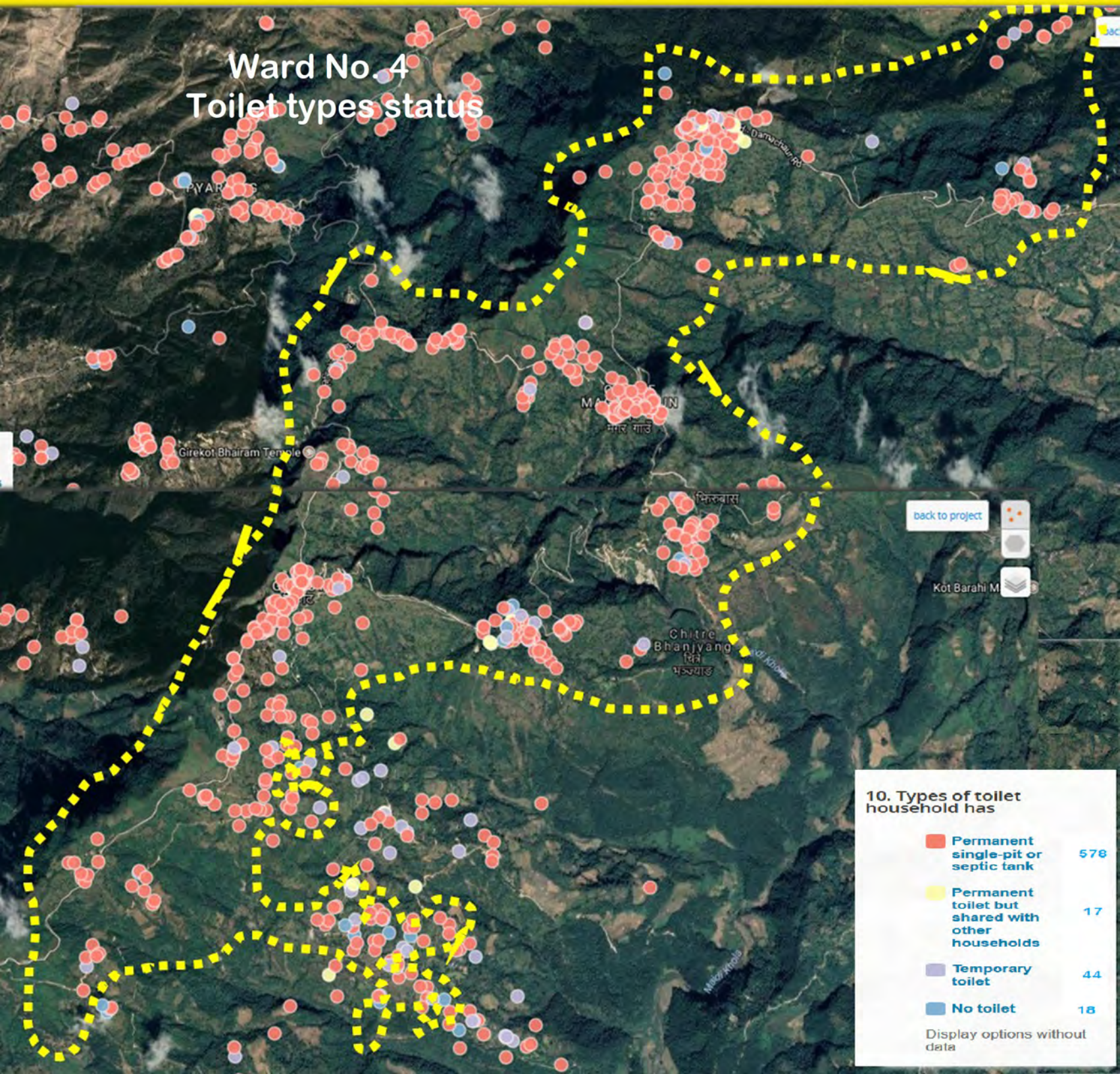


13j. How would you describe this scheme?

- Scheme fully functional, no problem 620
- Scheme needs minor repair (we/WUSC can do) 4
- Scheme need major repair (external help) 0
- Not Specified 33

Display options without data

Ward No. 4 Toilet types status



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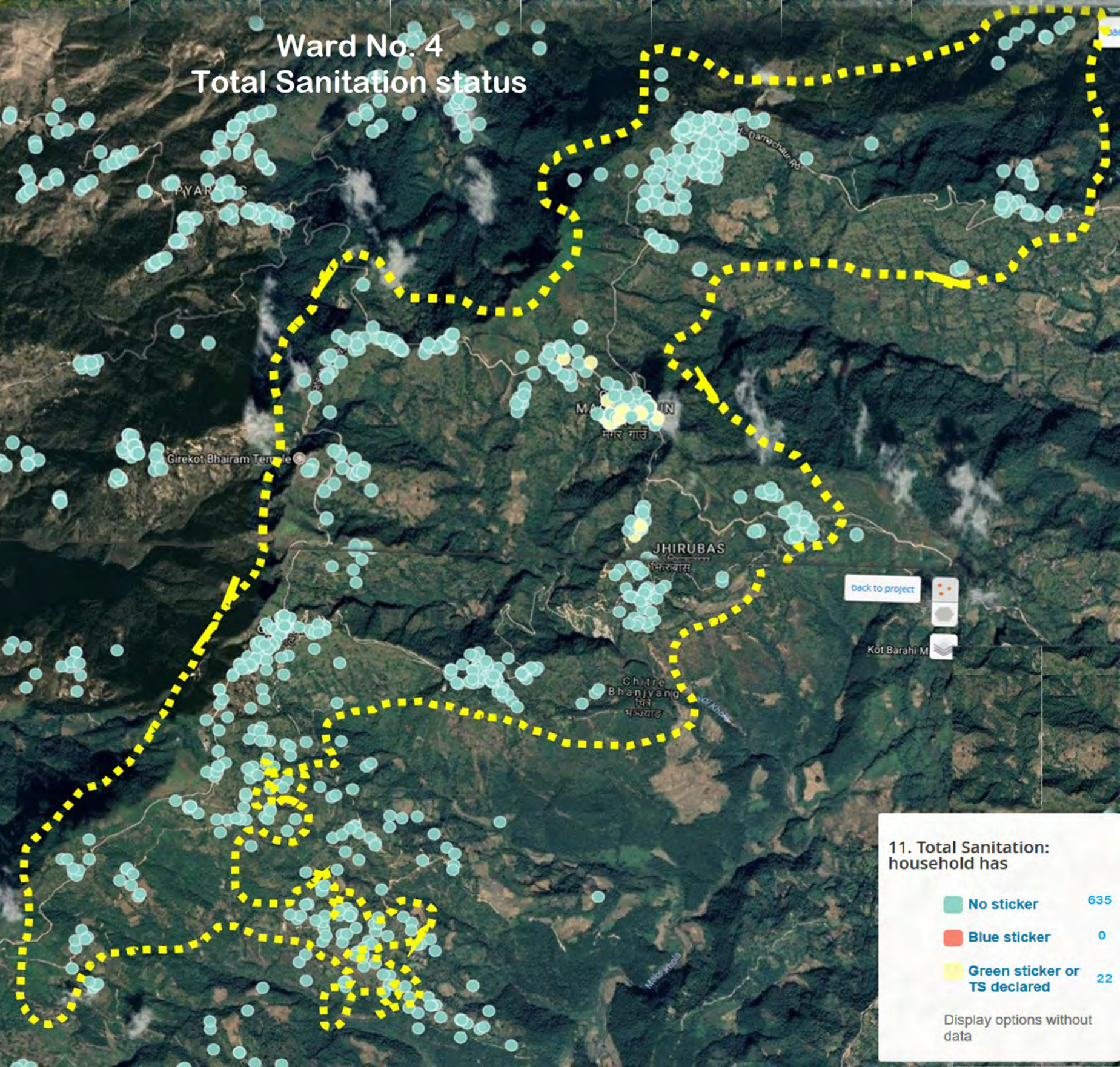
Kot Barahi M

10. Types of toilet household has




	Permanent single-pit or septic tank	578
	Permanent toilet but shared with other households	17
	Temporary toilet	44
	No toilet	18

Display options without data

Ward No. 4 Total Sanitation status



11. Total Sanitation: household has

	No sticker	635
	Blue sticker	0
	Green sticker or TS declared	22

Display options without
data

Ward No.5

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SURUNG
सुरुङ

QOADE

Tej Laxmi Rice Mill

Chinnebas
चिन्नेबास

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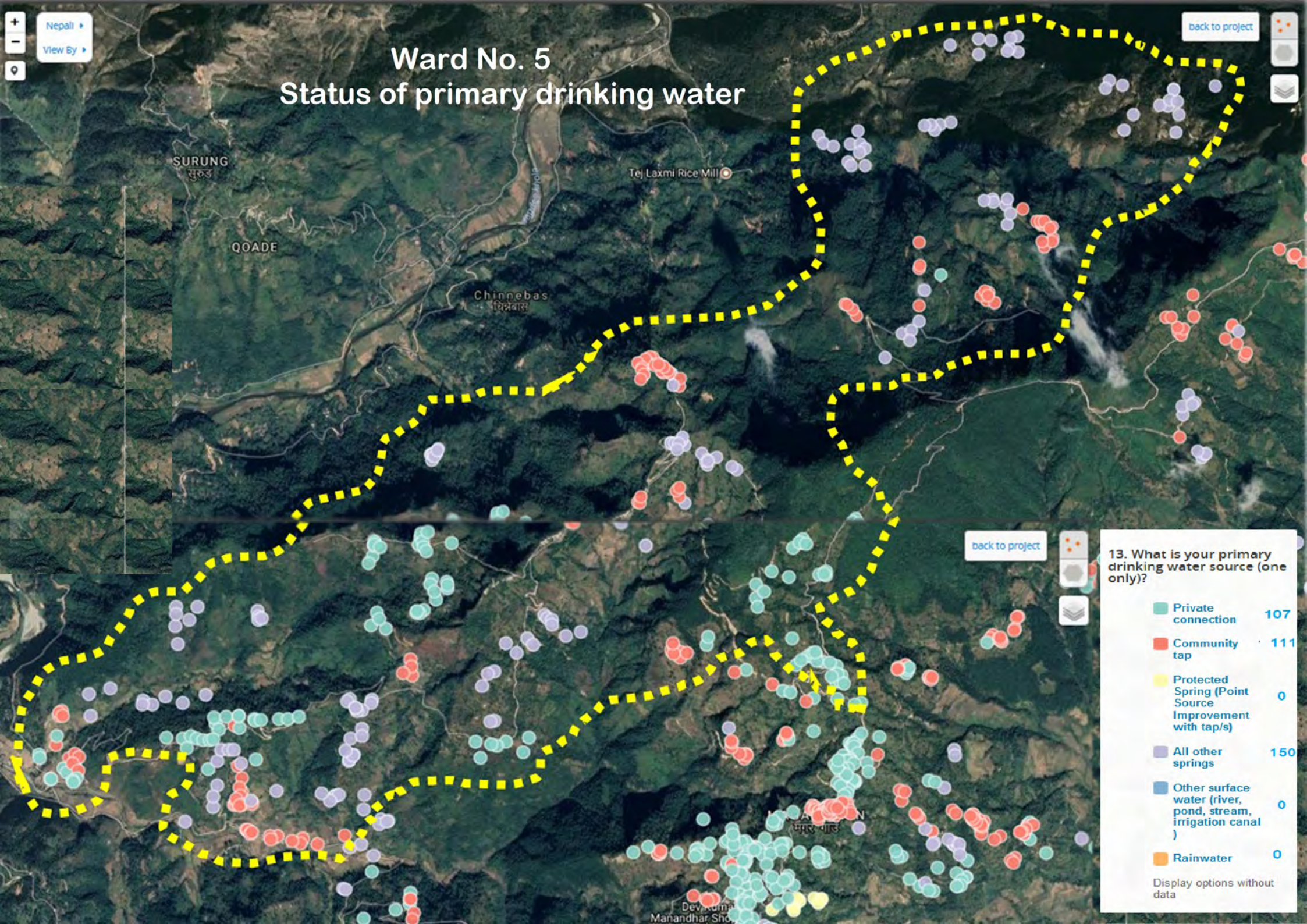


1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without data

MAGAR GAUN
मगर गाउँ



Ward No. 5

Status of primary drinking water

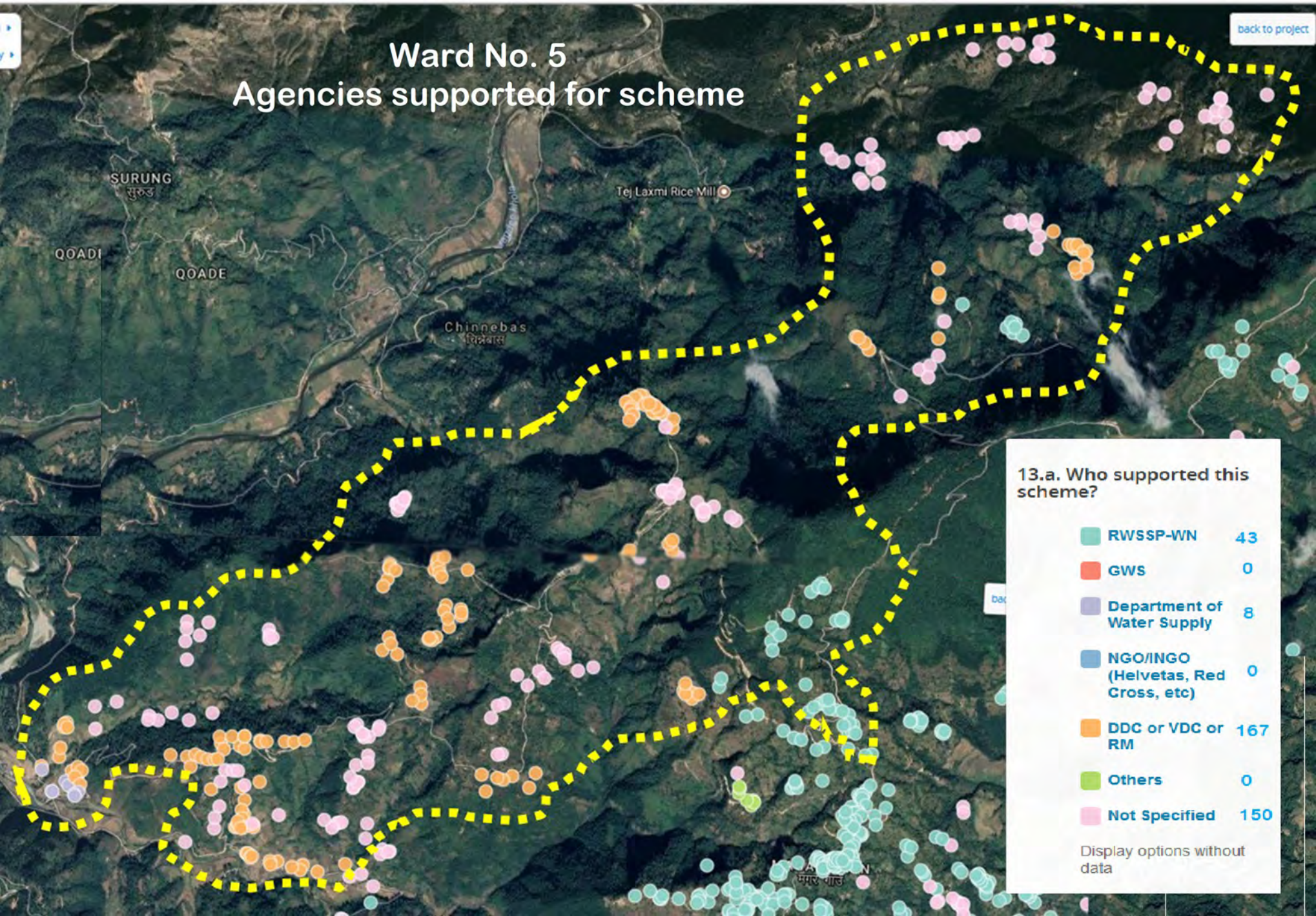
13. What is your primary drinking water source (one only)?

Private connection	107
Community tap	111
Protected Spring (Point Source Improvement with tap/s)	0
All other springs	150
Other surface water (river, pond, stream, irrigation canal)	0
Rainwater	0

Display options without data

Ward No. 5

Agencies supported for scheme

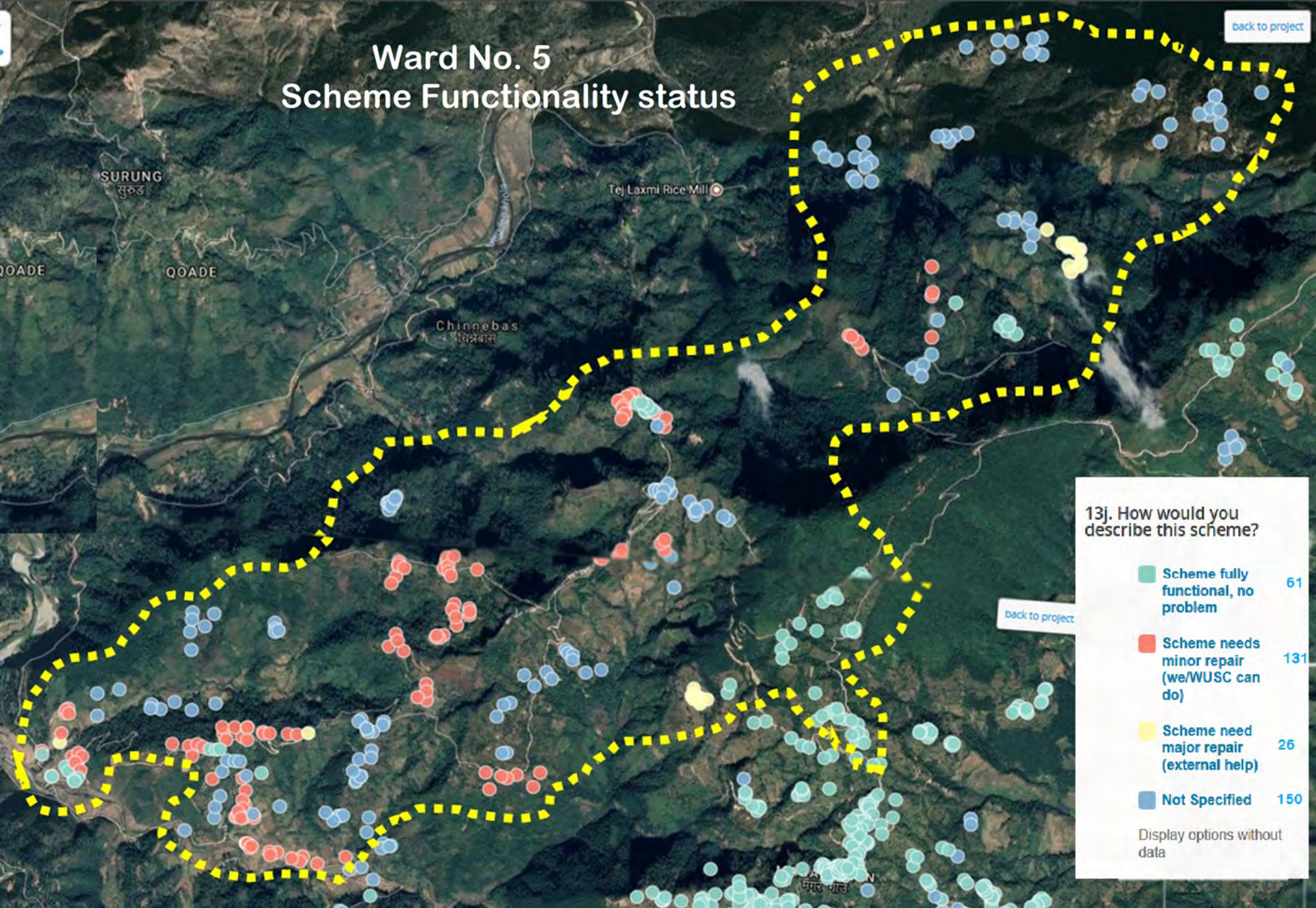


13.a. Who supported this scheme?

RWSSP-WN	43
GWS	0
Department of Water Supply	8
NGO/INGO (Helvetas, Red Cross, etc)	0
DDC or VDC or RM	167
Others	0
Not Specified	150

Display options without data

Ward No. 5 Scheme Functionality status

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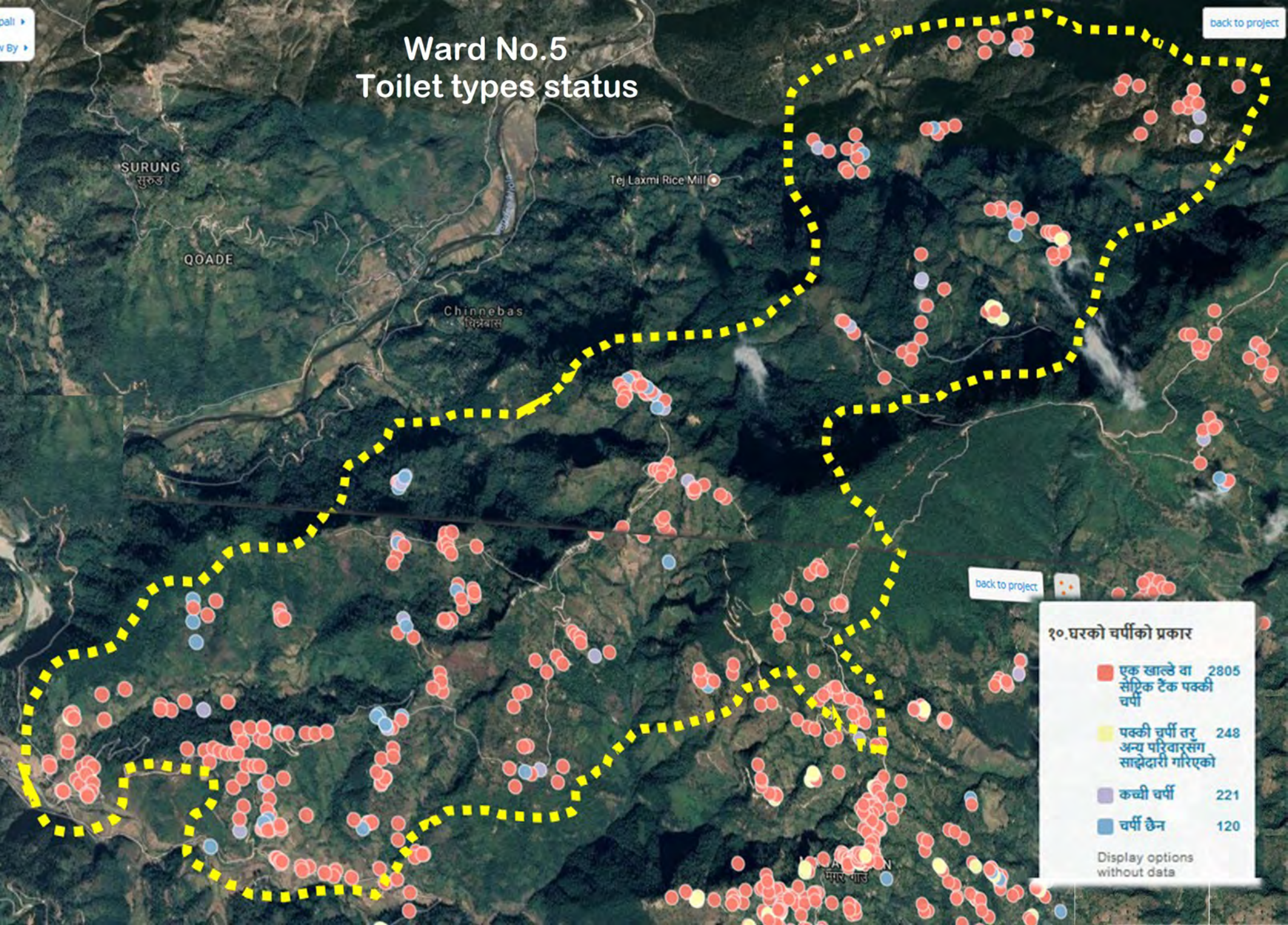
13j. How would you describe this scheme?

- Scheme fully functional, no problem 61
- Scheme needs minor repair (we/WUSC can do) 131
- Scheme need major repair (external help) 26
- Not Specified 150

Display options without data

[back to project](#)

Ward No.5 Toilet types status

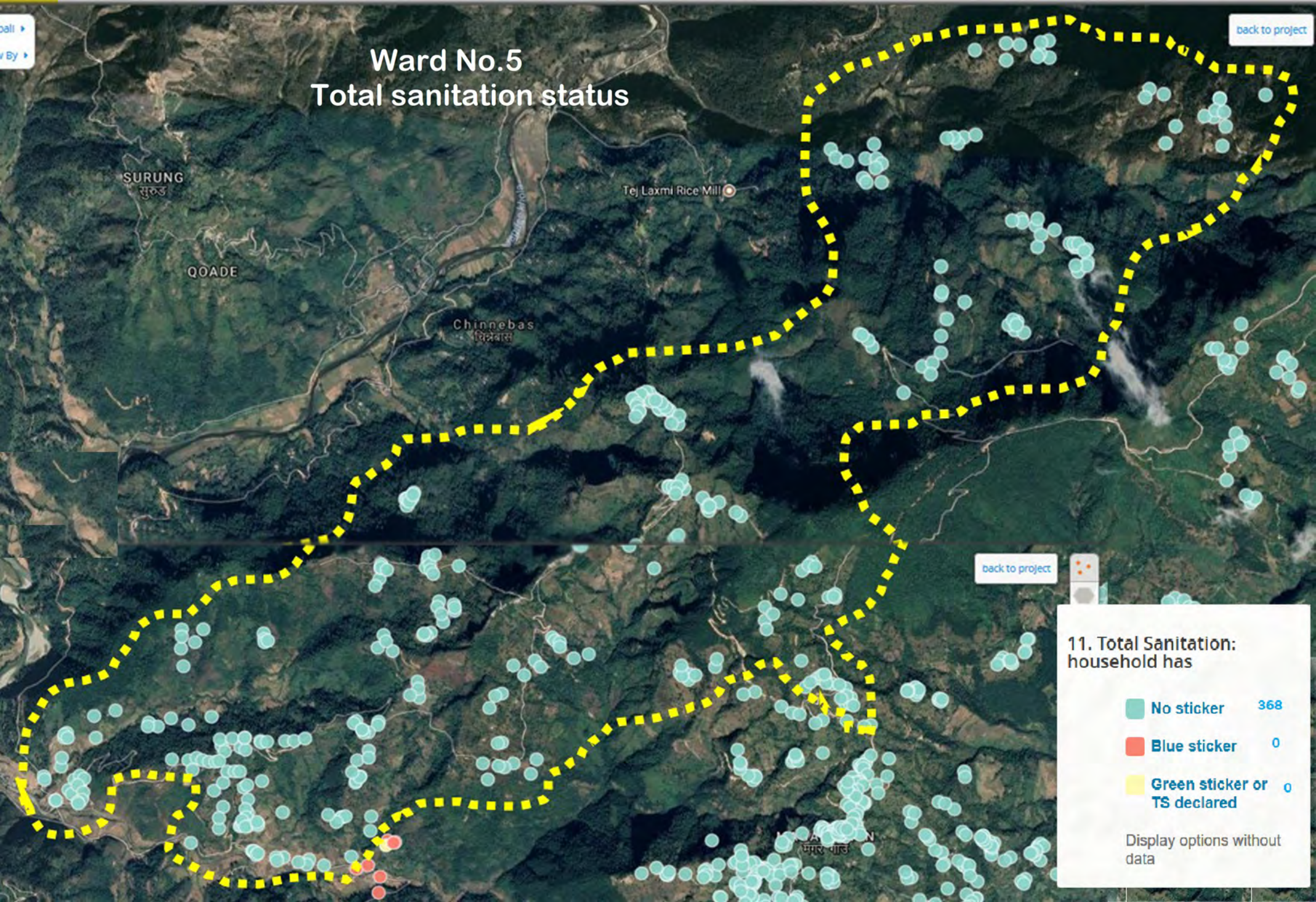


१०. घरको चर्पीको प्रकार

एक खात्ते वा सेष्टिक टैंक पक्की चर्पी	2805
पक्की चर्पी तर अन्य परिवारसँग साझेदारी गरिएको	248
कच्ची चर्पी	221
चर्पी छैन	120

Display options without data

[back to project](#)



Ward No.5

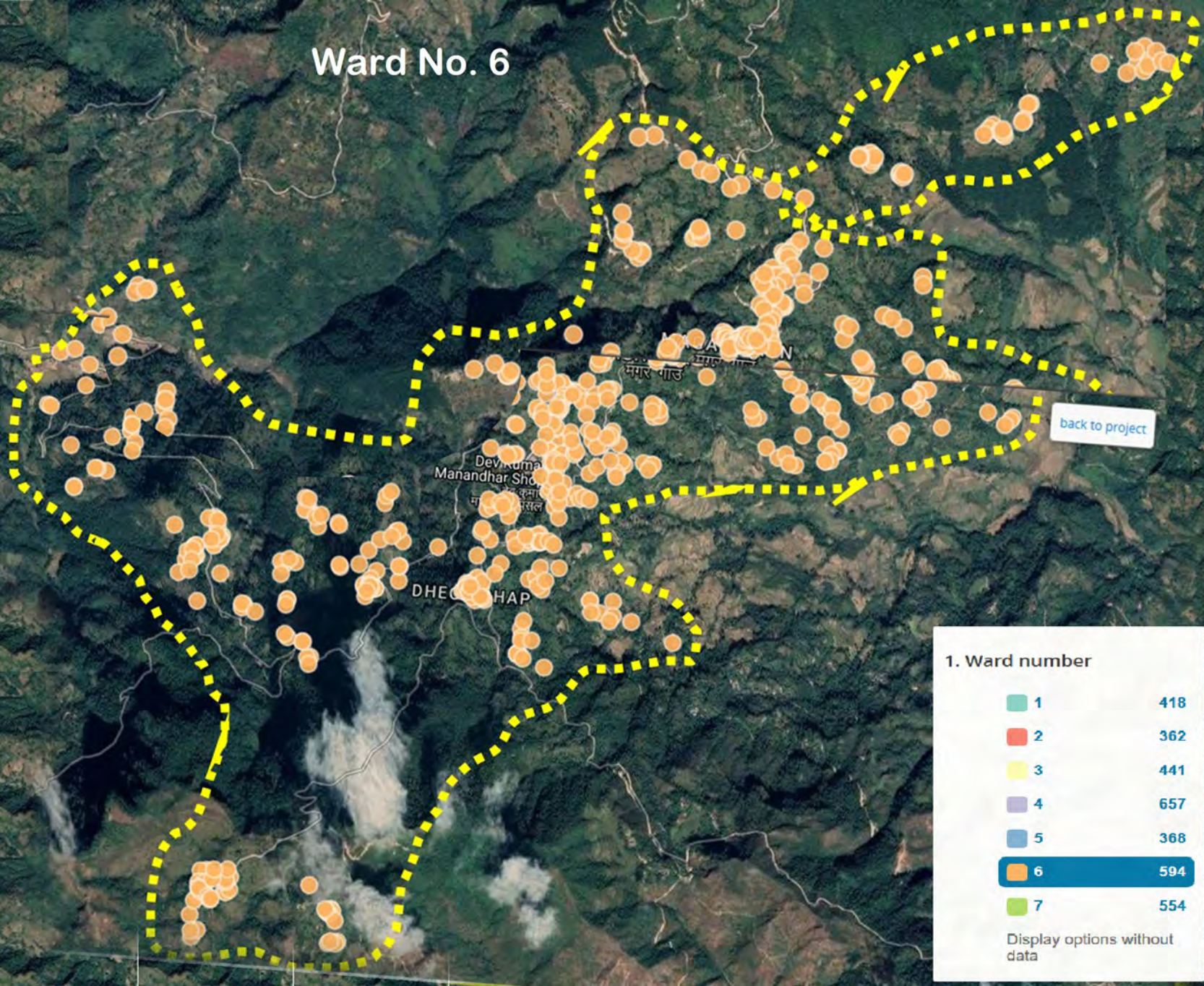
Total sanitation status

11. Total Sanitation: household has

No sticker	368
Blue sticker	0
Green sticker or TS declared	0

Display options without data

Ward No. 6

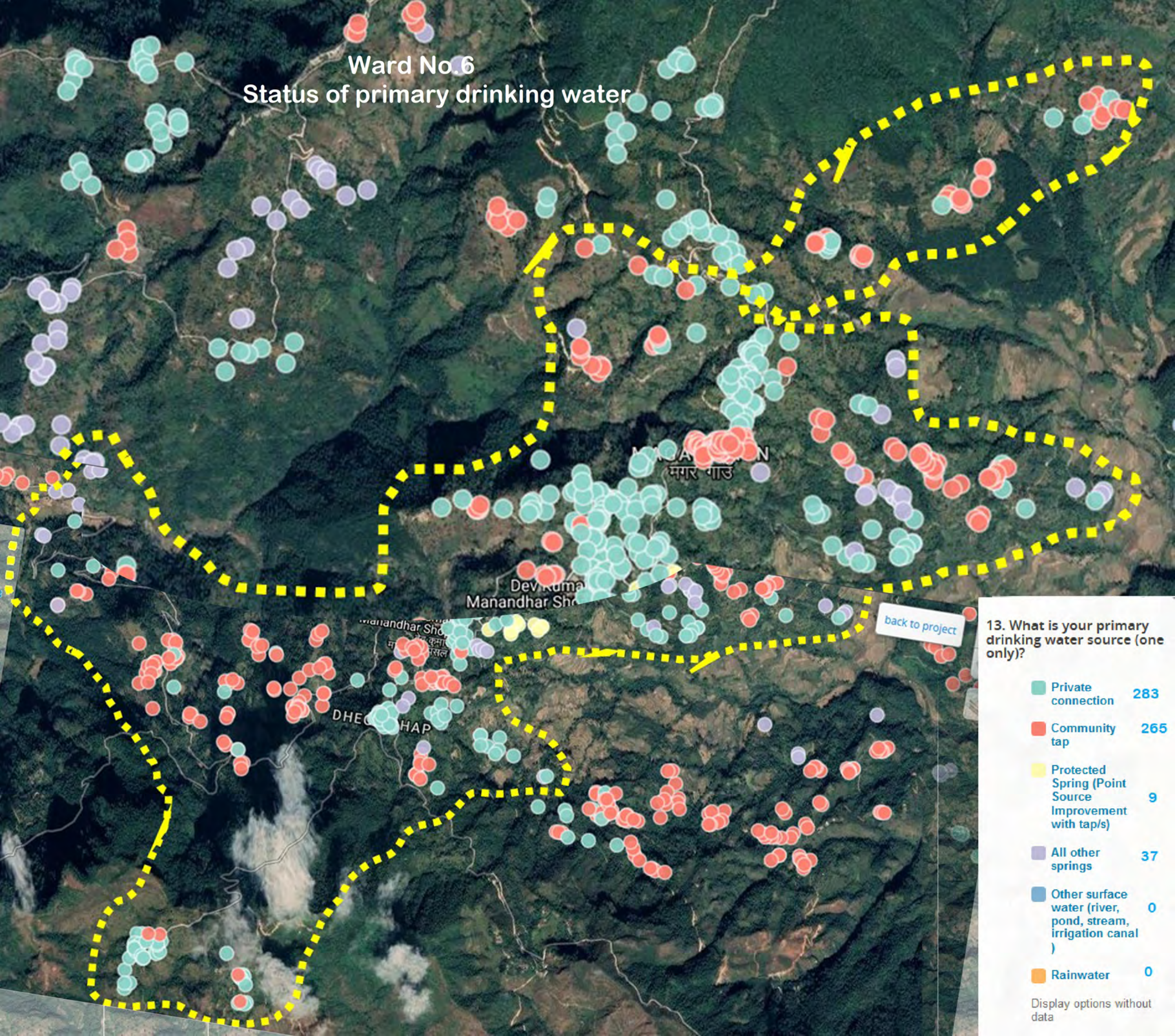


1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without
data

Ward No 6
Status of primary drinking water

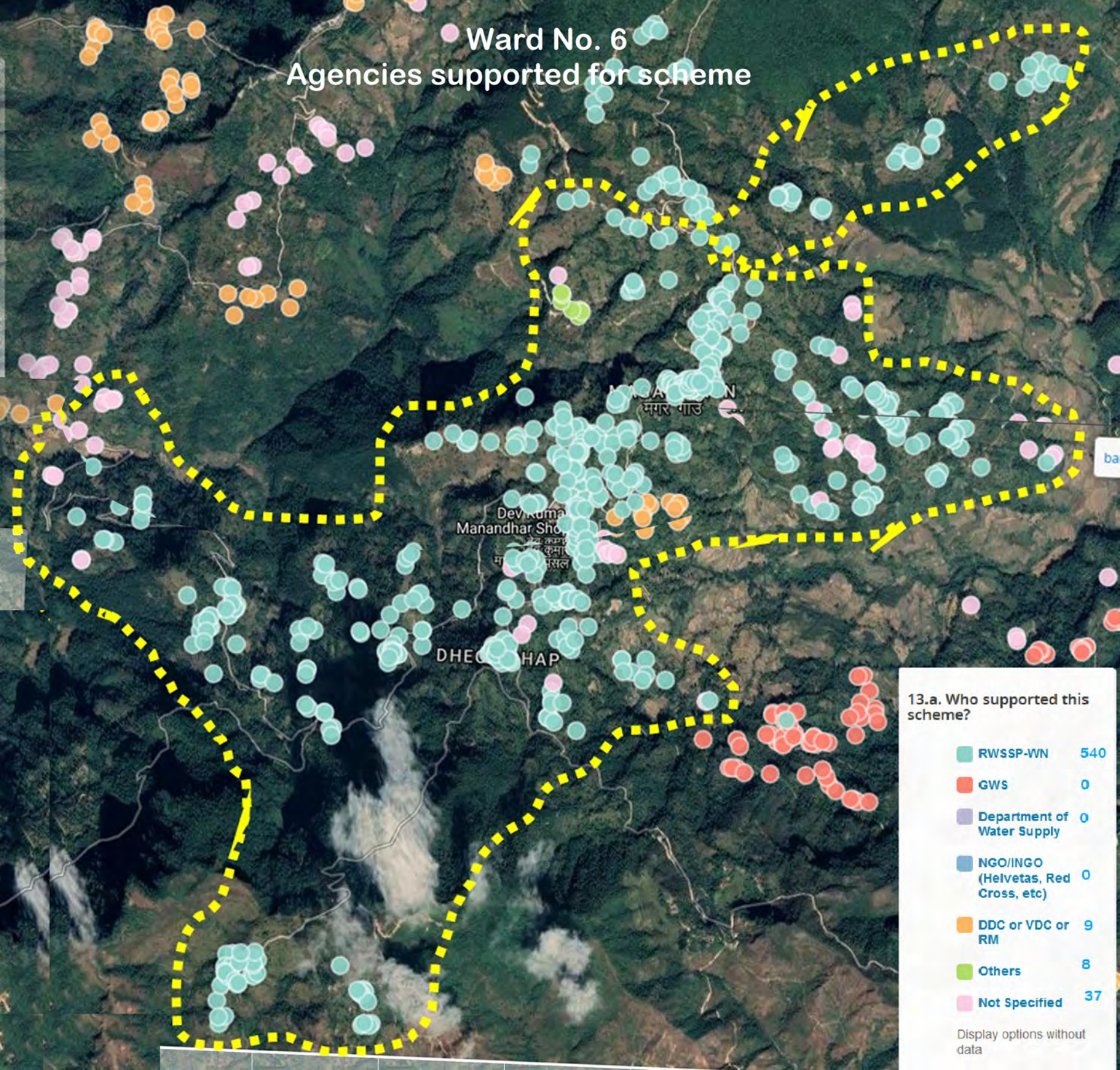


13. What is your primary drinking water source (one only)?

Private connection	283
Community tap	265
Protected Spring (Point Source Improvement with tap/s)	9
All other springs	37
Other surface water (river, pond, stream, irrigation canal)	0
Rainwater	0

Display options without data

Ward No. 6
Agencies supported for scheme

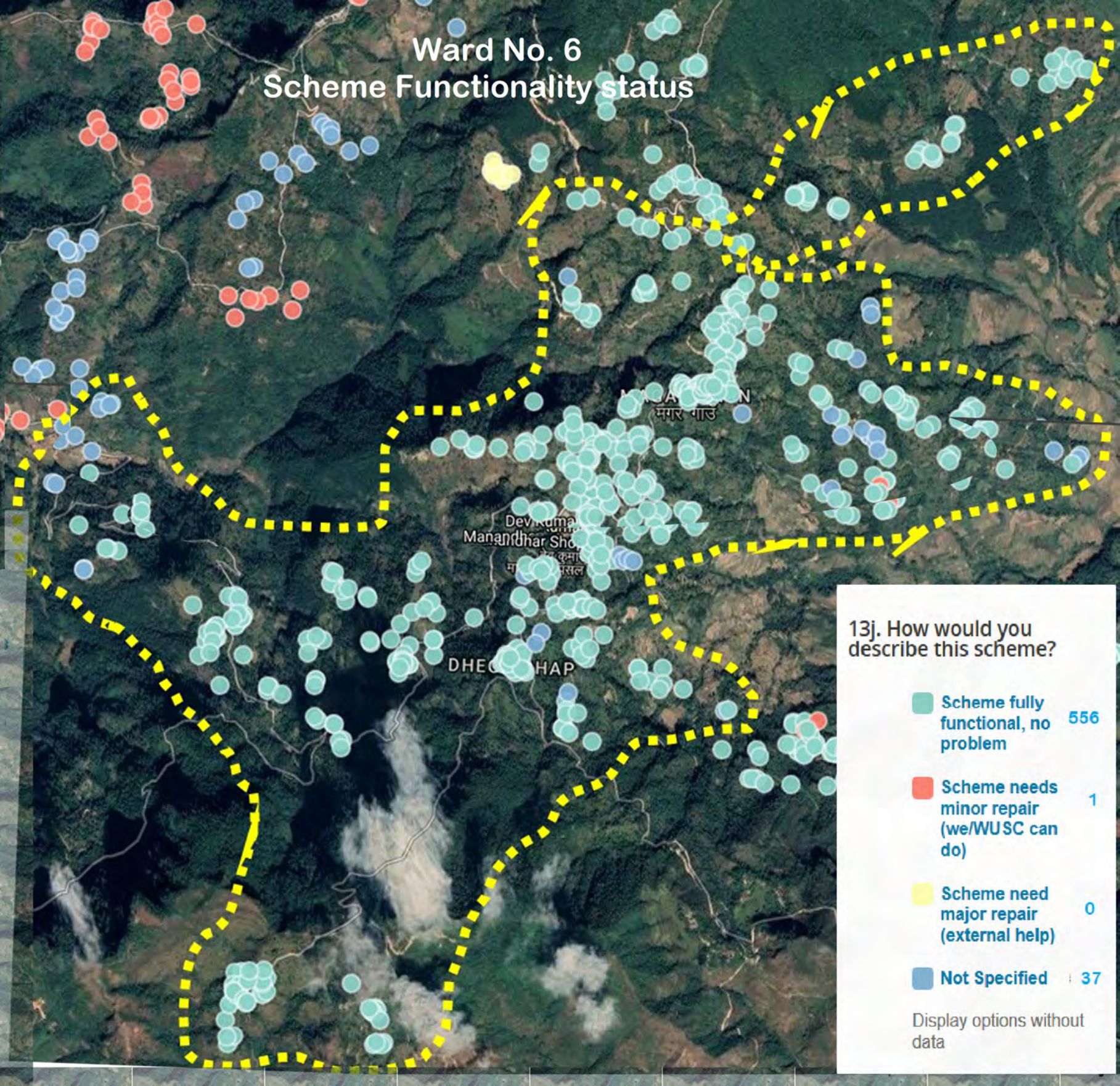


13.a. Who supported this scheme?





RWSSP-WN	540
GWS	0
Department of Water Supply	0
NGO/INGO (Helvetas, Red Cross, etc)	0
DDC or VDC or RM	9
Others	8
Not Specified	37

Display options without data

Ward No. 6 Scheme Functionality status

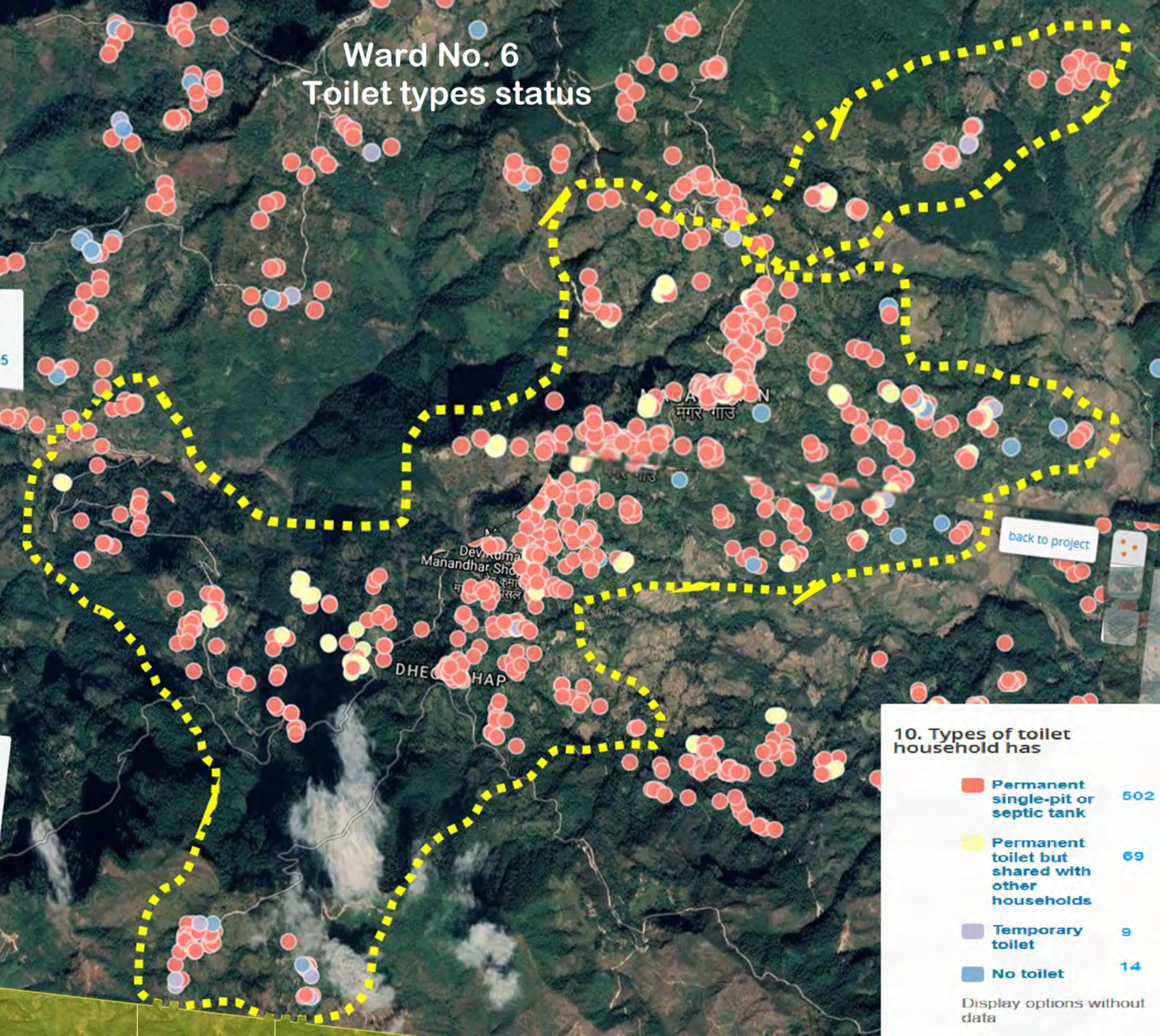


13j. How would you describe this scheme?

	Scheme fully functional, no problem	556
	Scheme needs minor repair (we/WU SC can do)	1
	Scheme need major repair (external help)	0
	Not Specified	37

Display options without data

Ward No. 6 Toilet types status

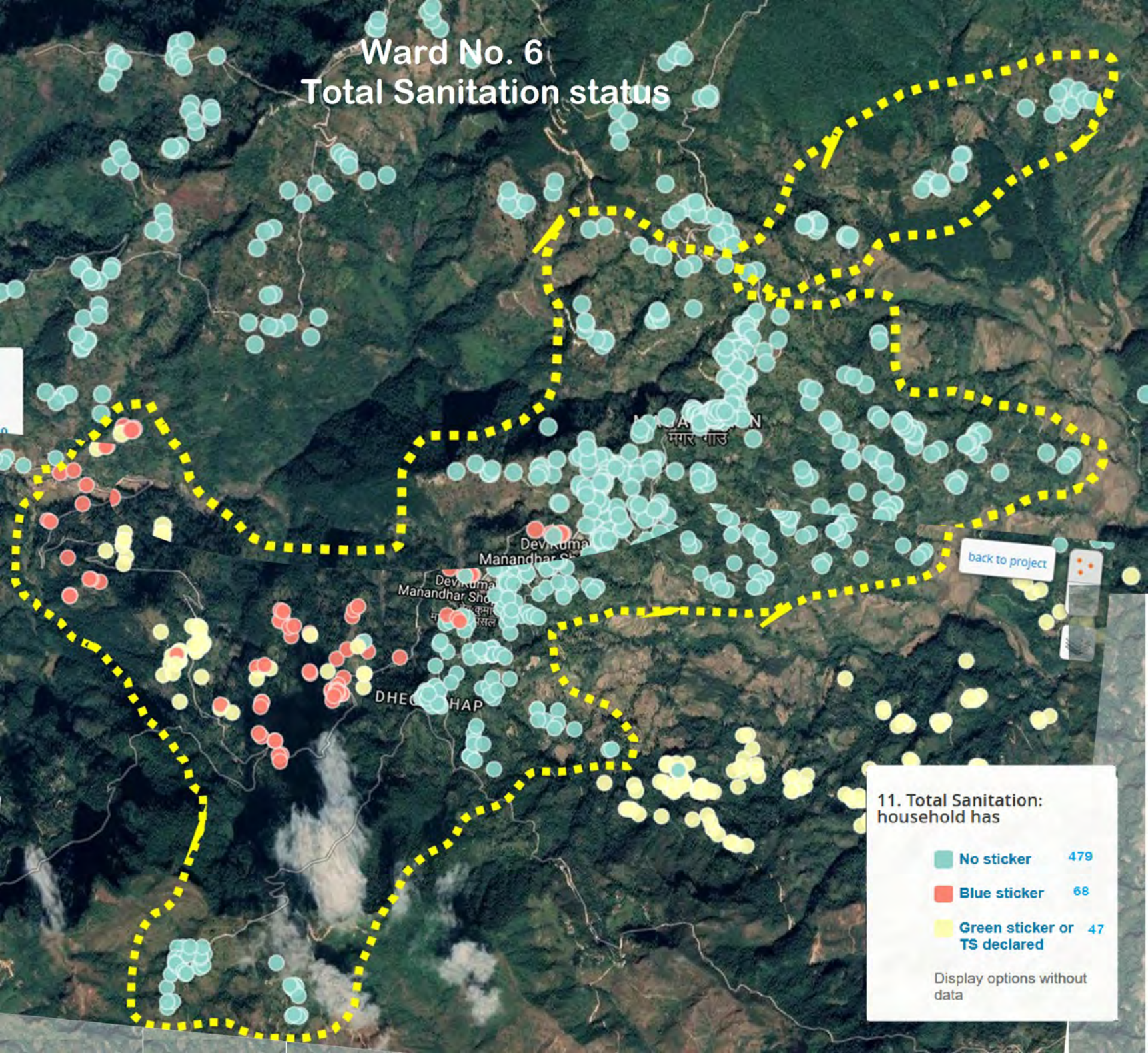


10. Types of toilet household has

	Permanent single-pit or septic tank	502
	Permanent toilet but shared with other households	69
	Temporary toilet	9
	No toilet	14

Display options without data

Ward No. 6 Total Sanitation status

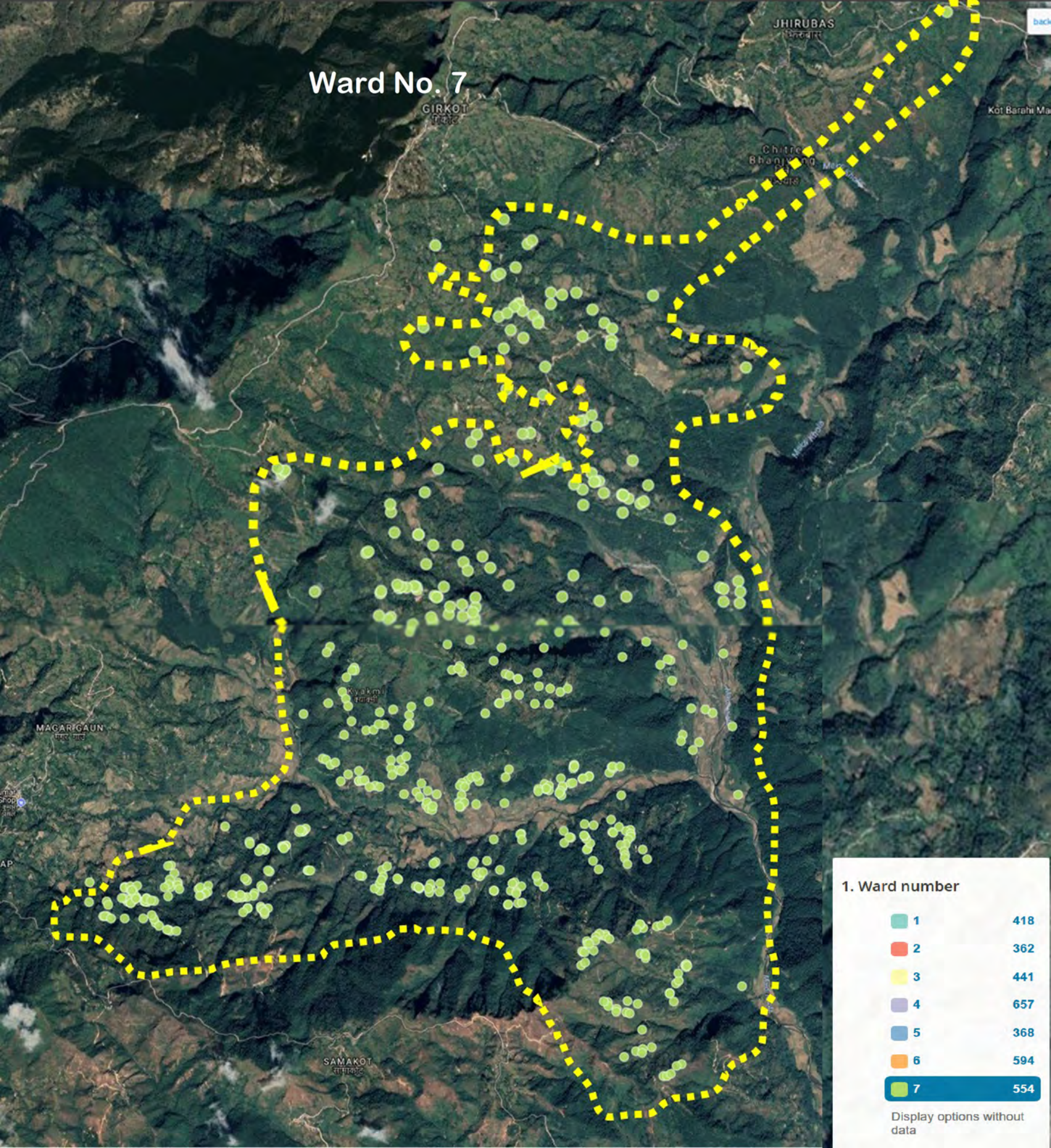


11. Total Sanitation:
household has

- No sticker 479
- Blue sticker 68
- Green sticker or TS declared 47

Display options without
data

Ward No. 7



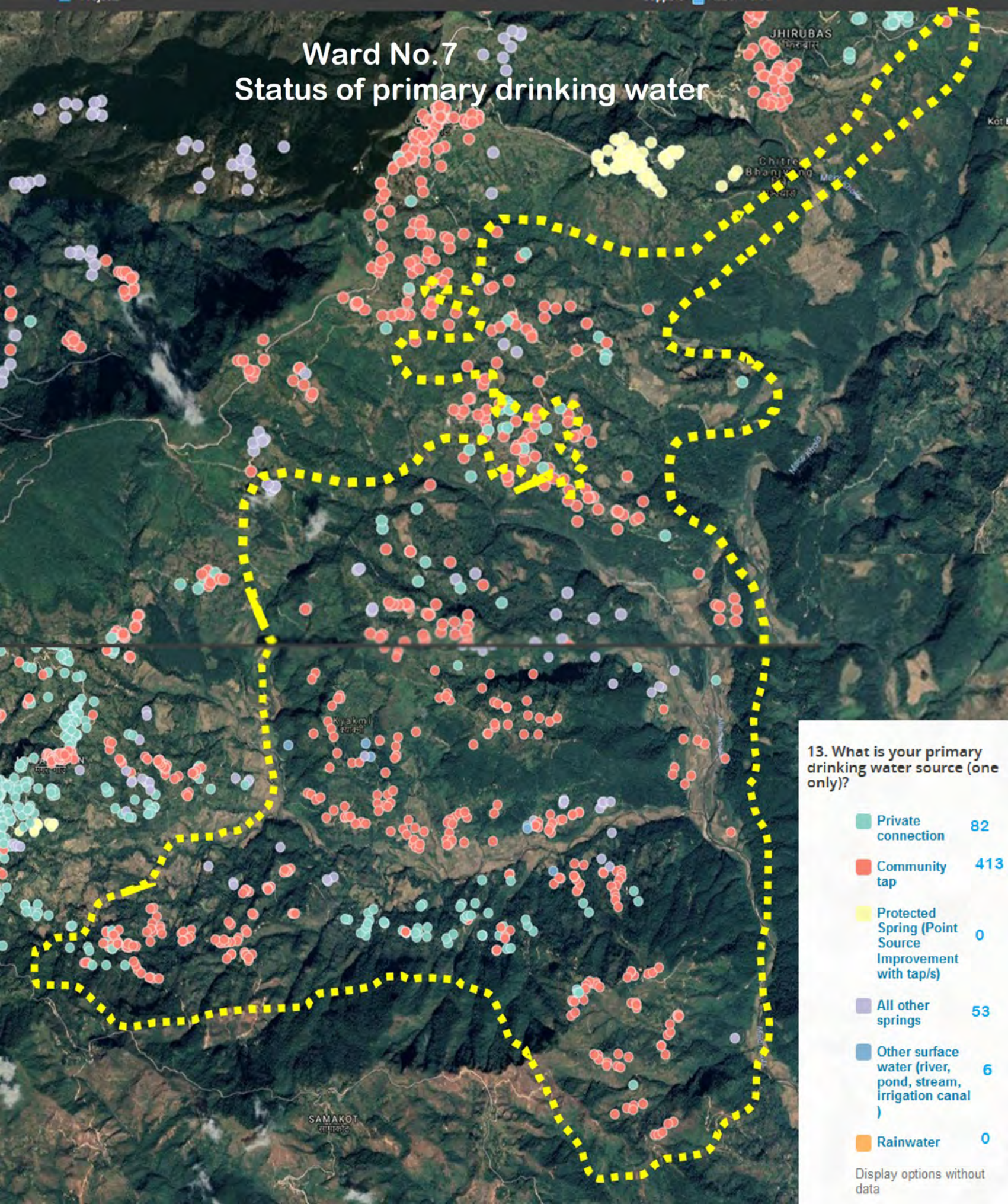
1. Ward number

1	418
2	362
3	441
4	657
5	368
6	594
7	554

Display options without data

Ward No.7

Status of primary drinking water

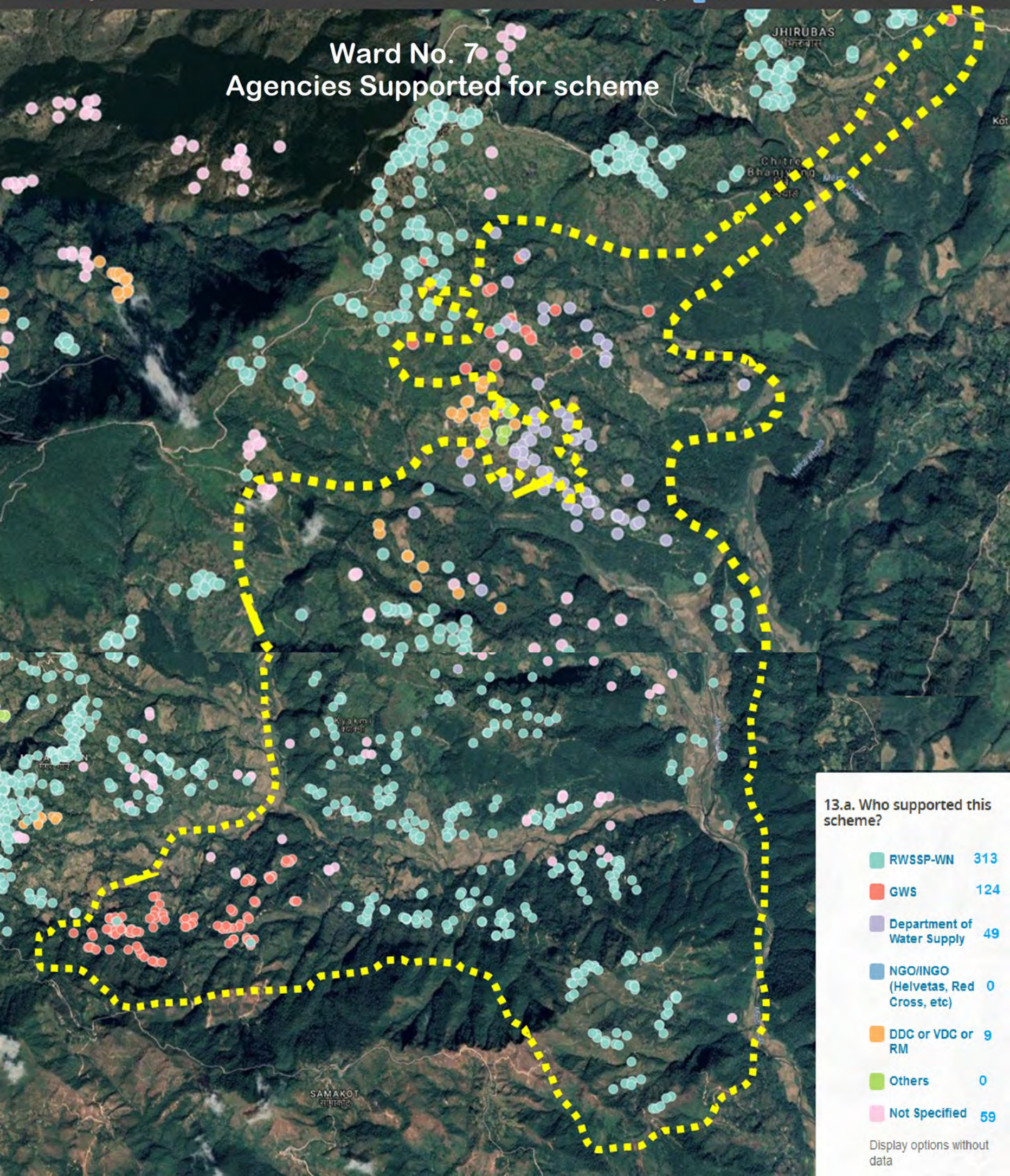


13. What is your primary drinking water source (one only)?

Private connection	82
Community tap	413
Protected Spring (Point Source Improvement with tap/s)	0
All other springs	53
Other surface water (river, pond, stream, irrigation canal)	6
Rainwater	0

Display options without data

Ward No. 7 Agencies Supported for scheme

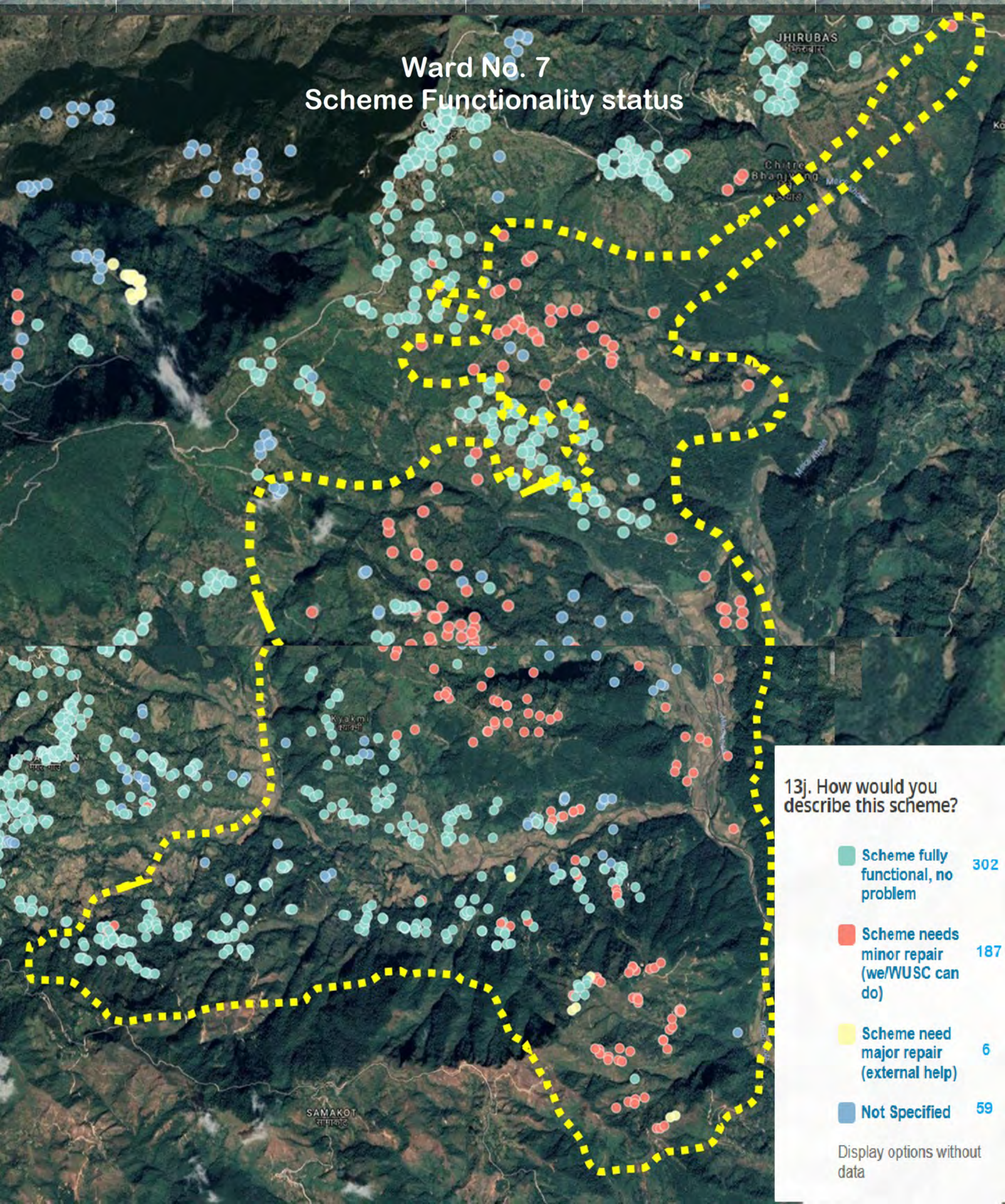


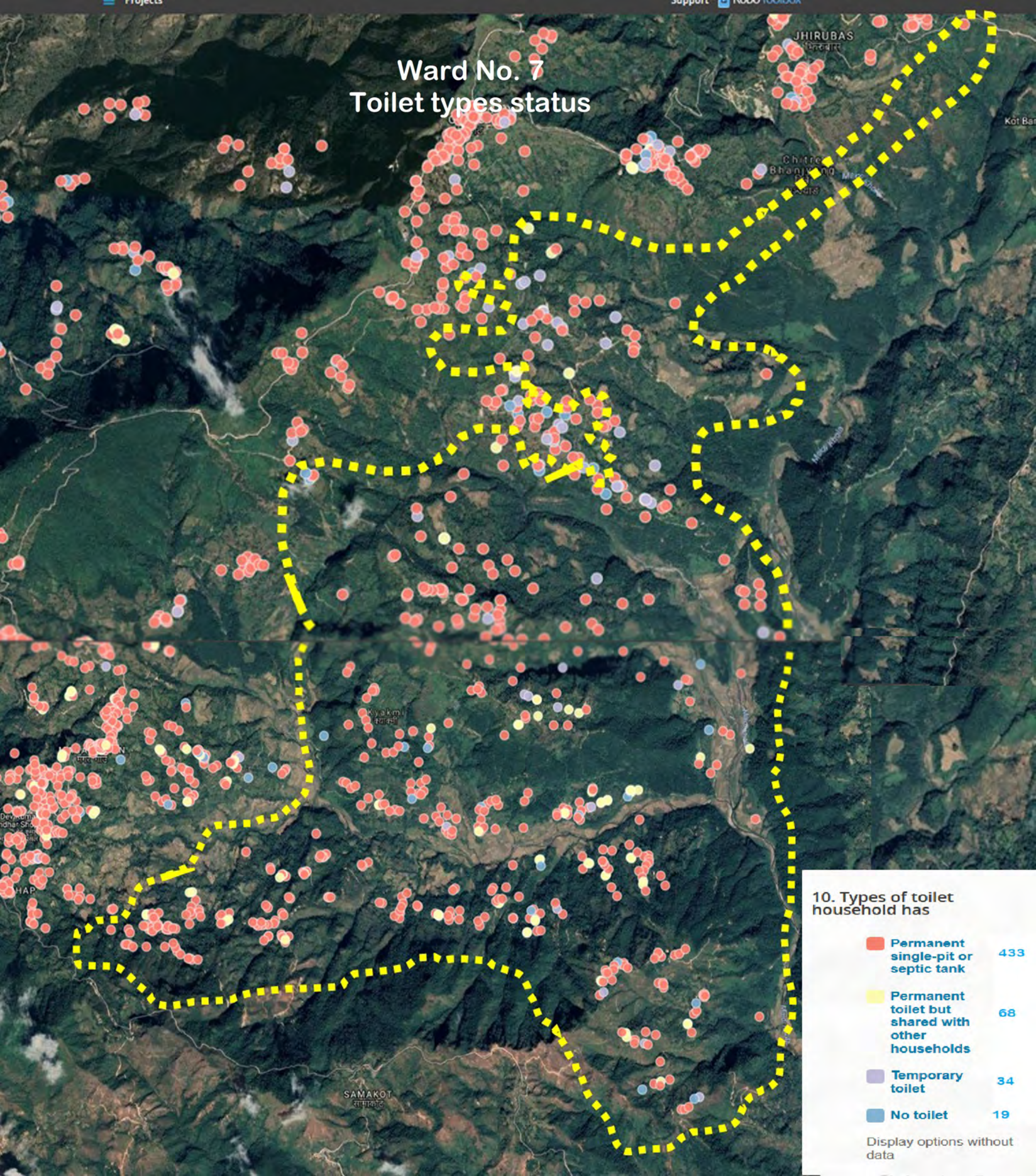
13.a. Who supported this scheme?

RWSSP-WN	313
GWS	124
Department of Water Supply	49
NGO/INGO (Helvetas, Red Cross, etc)	0
DDC or VDC or RM	9
Others	0
Not Specified	59

Display options without data

Ward No. 7 Scheme Functionality status



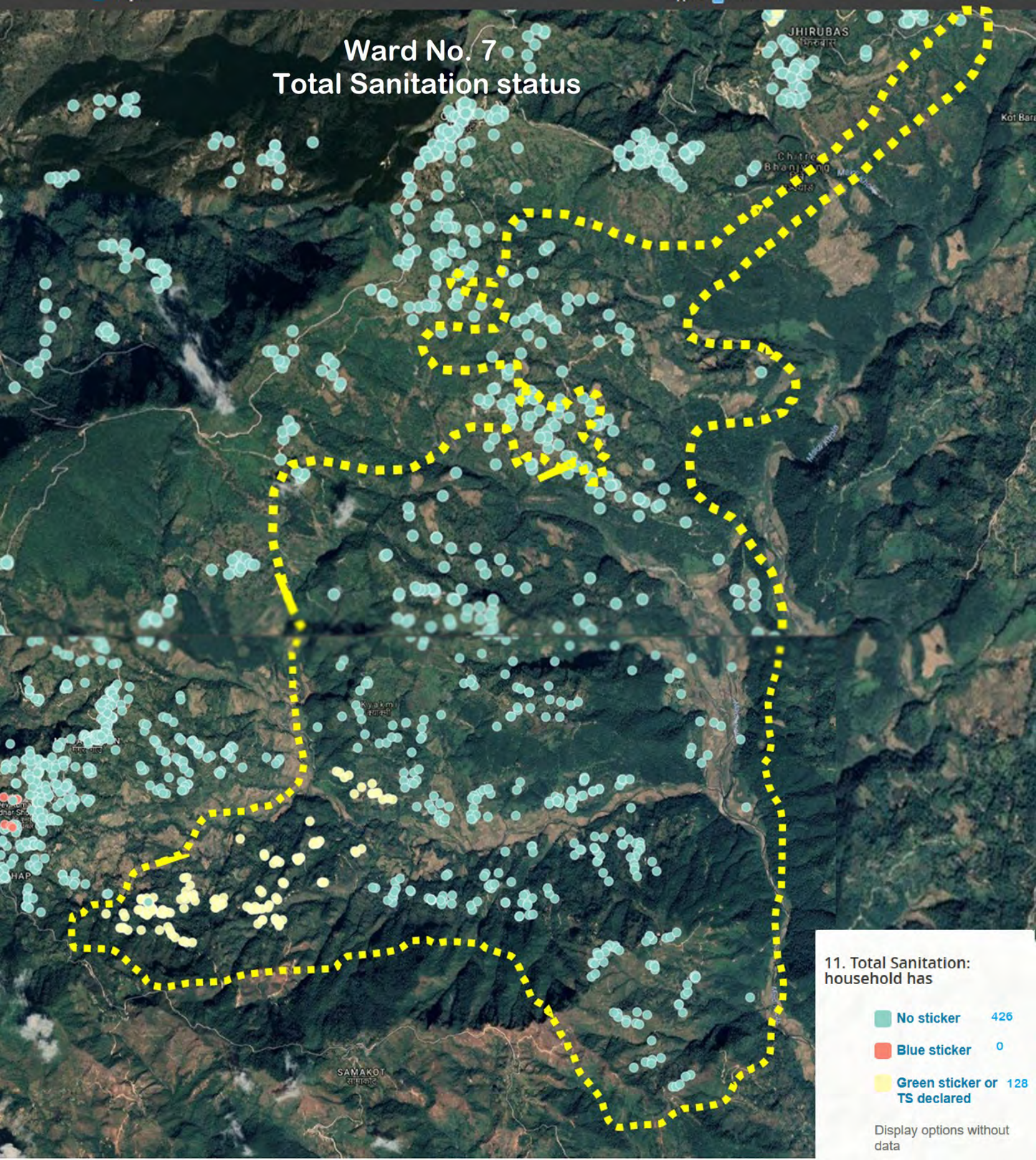


Ward No. 7 Toilet types status

10. Types of toilet household has		
<div></div>	Permanent single-pit or septic tank	433
<div></div>	Permanent toilet but shared with other households	68
<div></div>	Temporary toilet	34
<div></div>	No toilet	19
Display options without data		

Ward No. 7

Total Sanitation status



11. Total Sanitation:
household has

■ No sticker 426

■ Blue sticker 0

■ Green sticker or 128
TS declared

Display options without
data

Annex II. List of schools and institutions included in the survey in May-June 2018

1. Ward number	2.Name of facility (P-I-S)	3. Types of P-I-S	3.a. Level of school	3b. Number of male teacher and staff in school
3	Jan jagirti Aama samuha Chakra-3	Institution/Office		
2	Magyam Chisapani Swastha Chauki Harinas 3	Institution/Office		
3	Parwartanshil Aama Samuha Aathbise -3	Institution/Office		
7	Shree Amala Bhanjyang Ma.Bi.	School	Secondary(9-12)	8
7	Shree Siddha Basic School	School	Basic(1-8)	1
3	Shree Janajagrti Basic School	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1
2	Mahima Ma. Bi.	School/madarsha	Higher(Bachelor-level or other above +2 studies)	17
3	Samaj Sewi Aama Samuha	Institution		
4	Adharam pani Aama Samuha	Institution		
4	Shreeman Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1
6	Bhairabha Kalika Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya H-Purkot	School/madarsha	Basic(1-8)	0
2	Shree Durga Adharbut Bidhyalaya	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	2
3	Wada karyalaya	Institution		
4	Chitre bhanjyang healthpost	Institution		
3	Kalika Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	2
4	Sarsowti Adharbud Bidhyalaya harinas 4, kulungkhola	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	4
3	Chandra Jyoti Adharbud Bidhyalaya	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1
1	Shree janapriya club	Institution		
7	Ahale Sunnat Islaamic Madarasa	School/Madrassa	Pre-school/ECD	1
7	Devi Adharbud Bidhyalaya	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	0
7	Alfaalinaa Aama Samuha	Institution		
7	Sunasari Aama Samuha	Institution		

7	Shree chandikalika Basic school	School/Madrassa	Pre-school/ECD	1
5	Balikot dhara pani Aadhar bhut school balikot	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1
5	Shree Sukr raj Aadharbhut School gijntis harinas	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1
4	Daffe Munal Aama Samuha	Institution		
3	Sangam Yuba club	Institution		
4	Grihakot little Step Academy Chitre bhanjang 3, Grihakot.	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	3
4	Shree Matri Bhumi higher Secondary School	School/Madrassa	Secondary(9-12)	13
4	Village Garden Bording school	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	2
5	Shree Kalika Deurali Higher Secondary School; Deurali	School/Madrassa	Secondary(9-12)	7
5	Shree chausatthi devi Aama Samuha, Bhurung Shing	Institution		
5	Shree kalika devi aama samuha kalwa gaikhark.	Institution		
3	Naba Srijana Yuwa club w.3 lalahi	Institution		
3	Pragatisil Aama Samuha Bhaban; Balamdi	Institution		
3	Shree Jan Jagriti aadharbhut Bidhayla, Chhakra	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1
4	Jana jagriti secondary school - chitre vanjyang grihakot	School/Madrassa	Secondary(9-12)	8
4	Laliguras aama samuha,grihakot 3, harinas	Institution		
7	Radha krisna Basic school	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	3
5	Shree Hatemalo Aama samuha Aagridada	Institution		
5	Shree nab bihani Aama samuha Balikot	Institution		
5	Ward Number 5 ko karelaya deurali harinas	Institution		
2	Unatsil aama samuha	Institution		
2	Ramba devi aama samuha	Institution		
2	Jana kalyan mavi	School/Madrassa	Secondary(9-12)	8
4	Jana jyoti ama samuha chhitre vanjang 4 mathilo hatiya, Harinas	Institution		
4	Aamul paribartan youth club khumbari4, Harinas	Institution		
5	Srijana Kalyan Primary School Karumpha Harinas-5	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	2
5	Shree Nabhadurga Aadharbhut Adharbud Bidhyalaya	School/Madrassa	Basic(1-8)	1

5	Janajagriti Aama Samuha	Institution		
6	Dipjyoti Aama Samuha	Institution		
6	Shree Gairakhola Adharbud Bidhyalaya	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	1
7	Mahima Schoool	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	9
2	Friendship Public school	School/Madrasa	Secondary(9-12)	18
2	Gaun Sudhar Aama Samuh Dengachhap	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	3
6	Indreni Youth club bhawan	Institution		
4	Ward no - 4 ward karyalaye	Institution		
4	Chitre Magar sangh bhawan(harinas gaupalika)	Institution		
4	Shree Pitambar Higher Secondary Bidhaalya	School/Madrasa	Secondary(9-12)	15
6	Health Post -6			
6	Ward Office-6	Institution		
6	Pokharachhap Aama Samuha 6, PipalDanda	Institution		
6	Shree Satau Chandi Aama Samuha,	Institution		
6	Pragatishil Aama Samuha,Deurali	Institution		
6	Shree Kakmi Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd. , Dagdi	Institution		
6	Hatiya tole Aama Samuha	Institution		
6	Harinas Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd. , Dagdi	Institution		
6	Ilaka Post Office	Institution		
6	Melmilap Aama Samuh Jagannath	Institution		
6	Deuraali Adarbhut Bidhyala-Harinas-6 Pokharichap	School	Basic(1-8)	1
6	Shree kalika vairab Mandir dhungethati4, Harinas	Institution		
7	Ward office-7	Public place		
7	Shree Kyakmi Aadars English Boarding School	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	4
6	Shree Bhuma Memorial Community Academy school			4
1	Bhoj Prakash Ma. Bi. School	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	4
\$	Shree Bal jyoti primary school karangswara 4, Harinas.	School/Madrasa	Secondary(9-12)	10
1	Pushpa Gaun Aama Samuh	Institution		

1	Shree Mandir Chowk Yuba club	Institution		
7	Sunasari aama samuha	Institution		
7	Shree pokhari bhanjyang basic school	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	6
4	Bal Sudhar Prathamik bidheylaya	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	3
7	Shree Chandi Kalika Aamasamuh	Institution		
1	Shree Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	School/Madrasa	Secondary(9-12)	9
1	Galaxy English Boarding school	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	4
1	Post Office	Institution		
1	Shree Janachetan Aama Samuha	Institution		
1	Shree Sirjana Aama Samuha	Institution		
1	Samaj Sewi Aama Samuha	Institution		
1	Ward Office-1	Institution		
7	Shree Sunasari Aama Samuha	Institution		
4	Laxmi Aama Samuha kulungkhola-4 harinas	Institution		
4	Pargatishil Baba Samuha bagnggesora -4 harinas	Institution		
4	Ni.Ma. Bi. Aama Samuha banggeswora -4 harinas	Institution		
7	Shree Santoshi Tole Sudhar Samuha	Institution		
1	Shree thanapati Adharabhut Pra.Bi. school	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	4
4	Bal Wuryadaya primary school dhungethati4, Harinas	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	2
2	Harinas ward n 2 ko karalaya	Institution		
2	Samajsebi Aama Samuha bhawan	Institution		
3	Gaubesi Aama Samuha	Institution		
7	Pragatisil Aama Samuha	Institution		
2	Ilaka Prahari karelaya chisapani	Institution		
7	Barkatiya Madarasaa	School/Madrasa	Basic(1-8)	1
2	Shree Kuwapani Aama Samuha	Institution		
1	Laxmi Aama Samuha	Institution		
1	Ranathar Aama Samuha	Institution		

1	Shree Akala Devi Aama Samuh	Institution	
1	Shree adhakari Aama Samuha	Institution	
1	Laganshil Power Aama Samuha	Institution	
1	Aakala devi ama samuh	Institution	



