

Project Title: CEHIP – Community Led Environmental Health Improvement Program, Gujarat, India

Donor: Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom)

Grant Ref. AKF: PWR/09/AKFUK/AKFI/2010

Implementing Partner: Aga Khan Foundation (India) implementing through Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (India)

Country: India

Amount of funding: USD \$198,681 (\$97,481 in year one and \$101,200 in year two)

Type of Report: End term Report

Reporting period: 01 March 2010 – 29th February 2012

Submission date:

Abbreviations:

Full institution / program / event name	Abbreviation
Aga Khan Foundation (India)	AKF, I
Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom)	AKF (UK)
Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, India	AKPBS, I
Community Environmental Health Improvement Program	CEHIP
Environmental Health Improvement Program	EHIP
Gujarat Environmental Health Improvement Program	GEHIP
Partnership Walk & Run	PWR
Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats	SWOT

I) PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Aga Khan Foundation, India (AKF, I) in partnership with Aga Khan Planning and Building service, India (AKPBS,I) has implemented the project “CEHIP - Community-led Environmental Health Improvement Program”, funded by the Aga Khan Foundation United Kingdom (AKF UK), since March 2010. The **main goal** was to ensure consolidation, strengthening and replication of good practices through the project, CEHIP.

Within the two-year time frame, AKF, I, through the project implementer, the Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, India (AKPBS,I), aimed to achieve two **main outcomes**: to consolidate and strengthen existing water supply and sanitation systems in 10 villages; seven “old” villages and to replicate good practices in three “new” villages in Gujarat, India.

The project has been implemented in 10 villages of 300 households, each with a population of 1500 per village, thus reaching 3,000 households in Junagadh District of Gujarat

II) REPORT SUMMARY

CEHIP program facilitated consolidation of acquired knowledge of previous projects namely Gujarat Environment Health Improvement Program (GEHIP) and Environment Health Improvement Program (EHIP) . Two manuals i.e. Health and Hygiene manual and Governance Manual were prepared during the implementation of CEHIP. These manuals can be used by field level workers for program implementation and can be replicated in any water and sanitation projects. Manuals were prepared in a consultative process with the CEHIP team, communities and village leaders. Apart from manuals, strengthening / improvement of existing water and community sanitation infrastructure (217 products) were constructed. During the program implementation, more than 250 village community members were trained, 105 persons were members of Village Development committee with a membership of 61 % women.

III) PROGRESS AGAINST ACTIVITIES / OUTPUTS

(1 MARCH 2010 – 29th February, 2012)

The project activities aimed to achieve following two **specific objectives**:

- 1) To ensure sustainability of achievements in villages where AKBPS,I was previously active through EHIP and GEHIP.
- 2) To replicate good practices in additional villages and validate appropriateness and effectiveness of the approach.

To achieve these objectives, three strategies were adopted:

- (i) **To improve health and hygiene practices** through health and hygiene education and behaviour change communication.

The strategy concentrated on the following issues:

- Collection, storage, conservation and use of drinking water (water handling practices);
- Safe disposal of human excreta (including child excreta);
- Household sanitation;
- Personal hygiene (including hand washing); and
- Community and environmental sanitation.

- (ii) Strengthening of Panchayats, community-based organisations, and community institutions.

Strategy concentrated on the following:

- Training to strengthen Panchayats and Village Swacchata (cleanliness) committees.
- Masons, Asha workers , Anganwadi workers and school teachers were trained

- (iii) **Improve the existing watsan system** by supporting village communities to improve management of water systems and expand environmental sanitation and waste management at homes, schools and health facilities. Physical infrastructure at community level, such as school and Anganwadi sanitation units were improved. In addition, two new initiatives were undertaken:

- a) A personal hygiene product unit, including a mini-incinerator; and
- b) A demonstration unit for recycling of waste management unit.

Prior to initiating work as per objectives stated in CEHIP proposal, a lot of preparatory work needed to be done at field level such as, introducing CEHIP to the communities and invoking community's interest and their readiness for the program. Program's initial thrust was on seeking Panchayat and community's partnership in the program, collection and analysis of base line survey and also reviewing existing strategies for Improved Governance and Health and Hygiene strategy.

IV) Preparatory Stage: Community Mobilisation:

a)Introductory Meeting:

The project was introduced by reaching out to all different communities in their respective mohallas/hamlets in 17 villages. As a first step, AKPBS, I developed village selection criteria (annex-1) and accordingly, from 30 villages of EHIP program, villages were short listed to 17. Following this, the program was introduced in 17 villages. Based on the response of village Panchayat and communities, 10 villages were finally selected for program implementation. Preliminary criteria of village selection were response and willing ness from community as well as from Panchayat to participate.

b)Gram Sabha and finalization:

Gram Sabha is the formal meeting where village communities participate and play an important role for collective agreement for their village development. CEHIP team conducted Gram sabha in 23 villages, out of these, 3 villages (Lathodra, Rajesar and Chitradad did not show much interest in the program even to the extent that 20% communities did not participate in Gram Sabha. As stated earlier, Preliminary criteria of village selection were response and willing ness from community as well as from Panchayat. Based on the response of village Panchayat and communities, 10 villages were finalized for program implementation. Panchayat resolution was obtained from these villages.



(Village list enclosed –annex 2)

c) Baseline Survey:

CEHIP Project team undertook baseline survey in all 10 village-based programs to gauge existing water and sanitation situation. The baseline survey was conducted in all the 10 villages. As per baseline survey analysis, access to Individual sanitation on an average was more than 92%. 63% families did not have water availability within house, 21% within 100 meter distance; however, availability of water in summer continued to be a crucial challenge. Therefore, focus of water intervention was on augmentation of water conservation and harvesting systems. (Annex 3-base line survey)

d)Village Profile and Activity Sheet

Based on participatory rural appraisals conducted in 10 villages, Village profile with detailed information about the village and activity chart have been

developed. With this activity, micro plans for each village was in place. (Annex-4, sample of village profile)

V) Update as per the Objectives and Activities:

Activity 1: Strengthening the existing health and hygiene strategy

To improve health and hygiene practices: This activity involved three sub activities i.e.

- i. Review of existing Health and Hygiene strategy
- ii. Improving same by health expert and application of developed health and Hygiene by training communities

1a) Review of existing Health and Hygiene strategy

One day workshop was organized for CEHIP team to conduct brainstorming exercise on review of existing health and hygiene strategy which included review of developed documents, school hygiene program and its overall impact. The existing materials and documents reviewed were EHIP end line survey reports and communication materials. About 25 existing communication materials and documents are with AKPBS, of which 17 documents were developed in-house. Review of these documents revealed following:

- Improvements in privacy, convenience, environmental cleanliness, self-esteem and social status help in motivating behavioral change. These were some of the basic messages that the project team tried to highlight, as a part of the developed health and hygiene communication strategy.

- House to House visits and group meetings were other methodologies used to discuss about hygiene messages. Flip charts, printed hand-out materials, films etc. were used extensively, depending upon the size and nature of target group.

- School hygiene program: Participatory methodologies such as games, storytelling, essay writing and quiz competition were used to enhance understanding and create interest amongst children.

1b) Improving adopted strategy by external health expert and application:

Though, above mentioned adopted strategies had yielded positive results in the

Key hygiene messages promoted

- Keeping water pots covered when they are not in use and on a raised platform.
- Hand-washing with soap and water after going to the toilet and before eating.
- Washing hands before preparing food.
- Making drainage channels or soak-pits for water waste water disposal and management.
- Washing fruit and vegetables before cutting, keeping cooked food covered and utensils off the ground
- Taking drinking water from protected sources like taps, hand pumps or protected wells.
- Using a sanitary latrine instead of going to the open for defecation.

implementation, however, it was felt that there is huge scope for refining the same and putting it in more structured manner. With this intent, an external consultant was hired to develop Health and Hygiene modules, which will be used as a Facilitator's Resource Book for undertaking Health and Hygiene sessions in the villages in much organized way. Draft manuals are in place. (annex-5 manual enclosed)

Activity 2: Training health promoters

20 anaganwadi and Asha workers (2 per village) have been trained. A training program (11th eptember,2011) was held for Anganwadi workers and Asha workers with the following objectives:

- To generate more awareness about AKPBSI activity under CEHIP project among Anganwadi and Asha Worker
- To sensitize Anganwadi – Asha workers more about Health and Hygiene related Practices.
- Create awareness about MHM and introduce SNMU/NAVYA sanitary pads to other people of CEHIP village.

Anganwadi and Asha workers played role of resource person was one of the important outcome of this training program. These trained human resources contributed in organizing women's meeting and fair

Activity 3: Developing and improving communication materials

Four different communication materials for school children were developed under the program i.e i) Notebook stickers ii) poster on personal health iii) snake and ladder and iv) board game were developed with the intent of promoting awareness on personal cleanliness for school going children..



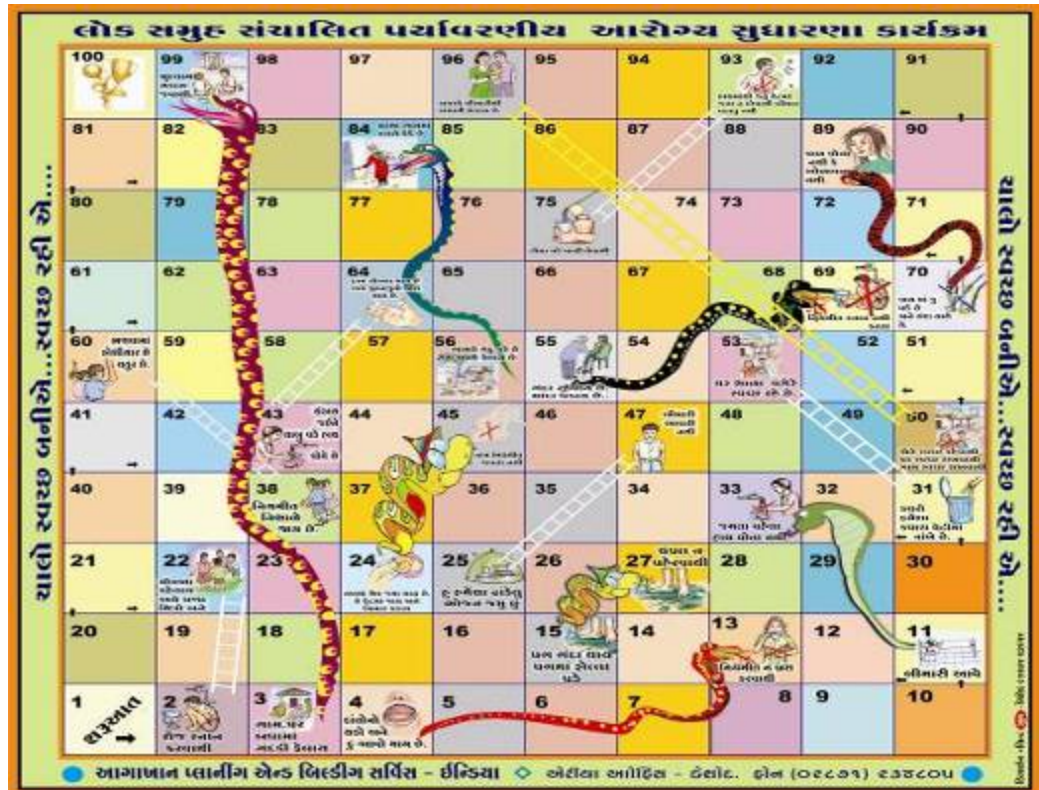
These



communication materials were distributed in all schools of CEHIP villages. During the distribution, health and hygiene sessions were also conducted in the class.

Indoor /Out door Games for school children

Indoor and out door games for school children have been developed to make learning fun, as in the following example:



Snakes and Ladders -An Out door game: Concept of personal hygiene, environment health and overall habitat improvement has been beautifully linked in this game. This is printed on 10x10 inches thick vinyl mats and distributed in all project schools.

Board game-In door game this carries messages on personal hygiene and can be played with family members and friends.



(Inner and outer sides of the Board Game)

Apart from school based communication material, health kits were also distributed in all the 14 schools (10 primary and 4 secondary level) . These Kit contained 12 different products (see below given table:1)

Table-1 Health Kits

Sr.No	Items	Number
01	First Aid kit	1
02	Dust-Bin	1
03	Acid for tiles cleaning	1
04	White phenyl	1
05	Dettol Soap	2
06	Soap Case	2
07	Hair Comb	2
08	Nail cutter	2
09	Water Bucket	2
10	Tumbler	2

11	Ladles	2
12	Glass Mirror 9"12"	2

3 School activities: Multiple school level activities were organized such as formation of Bal- Panchayat, drawing competition, essay competition as mentioned:

- **10 Bal Panchayat (children's committee) were formed in 10 villages.** These children were made responsible for school level health and hygiene and also cleanliness in over all school level environment.
- **Drawing competition:** Drawing competition among children from 4th standard-8th standard was organised in 5 schools on the topic of ***My Village Environment and Me.*** A tremendous response from student community was observed. Three winners for best concept and drawing were declared



Drawing competition at Sutrej



- Celebration of Republic Day (26th January 2011) with a sanitation drive

On the 26th January "The Republic Day of India" team celebrated with school children at Ambla village with a sanitation march in the morning. Students were very happy and gave a message about sanitation.

- **Teachers training cum Orientation**

Programme.

Teacher's training cum Orientation Program was conducted in the month of August 2010. The objectives of the program were:

- To make the teachers aware about various school-based Behavioural Change Communication activities of AKPBSI like Gujarat Environment Health Improvement Programme (GEHIP), School Health Improvement Programme (SHIP), Environment Health Improvement Programme (EHIP)
- To develop awareness among the teachers on the process, usefulness and impact of various activities focusing on implementation of Health and Hygiene activities of children.

- iii. To make aware and sensitize the teachers about the importance of dissemination of practices of school children in the family and mass community.



Teacher's training session under progress

This training program was attended by 60 teachers from 30 schools located in CEHIP project villages. Outcome of this training program was development of school based activities to be undertaken by School Management Committee. (annex-6 Teacher's training-report)

Activity 4: Multiple mobilization activities for promoting adoption of safe health and hygiene practices

4.1 Wall painting/Slogan Writing: Wall paintings with messages on clean village's environment were one of the effective tools for evoking community's interest and awareness especially among children

4.2 Sanitation Campaign: Village sanitation campaign was organized in village to encourage youth for adoption of way of sanitation. In this activity we tried to involve not only school children but also village leaders, and other community to participate.





4.3Puppet Show: Puppet show was organised in all the project villages organized puppet show for school students in CEHIP villages. As the result we got great response from school students as well as from community .

4.4Health and hygiene related with activity with women and adolescent girls.

Addressing of Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM) was one of the focused areas in CEHIP. Considering the fact that MHM is not openly discussed in public fora or even within families other than among female members, a cautious approach was adopted for developing contacts with women and adolescent girls. In-house survey was also conducted to understand their knowledge about management of MHM. Some of different activities completed in CEHIP villages



Two seminars were conducted for adolescent girl. These seminars was conducted by Mr Kaushik Desai a resource person for educating adolescent girls and women for MHM .

Activities

AKPBS, India:

Progress

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One worker per village trained in promoting hygiene and sanitation practices in all intervention villages	2 workers (Anganwadi worker and Asha workers) trained per village.
Safe hand-washing practices adopted	Hand washing practices at critical time adopted by community
Safe disposal practices for solid waste management by communities	Promotion of safe disposal of solid waste management adopted by 50 % of community

Progress against Outputs:

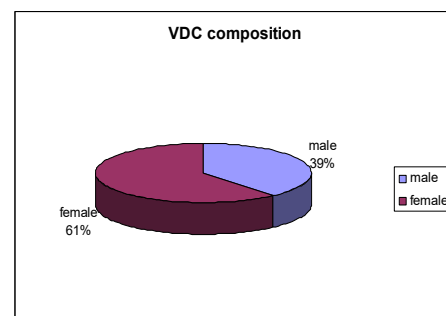
(II) Strengthening of Panchayats, community-based organisations, and community institutions.

Activity 1: Review and improve existing training modules:

Two modules namely Village Development Committee (VDC) orientation and Operation and Maintenance (O and M) which were developed during GEHIP implementation were reviewed. It was felt that a comprehensive governance module document needs to be worked out with focus on strengthening Panchayats. Therefore, modules for creating awareness of Roles and responsibilities of village Panchayat and sub committees were a felt need. Accordingly, with the help of a consultant, modules for Governance were developed (annex-7 Governance module attached)

Activity 2: SWOT analysis of village level institutions:

Based on the SWOT analysis of existing Village Development Committee (VDCs) in EHIP and GEHIP villages, members were re-selected. Most of the VDCs had become inactive, and only 2-3 members on an average were actively involved with Panchayat's affairs. With an overwhelming response from women, the project team encouraged more women to become members of VDCs. As a result, there were 10 VDCs formed/ revived with 105 members, comprising 61% women and 39% men.



Activity 3: Orientation of CEHIP program and Village Governance role

An orientation workshop for VDC and Panchayats of 10 villages was conducted with the following objectives:

- I. Information sharing regarding CEHIP program and its relevance for rural development.
- II. Identify roles and responsibilities of VDC and Panchayats jointly, for village development.



During the workshop, participation and willingness of respective members was a good indication for their keenness on village development which helped team to revamp existing VDCs and many new members especially women members joined VDCs later on.

- Exposure visit for VDC members: 2 days exposure visit tour 2 different villages for VDC members of CEHIP was organized as follows:



Exposure visit
Sabarkantha



Maherpura and Saladpura village have been awarded titles of Model Village by Government Of Gujarat. Village Governing body is maintaining good sanitation practices, water distribution system and maintaining system

- Exposure Visit to Maharashtra's two model villages: 2 days exposure visit to 2 model villages namely Mahalunge and Vasuri Bhadrak was planned for VDC members to sensitize them about Panchayat and village level governance. VDC members observed regarding effective leadership and its impact on overall development of community. Both these villages have a high accountable village Panchayat- as a result, they have been successful in mobilizing government's various schemes which in turn has resulted in drawing development benefits to all communities.

Mahalunge village has gone ahead with promoting village based tourism by offering a shooting site to Hindi and regional movies /Television shows. This revenue is added to corpus of village development.



Activity 4: Develop linkages for improving Panchayat governance

Project team visited Samarthan – an NGO considered to be an expert agency for participatory Governance and strengthening Village Panchayat. This exposure helped team in providing a holistic view of ways of Governance Improvement, which could be replicated in CEHIP villages.

Panchayat in 4 villages (Amrapur, Ambada, Ambla and Dedikyala) was successful in leveraging government funding for extension of piped water distribution system.

Activity 5 : Gender Sensitization training

Gender involvement is crucial for any successful Water and sanitation projects therefore, sensitizing community members about women's role in the program was one of the major thrust area. A one day training program was organized for VDC and Panchayat members was organized with following objectives:

Objective of the Training

- 1.To give basic information about what is Gender?
- 2.How gender involvement affects development program
- 3.Different roles and responsibilities of VDC members and how Gender factor contribute towards development work (report –Gender Sensitization workshop-annex-8)



The training was conducted by Gender expert form AKRSP,I. 30 couples participated in the workshop. Participants were oriented towards need for women's involvement in decision making in watsan programs.



Activity 6: Clean Home Competition

Clean Home Competition was one of idea to involve and sensitize not only village people but also involvement of VDC members and village institutional leaders. In this competition, selection of 10 to 15 participants (Women) from each village belong from different community was done. Village wise small committee (VDC and Panchayat) was formed. This committee undertook spot visits to community homes and identified clean homes and even ranked them. This activity got tremendous response from women and other community members. After the competition every participant was given a Certificate and 1st 2nd and 3rd winners were given prize



Progress against Outputs:

Output	Progress
Strong and representative village based institutions	Formation/ rejuvenation of 10 village level institutions comprising 61% women and 39% men.
Existence of village based trained manpower	VDC and gram Panchayat trained in various aspects of watsan programs.
Panchayats instrumental in leveraging government resources for a sustainable watsan program	4 gram Panchayats(have successfully leveraged Govt grants for water and sanitation systems

- (iii) **Improve the existing WATSAN system** by supporting village communities to improve management of water systems and expand environmental sanitation and waste management at homes, schools and health facilities.

Activity 1: Improving 10 community level environment sanitation units (schools and Anganwadis)

Progress: Improving existing water infrastructure in 10 villages

Progress: Based on village profile and PRAs, 217 different interventions were finalised (village-wise construction activities). Construction work was completed in all the 10 villages as reflected in table.2



Table- 2 showing village wise construction work

<u>SI No</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Interventions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>Chandravadi</u>	<u>a)pre-cast-well covering</u> <u>b)soak-pit around cattle trough</u> <u>c) extension of pipe line connection</u>	<u>Ensuring safety</u> <u>Clean environment</u> Provide access to all <u>families</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Sutrej</u>	<u>a)soak-pit around cattle trough</u> <u>b)pipe line connection</u>	<u>Clean environment</u> Provide access to all <u>families</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Ambala</u>	<u>a)pipe line connection</u> <u>b) construction of 2 cattle trough</u>	<u>Uncovered families</u> <u>Clean environment</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Dedikyala</u>	<u>a) repairs of existing underground water tank and pipe line(school)</u> <u>b) improving water distribution system</u>	<u>Rejuvenation</u> of existing water infrastructure Provide access to all, especially marginalised families
<u>5.</u>	<u>Amrapur</u>	<u>a)construction of storage structure (10,000lt)</u> <u>b)extending existing pipe line to 40 families</u>	Ensuring storage capacity and equitable distribution of potable water to vulnerable families
6	Ambla	1 High Ground Level Reservoir (HGLR) 10,000 Ltr capacity 2 3 Hand pump platform with sock pit.	
7	Kenadipur	1Pipeline work	Modification in existing water distribution system.
8	Jonpur	1 Sock pit -93 unit 2 Drainage field 5 units 3 Compost pit (Nedep) 1 unit	Addressel of Waste water problem as village is prone to water logging

9	Jhinjuda	1 HGLR 50,000 ltr capacity 2 Cattle trough platform work 3 Cattle trough pipeline work	Enhancing water storage capacity at the village level Contributing towards clean environment
10	Gangecha	1 Pipeline work 2 Hand pump platform work- 3 unit 3 Stand post repairing	

Activity 2: Setting up of production of Sanitary Napkin unit

2.1 Market Research:

A desk based study was done on MHM, accordingly, a background paper was developed (Annex-8, MHM strategy)

2.2 Exposure Visit:

Apart from this, exposure visit was undertaken in one of the established production unit in Solapur, by Government of Maharashtra with following objectives:

- i. To understand the functioning of the SHG group i.e Jeevan-Jyoti Mahila Mandal (JJMM) who was producing the sanitary pads.
- ii. To understand their marketing strategies



This visit assisted in finalizing the production unit and modalities of operationalising same. Order for purchasing sanitary production unit has been placed with JJMM. Same SHG will be training CEHIP village SHG- village

Followed by SWOT analysis of self help group in CEHIP project villages, Jai-Chamunda Ma'(JCM) SHG located in Dedikyala was finalised for facilitating setting up of production unit of sanitary napkins. This group comprises 8 women members with different age group. Reason for selecting this SHG was due to:

- Willingness of the group to undertake this activity
- An extremely supportive Panchayat
- Availability of community hall(old Panchayat house)

As a facilitator , AKPBS,I organized 3 day training program through Jyoti Bachat Gadh from Solapur

As part of hand holding support, an exposure visit for JCM to similar production unit



set

village Dungarpur Junagadh district was taken (this unit has been set up by Department of Rural Development)

Market –Linkages for sale of Sanitary Napkins : Lot of efforts were undertaken for mobilizing government linkages for procurement of As per Government of India's directive, Department of women and child Development and Total Sanitation campaign of respective states do need to promote such units at subsidized rates. However, Government of Gujarat created a different cell i.e. Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Cell- which is responsible for developing market linkages of self help group without any subsidy. Linkages with Government could not be established during the project period. At the end the project, linkages with Thribhuvan Das Foundation- a subsidiary of National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) was being explored by SHG and Village Panchayat.

Activity 3: Setting up, testing and demonstrating and promoting one recycling unit for waste management.

Desk Based research has reviewed about 12 best practices case studies with similar objectives of recycling waste. Also, a 3 - day training program was organised for CEHIP team for developing thorough knowledge on this subject. CEHIP team has been trained in Solid-Liquid Resource Management which was conducted by Government of Gujarat.



Followed by training, a plan was developed for execution in one of the project village

Solid and liquid waste management plan was implemented in one of the project village Chandravadi with following multiple components:

- 1 Sock pit- 89
- 2 Drainage field – 5
- 3 Micro mini wetland -1
- 4 Nedep (Village) 13
- 5 Nadep (Farm) 3
- 6 Bio gas pit cover 1
- 7 Chowkdi 66
- 8 Dustbin 15
- 9 Tree guard 60
- 10 Trolley 02
- 11 Water meter 1
- Valve replacement 12



Option for community friendly manual technology was adopted instead of high value engineered technology so that easy to maintain.



Activity 4: Setting up, testing and demonstrating and promoting a mini-incinerator for disposal of soiled napkins in school sanitation units for girls:

Exposure visit to Solapur has also educated CEHIP team to develop mini-incinerator design for disposal of soiled napkins in schools. 20 mini incineration units were constructed

Progress against Outputs:

Output	Progress
Sustainable functioning of water management systems in 10 villages	Water management and environment sanitation intervention completed in 10 villages
Menstrual health issues addressed	Education and orientation provided to adolescent and women under age group of 45, low cost sanitary production unit established

VI) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET

Total projected budget for the program was Rs.99.34 lacs, out of which Rs.68.24 lacs have been utilised resulting in 32% of variance.

Project Budget:

SI No	line Item	Bud	exp	%age utilisation
1	Health and Hygiene	1,664,832	1,651,325	99
2	Governance Improvement	1,552,000	741,864	48
3	Construction of watsan interventions	3,566,800	2,129,760	60
4	Documentation	700,000	55,000	8
5	Staff remuneration	1,850,400	1,797,295	97
6	Program Implementation	600,000	449,514	74
7	Total	9,934,032	6,824,758	68

Budget notes:**1. Health and Hygiene Promotion:**

Negligible

2. Improving Governance for Sustained WATSAN Services:

Variance of 52% is owing to following reasons:

- A common consultant was hired for developing health and Hygiene modules at a negotiated rates.
- Many of the training programs for village Panchayats and village development committee were conducted at nil cost at the which were facilitated by Government.
- Against the projected 40 trainings, 30 trainings were conducted (10 training i.e masons training and Operation and maintenance) trainings were not conducted.

3. Hardware Implementation Cost:

40% variance is due to following :

- Technical Consultant's position remained vacant initial 6 months, which resulted in late initiation of construction work.
- Selection of low-cost alternatives: Major savings have resulted under sub-line item "Implementation of demonstration recycling unit for waste management". Of the various options identified by AKPBS,I, the final selection was an appropriate and low-cost model, based on community's preference and ease in maintenance of the unit in future.
- Another factor for saving was the community's contribution up to 10 percent of construction cost, which was not budgeted in the proposal.

4. Documentation and workshop:

2 documents were undertaken i.e consolidation of communication materials and documentation of Water and Sanitation technical interventions. While consolidation of communication is complete, technical documentation will be completed by end of March,2012. Workshop will be organised in the month of May.

5. Staff Remuneration :

Negligible

6. Program Operating Cost

Negligible

VII)ISSUES AND CHALLENGES :

1. Community expectations: As CEHIP was being implemented in AKPBS,I's earlier project villages, the community's expectation was for facilitating more of asset

development. Objective of improving village level Governance (Panchayat) was also viewed skeptically by local leaders

2. Social education on Menstrual Health was difficult due to socio- cultural environment.
3. Sustainability of low cost sanitation production unit: This unit could be sustained only with Government subsidy as cost of production is Rs. 2/ pad. At the same time, corporate sector is also coming up with affordable sanitary pad targeting rural market (availability of Procter and Gamble –Rs.18 for 6 pads) poses a serious challenge for unit's sustainability. AKPBS,I explored intensively linkages with Govt programs however, did not materlise. At the end of the program, linkage with Tribhuvan Das Foundation (National Dairy Development Board) was established.

VIII) This section should include any human stories and case studies about project beneficiaries including a background to the beneficiary (ies) and the project, key results and impact achieved. This section can also include pictures demonstrating project impact.)

Annex – 8 PPT enclosed

Annex- 9 case study

IX) ANNEXES : The following annexure are enclosed :

1. Village selection criteria
2. Village List
3. Base line tables
4. Village Profile
5. Manuals on Heath and Governance
6. Teacher's training program
7. Gander sensitization report
8. PPT on Project activities
9. write up on MHM with Beneficiary's voices