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

**Districts ranked by girl students’ access to sanitation**

1. Nepal government’s policy says that all schools in Nepal provide toilets for girls. However, the data shows that only 52% of schools have toilets for girls. The data further indicates that the percentage of schools with toilets for girls varies significantly across different districts.

2. The data reveals that there is a significant gap in the provision of sanitation facilities between boys and girls. While 80% of schools have toilets for boys, only 52% have toilets for girls.

3. The situation is dire when it comes to girls’ toilets. Out of 28,000 community schools in Nepal, only 18,000 schools have toilets for girls. This suggests that more than half of the schools do not have separate toilets for their girl students.

4. In general, the further (north) one goes in Nepal, the less likely it is that you will see schools with separate toilets for girls. For instance, in Dolpa, only 13% of schools provide separate toilets for girls.

5. Kaski declared itself an open-defecation free district in June 2011, which is a great achievement. However, the data set shows that only 32% of the schools in Kaski have separate toilets for girls. Much more work, therefore, remains to be done there.

6. The questions we should ask when visiting or building a school are these:

   - Does the school have clean functioning toilets for all its students? (A)
   - Does the school have separate, clean and functioning toilets for all its students? (B)
   - Have the toilets been built and maintained by meeting the minimum national standards? (C)
   - Are the toilets designed and maintained for privacy? (D)

### Notes

- WaterAid calculates the total number of toilets based on the number of students, but it is important to note that this may not reflect the actual number of toilets available for use.
- The percentage of schools with toilets is calculated based on the total number of schools in each district.
- The data is based on information collected by WaterAid and its partners, and it is important to note that the data may not be up-to-date or complete.

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**Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total number of schools (community)</th>
<th>Total number of schools with toilet facilities</th>
<th>% of age of girl students with toilet facilities</th>
<th>Total number of functional toilets (i.e., facilities with girls) per girl</th>
<th>% of age of girl students with functional toilets</th>
<th>Total students (girl students)</th>
<th>Total toilet to student ratio</th>
<th>% of age of girls separate toilets by (i) (commu-n)</th>
<th>Districts ranked by girl students’ access to sanitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KAPILVASTU</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>109,212</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>1. KASKI, DOLPA, KAILALI, BAJHANG, DADEDHURA, TAPLEJUNG, KASKI, SURKHET, KAILALI, KUPOEDOLE, SINDHUPALCHOK, RUKUM, SURLU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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