



District-wise (girl) students' access to sanitation in community schools

| DISTRICTS | Total number of (commu- nity) schools ^a | Total number of schools with toilet facilities ^b | % age of schools with toilet facilities ^c | Total number of toilet facilities (inclusive of each toilet item in a toilet facility) ^d | Total number of toilets (i.e facilities with items) for girl students ^e | % age of separate toilets (i.e. facilities with items) for girls ^f | Total students (boys and girls) ^g | Toilet to student ratio ^h | % age of schools with separate toilets for girls ⁱ | Districts ranked by girl students' access to school sanitation ^j |
|----------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | a | b | c=(b/a) x 100 | d | e | f=(e/d) x 100 | g | h=(d:g) | i=(f x c)/100 | j=rank according to i |
| MORANG | 535 | 517 | 96% | 2,311 | 879 | 38% | 216,862 | 1:94 | 37% | 1 |
| CHITWAN | 381 | 364 | 96% | 1,592 | 587 | 37% | 98,607 | 1:62 | 35% | 2 |
| DHANUSHA | 316 | 215 | 68% | 512 | 250 | 49% | 151,538 | 1:296 | 33% | 3 |
| KASKI | 439 | 411 | 94% | 1,377 | 477 | 35% | 66,599 | 1:48 | 32% | 4 |
| KATHMANDU | 299 | 213 | 71% | 1,014 | 456 | 45% | 101,093 | 1:100 | 32% | 5 |
| BAGLUNG | 528 | 448 | 85% | 1,280 | 473 | 37% | 85,822 | 1:67 | 31% | 6 |
| BARDIYA | 288 | 255 | 89% | 1,159 | 408 | 35% | 122,410 | 1:106 | 31% | 7 |
| JHAPA | 407 | 361 | 89% | 1,471 | 503 | 34% | 139,752 | 1:95 | 30% | 8 |
| BHAKTAPUR | 137 | 123 | 90% | 461 | 150 | 33% | 21,283 | 1:46 | 29% | 9 |
| ILAM | 433 | 362 | 84% | 920 | 321 | 35% | 70,557 | 1:77 | 29% | 10 |
| KAILALI | 508 | 412 | 81% | 1,717 | 616 | 36% | 199,475 | 1:116 | 29% | 11 |
| TANAHU | 558 | 411 | 74% | 1,081 | 424 | 39% | 77,912 | 1:72 | 29% | 12 |
| LALITPUR | 207 | 182 | 88% | 634 | 206 | 32% | 41,231 | 1:65 | 29% | 13 |
| KANCHANPUR | 262 | 215 | 82% | 829 | 287 | 35% | 117,333 | 1:142 | 28% | 14 |
| RAUTAHAT | 393 | 248 | 63% | 774 | 339 | 44% | 170,062 | 1:220 | 28% | 15 |
| DADEL DHURA | 243 | 164 | 67% | 415 | 165 | 40% | 44,748 | 1:108 | 27% | 16 |
| BANKE | 303 | 206 | 68% | 694 | 264 | 38% | 112,601 | 1:162 | 26% | 17 |
| DANG | 389 | 279 | 72% | 849 | 306 | 36% | 129,702 | 1:153 | 26% | 18 |
| PARSA | 315 | 203 | 64% | 575 | 230 | 40% | 133,249 | 1:232 | 26% | 19 |
| BAJHANG | 430 | 201 | 47% | 555 | 295 | 53% | 73,064 | 1:132 | 25% | 20 |
| SUNSAARI | 482 | 312 | 65% | 1,111 | 423 | 38% | 155,045 | 1:140 | 25% | 21 |
| MAHOTTARI | 306 | 179 | 58% | 397 | 165 | 42% | 145,085 | 1:365 | 24% | 22 |
| MAKWANPUR | 522 | 337 | 65% | 936 | 352 | 38% | 117,205 | 1:125 | 24% | 23 |
| OKHALDHUNGA | 349 | 252 | 72% | 518 | 172 | 33% | 55,611 | 1:107 | 24% | 24 |
| PARBAT | 336 | 285 | 85% | 797 | 217 | 27% | 46,536 | 1:58 | 23% | 25 |
| KAVREPALANCHOK | 587 | 443 | 75% | 1,396 | 425 | 30% | 102,633 | 1:74 | 23% | 26 |
| TERHATHUM | 240 | 173 | 72% | 421 | 134 | 32% | 41,732 | 1:99 | 23% | 27 |
| GULMI | 554 | 394 | 71% | 1,110 | 350 | 32% | 93,707 | 1:84 | 22% | 28 |
| DOLPA | 118 | 72 | 61% | 162 | 58 | 36% | 9,783 | 1:60 | 22% | 29 |
| RUPANDEHI | 351 | 231 | 66% | 1,022 | 339 | 33% | 145,462 | 1:142 | 22% | 30 |
| NUWAKOT | 475 | 328 | 69% | 801 | 248 | 31% | 72,792 | 1:91 | 21% | 31 |
| PANCHTHAR | 391 | 285 | 73% | 634 | 181 | 29% | 73,270 | 1:116 | 21% | 32 |
| MUSTANG | 61 | 52 | 85% | 128 | 31 | 24% | 2,152 | 1:17 | 21% | 33 |
| ARGHAKHANCI | 406 | 242 | 60% | 565 | 195 | 35% | 64,611 | 1:114 | 21% | 34 |
| PALPA | 451 | 385 | 85% | 1,059 | 251 | 24% | 83,332 | 1:79 | 20% | 35 |
| DOTI | 371 | 218 | 59% | 561 | 193 | 34% | 69,665 | 1:124 | 20% | 36 |
| UDAYAPUR | 416 | 256 | 62% | 745 | 244 | 33% | 104,981 | 1:141 | 20% | 37 |
| KAPILBASTU | 465 | 239 | 51% | 817 | 310 | 38% | 136,003 | 1:166 | 20% | 38 |
| DHANKUTA | 313 | 269 | 86% | 671 | 150 | 22% | 48,442 | 1:72 | 19% | 39 |
| SAPTARI | 318 | 242 | 76% | 653 | 164 | 25% | 83,639 | 1:128 | 19% | 40 |
| MYAGDI | 241 | 214 | 89% | 534 | 114 | 21% | 30,209 | 1:57 | 19% | 41 |
| BARA | 402 | 209 | 52% | 547 | 199 | 36% | 186,513 | 1:341 | 19% | 42 |
| GORKHA | 501 | 330 | 66% | 817 | 229 | 28% | 81,243 | 1:99 | 18% | 43 |
| SALYAN | 391 | 209 | 53% | 426 | 146 | 34% | 79,362 | 1:186 | 18% | 44 |
| PYUTHAN | 340 | 193 | 57% | 562 | 177 | 31% | 66,873 | 1:119 | 18% | 45 |
| SIRAHA | 434 | 252 | 58% | 689 | 212 | 31% | 155,858 | 1:226 | 18% | 46 |
| SURKHET | 532 | 330 | 62% | 877 | 251 | 29% | 110,424 | 1:126 | 18% | 47 |
| SOLUKHUMBU | 286 | 235 | 82% | 517 | 106 | 21% | 38,875 | 1:75 | 17% | 48 |
| BHOJPUR | 392 | 293 | 75% | 703 | 154 | 22% | 61,651 | 1:88 | 16% | 49 |
| SANKHUWASABHA | 385 | 281 | 73% | 704 | 154 | 22% | 52,494 | 1:75 | 16% | 50 |
| BAITADI | 525 | 223 | 42% | 621 | 231 | 37% | 95,768 | 1:154 | 16% | 51 |
| MANANG | 31 | 22 | 71% | 46 | 10 | 22% | 852 | 1:19 | 15% | 52 |
| SINDHULI | 564 | 291 | 52% | 689 | 206 | 30% | 119,716 | 1:174 | 15% | 53 |
| SYANGJA | 546 | 446 | 82% | 1,042 | 190 | 18% | 78,426 | 1:75 | 15% | 54 |
| SARLAHI | 432 | 227 | 53% | 560 | 149 | 27% | 156,230 | 1:279 | 14% | 55 |
| LAMJUNG | 387 | 306 | 79% | 900 | 158 | 18% | 50,539 | 1:56 | 14% | 56 |
| NAWALPARASI | 507 | 399 | 79% | 1,164 | 205 | 18% | 146,166 | 1:126 | 14% | 57 |
| HUMLA | 121 | 49 | 40% | 106 | 36 | 34% | 16,985 | 1:160 | 14% | 58 |
| TAPLEJUNG | 332 | 246 | 74% | 581 | 106 | 18% | 74,486 | 1:128 | 14% | 59 |
| DOLAKHA | 389 | 274 | 70% | 723 | 127 | 18% | 66,156 | 1:92 | 12% | 60 |
| RASUWA | 103 | 97 | 94% | 147 | 19 | 13% | 12,646 | 1:86 | 12% | 61 |
| BAJURA | 248 | 107 | 43% | 232 | 65 | 28% | 48,357 | 1:208 | 12% | 62 |
| DHADING | 568 | 144 | 25% | 428 | 172 | 40% | 104,245 | 1:244 | 10% | 63 |
| ACHHAM | 487 | 147 | 30% | 327 | 109 | 33% | 105,881 | 1:324 | 10% | 64 |
| KHOTANG | 474 | 314 | 66% | 691 | 104 | 15% | 71,479 | 1:103 | 10% | 65 |
| RAMECHHAP | 470 | 275 | 59% | 498 | 83 | 17% | 82,959 | 1:167 | 10% | 66 |
| MUGU | 130 | 29 | 22% | 84 | 32 | 38% | 16,760 | 1:200 | 8% | 67 |
| JAJARKOT | 390 | 102 | 26% | 159 | 48 | 30% | 86,189 | 1:542 | 8% | 68 |
| ROLPA | 391 | 170 | 43% | 354 | 53 | 15% | 77,753 | 1:220 | 7% | 69 |
| JUMLA | 147 | 29 | 20% | 78 | 19 | 24% | 32,408 | 1:415 | 5% | 70 |
| KALIKOT | 281 | 88 | 31% | 159 | 20 | 13% | 50,299 | 1:316 | 4% | 71 |
| DAILEKH | 492 | 104 | 21% | 130 | 14 | 11% | 102,068 | 1:785 | 2% | 72 |
| SINDHUPALCHOK | 538 | 145 | 27% | 266 | 13 | 5% | 95,096 | 1:358 | 1% | 73 |
| DARCHULA | 345 | 23 | 7% | 47 | 9 | 19% | 43,897 | 1:934 | 1% | 74 |
| RUKUM | 372 | 114 | 31% | 223 | 0 | 0% | 87,981 | 1:397 | 0% | 75 |
| TOTAL | 28,057 | 17,901 | 64% | 51,355 | 16,158 | 31% | 6,512,430 | 1:127 | 20% | |

Some inferences drawn from the data-set:

- Nepal government's policy says that 1 toilet must serve 50 students. But the data-set shows that, on average, one toilet serves 127 students in Nepal, almost three times the prescribed number. This indicates that more toilets need to be built even at existing community schools. It's the investment on toilets that gets less priority, and this has to be changed if we are collectively serious about meeting water, sanitation and hygiene goals for all by 2017.
- Out of about 28,000 community schools, only about 18,000 schools have toilets for students. This suggests that more toilets (both male and female) need to be built at existing schools. To do so, government, donors, I/NGOs, community groups, local private sector and diaspora-communities need to be mobilized.
- The situation is dire when it comes to girl students' toilets. Out of 28,000 community schools, around 22,000 schools (or about 80%) do not have separate toilets for their girl students.
- In general, the further (north) west you are in Nepal, the more likely it is that you will see schools not have separate toilets for girls. For instance, Rukum's schools have no toilets for girl students. Likewise, in Darchula, 1 toilet is for 934 students, and that is for both boys and girls.
- Kaski declared itself an open-defecation free district in June 2011, which is a great achievement. But the data-set shows that only 32 per cent of the schools in Kaski have separate toilets for girl students. Much more work, therefore, remains to be done there.
- The questions we should ask when building or visiting a school are these:

- (A) Does the school have clean functioning toilets for all its students? (B) Does the school have separate, clean and functioning toilets for all its girl students? (C) Have the toilets been built and maintained by meeting the minimum national standards? (D) Are the toilets designed and maintained for privacy? (E) Are the toilets child-friendly? (F) Are the toilets inclusive in the sense that they account for the need of disabled and other such children?

SOURCES
 Nepal Education in Figures 2011 At A Glance, REMIS, Department of Education, Ministry of Education
^a *Flash I Report 2067 (2010-11)*, Department of Education, Ministry of Education, 2010
^b *Toilet Adequacy Information*, School Year 2066 (2009-10) REMIS, Department of Education, Ministry of Education
^c WaterAid calculations based on a and b
^d *Toilet Adequacy Information*, School Year 2066 (2009-10), REMIS, Department of Education, Ministry of Education.
^e *Toilet Adequacy Information*, School Year 2066 (2009-10), REMIS, Department of Education, Ministry of Education
^f WaterAid calculations based on d and e
^g *Flash I Report 2067 (2010-11)*, Department of Education, Ministry of Education, 2010
^h WaterAid calculations based on d and g
ⁱ WaterAid calculations based on c and f
^j Rank (1= relatively best access; 75= relatively poorest access) is based on WaterAid calculations derived from i. It focuses on girl students' access to toilets.

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WaterAid in Nepal
 Kupondole, Lalitpur, Nepal
 Mailing Address: 20214, Kathmandu, Nepal
 Phone: 01 5552764/5552765/5011625
 Fax: 01 5547420
 Email: wateraidnepal@wateraid.org,
 Blog: www.nepalwashblog.org,
www.wateraid.org/nepal

Please visit www.wateraid.org/nepal to download a PDF copy.