

# Nepal Update May 2013

## Project Title: Ramechhap Drinking Water, Sanitation and Smokeless Stoves

Period from: 24/3/2010 – 31/3/2013

### Drinking Water Systems:

Expected Results after 3 years – **9 water systems** installed by villagers in 9 villages, **servicing 180 families** or approximately 1000 people, 50% female, 40% children under age of 14

Actual results as of Mar 31, 2013 – **5 water systems** installed by villagers in 3 small villages and 2 larger towns, **servicing 260 families** or 1625 people, 50% female, 40% children under 14.

Actual results since 1990: **178 water systems** installed by villagers, **servicing 4,100 families**.

### Sanitation:

Expected results after 3 years – **5400 sealed, hygienic toilets** installed by homeowners, serving approximately **27,000 people**, 50% female, 40% children under 14.

Actual Results as of March 31, 2013 – **6280 sealed, hygienic toilets** installed by homeowners, serving **36,076 people**, 50% female, 40% children under 14.

Actual results since 2001 – **25,480** sealed, hygienic toilets installed by homeowners since 2001, serving approximately **121,000 people**.

### Smokeless Stoves:

Expected results after 3 years – **3,000 smokeless**, more efficient cooking stoves installed by homeowners, **servicing approx 15,000 people**, but affecting mostly women and children who spend more time inside, and in the presence of wood smoke.

Firewood usage – expected reduction in amount of firewood used.

Actual Results since 2010 – **1617 smokeless**, high efficiency stoves installed by villagers, **servicing 9002 people**, 4600 female, approx 40% under 14.

Over the past 3 years of this project, TSS has been collecting sample data from the villages in each area of the project. We wanted some more concrete numbers to show sponsors how successful the projects were rather than generalizations that 'health improved.' To do this, TSS collected baseline data from a small number of villagers, and then collected the same data one year later to see trends. Following is a sampling of the results:

### Water Systems

**April 2013. A total of 60 women over the past two years have been surveyed. Time spent carrying water was, on average, 240 minutes per day, per woman, prior to the installation of a village water system. This has reduced to less than 60 minutes per day, or a 180 minute time saving per day, since the water system was installed. Saved time is mostly spent on vegetable gardening.**

## **Sanitation Systems (hygienic, sealed toilets)**

April 2013 – a total of 140 families over the past two years have been surveyed. Reported cases of GI problems like cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery and worms have reduced from a baseline (1 year prior to installation) for 896 cases, to 176 cases in the 1 year after toilet installation.

In the regional hospital in Manthali, prior to the sanitation program starting, GI diseases were the #1 reason for patients to visit the hospital. Today, GI diseases are #7 on the list.

## **Smokeless Stoves**

April 2013 - 45 families surveyed over the past two years. Respiratory disease, eye problems and cough incidence decreased from a baseline (1 year prior to stove installation) of 295 incidents to 50 cases in the 1 years after installation

April 2013 – 45 families surveyed over the past two years. Wood use dropped from 150 kg (5 loads) per week to 90 kg (3 loads) per week. Time spent carrying and cost also reduced by 40%.

The smokeless stove program has only operated for 3 years, but if it is carried on and picked up by villagers like they have with sanitary toilets, then the #1 and #2 reasons for people to visit the hospital today – eye problems and respiratory problems – will likely reduce in the future.