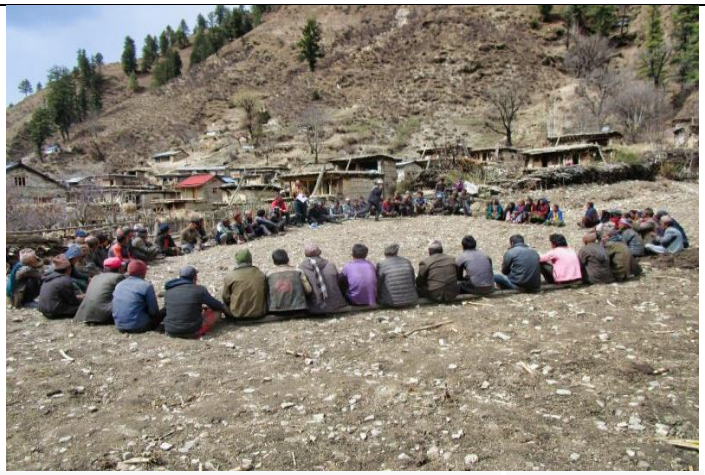
Rotary GG 1978965 - Pere Village Project, Jumla, Nepal - Photo Report February 2020 to July 2022

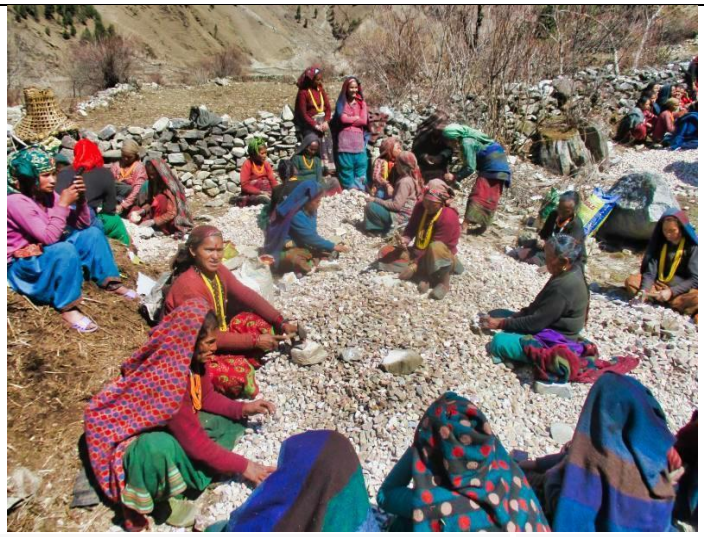


Pic. 1: The employees of Pere Project inform and instruct all families of Pere about the course of the project. The village population elects a 11-member project implementation committee made up of men and women to assume responsibility for implementation

Pic. 2: Plans as well as precise material and equipment lists are drawn up for the laying of the high-density polyethylene (HDP) water pipes. The total length of the water pipes (from the source to Pere and the distribution to the 15 taps in the village) is ~ 3 km

Pic. 3: The water pipes in the village are laid in such a way that all residents can get their daily water for family and animals from one of the 15 tap stands within 1-2 minutes walking distance

Pic. 4: The sand required for all cement work is collected from the local river bed. This is sieved so that the correct sand grain is achieved



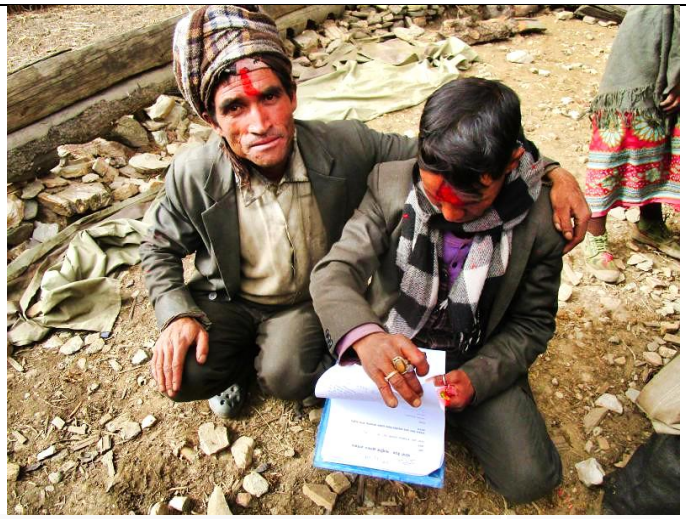
Pic. 5: The women of Pere knock large stones into small pebbles. Together with sand and cement, a cement mixture is created that achieves the necessary strength for the construction of the water taps and the 25,000- liter water storage tank

Pic. 6: The people of Pere dig the trenches for the village drinking water system. One person digs every ~ 2 meters so that the entire water pipeline can be laid in the shortest possible time. Every family sends at least one person every day to work on the new village drinking water system

Pic. 7: The trenches are 50-60cm deep and 50 cm wide so that the water in the pipes never freezes, even in winter. People from the PIC team trained by RIDS-Nepal, check compliance with the prescribed depth

Pic. 8: The material procured for the village drinking water system is transported from the village of Jumla Bazar to Pere in a day trip with a four-wheel drive tractor

Pic. 9: The installed HDP water pipe is covered with stones and mud so that their position does not shift. This protects it against unforeseen damage; be it through agricultural work, freezing in winter or future digging. Since the water pipe runs sufficiently deep underground, the farmers can cultivate the fields above as normal

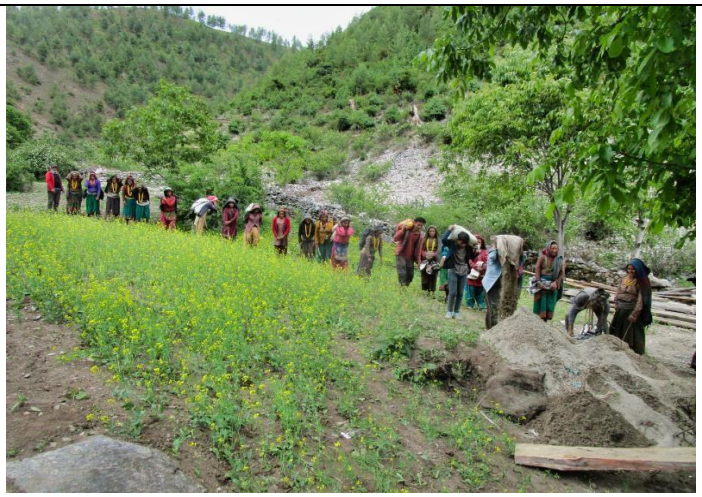


Pic. 10: The project implementation committee is responsible for recording on a daily basis who, on which day, from which family worked on the village drinking water system. The aim is to ensure that every family participates in the project to approximately the same extent

Pic. 11: The project implementation committee ensures that as many families as possible work on the new village drinking water system

Pic. 12: Some of the 241 families in Pere, who are involved in the development of the village drinking water system under the leadership of the local RIDS-Nepal team

Pic. 13: Pere Village with 241 families (see coordinates of Pere to find it via Google Earth in picture bottom right)



Pic. 14: Women and men collect sand and stones from the river and carry it in bags to the project site for processing

Pic. 15: Women smash big stones with the hammer into pebbles to be mixed with sand and cement for mortar

Pic. 16: One of many big boulders, in the way of the source intake, has to be smashed by hammer and removed by hand

Pic. 17: The water source intake and sedimentation tanks with cement walls and cover to protect the source water

Pic. 18: The source water is collected in the cemented intake and sedimentation tanks, covered with a cement roof for best protection. Man-holes allow access to check and clean

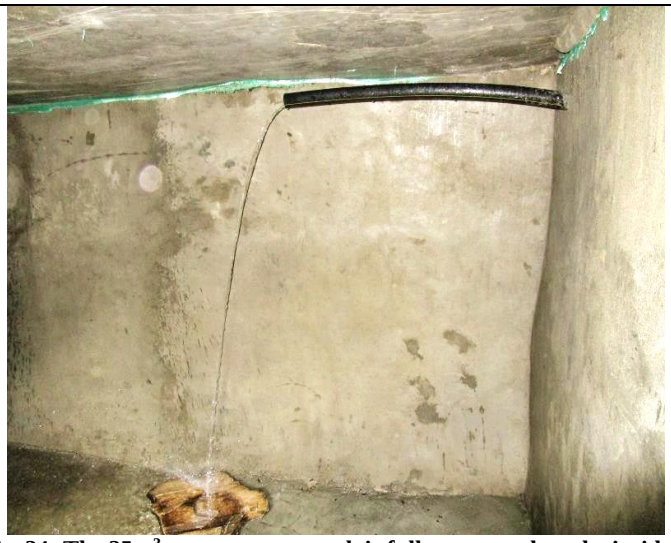
Pic. 19: Preparing of and start building the 25m^3 sized drinking water storage tank above Pere village, collecting the source water flowing constantly into it safely

Pic. 20: Measuring and cementing the floor of the 25m^3 storage water tank under guidance of the RIDS-Nepal staff Bam Bahadur, to assure the storage tank size is sufficient

Pic. 21: Metal rods, all prepared and cut to size by hand, are used to reinforce the storage water tank cement walls to avoid any leakage and for maximum strength and durability

Pic. 22: All the cement is prepared with the collected sand from the river (Pic. 4) and prepared pebbles (Pic. 5) under the guidance and supervision of the RIDS-Nepal staff. The prepared cement is carried and dropped into place by hand

Pic. 23: In order to access the 25m^3 storage water tank a man-hole is integrated into the cemented cover lid. In this way the storage water tank is safe from contaminations and can be checked and cleaned periodically and easily



Pic. 24: The 25m^3 water storage tank is fully cemented on the inside, to prevent any leakage and to keep the water safe. The water flows from the spring through the ~1200 m long, underground buried, HDPE pipe into the tank

Pic. 25: In order to protect the drinking water from contamination by animals and people, the water storage tank is surrounded by a metal fence and a locked metal gate, with access for the operator only for maintenance

Pic. 26: The 25m^3 water storage tank is connected with four metal pipes, three of which are underground and one inside the tank respectively. From the water source, outlet to the 15-water tap stands in the village, overflow and for aeration. Here we see the outlet & overflow pipes, accessible for O&M

Pic. 27: The larger HDPE (High-Density-Polyethylene) pipe is the major pipe which is connected to the outflow metal pipe from the storage tank (Pic. 26) and going to all the 15 different water tap stands in the village. Here, a smaller HDPE pipe is connected to the bring water to one of the tap stands

Pic. 28: Before the tap stands are built RIDS-Nepal trains local people how to build and maintain them from start to finish

Pic. 29: With the skills of building a tap stand, the end users themselves can operate and maintain (O&M) them easier

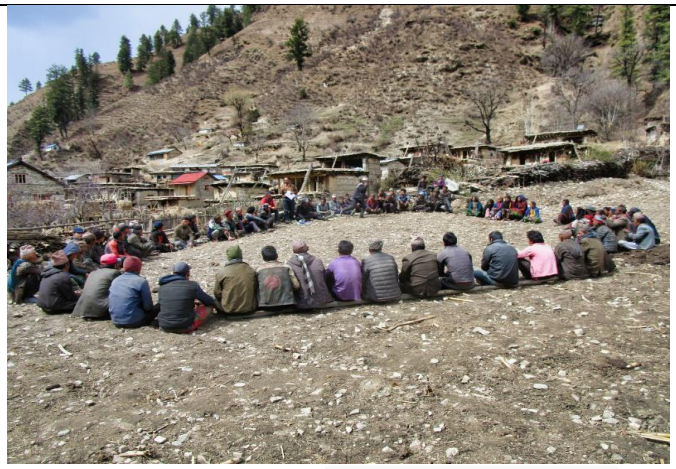
Pic. 30: RIDS-Nepal staff Bam Bahadur teaches the local people how to set up a tap stand foundation, by lining out the main stone walls and measuring that all is at correct angles

Pic. 31: The local people collect and prepare all the needed stones to build each of the 15 tap stands, before the walls are cemented for the needed rigidity of the tap stand structure

Pic. 32: One of the Pere village tap stands gets the finish top layer of cement which is a 1:1 cement-sand mixture to create a smooth and water proof surface, providing the tap stands' walls with a long-lasting protective surface

Pic. 33: A finished tap stand in Pere village providing now 2 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening water for the Pere families. Each family has to walk now only 1-3 minutes to fetch sufficient, clean, drinking water

Pic. 34: The tap stands have become an important place to meet, socialize and have a chat with the neighbors, exchange news and discuss family and village issues, beside fetching clean drinking water or washing some cloths



Pic. 35: From August onwards, the employees of RIDS-Nepal conduct the Pit Latrine (PL) awareness and teaching program along with Pere's 11-member Project Implementation Committee (PIC), made up of men and women to assume responsibility for implementation of the PL project under the guidance and supervision of RIDS-Nepal

Pic. 36: All the stones have to be collected from the nearby areas before they are prepared by stone masonries

Pic. 37: Mostly it is the Pere women who carry all the stones for the Pit Latrine house structure and septic tank from the nearby quarry

Pic. 38: Periodical checks take place during the building of each Pere families' PL by a RIDS-Nepal staff to assure the quality

Pic. 39: Teaching and advising is part of the RIDS-Nepal staff for each Pere family during the construction of their PL

Pic. 40: One of the major tasks for each family is the digging out of the septic tank for the PL, often a very hard job

Pic. 41: Often huge boulders prolong the work to get the septic tank for the PL dug out according the required measurements

Pic. 42: The PL septic tank (~2 m deep and ~1.8 m wide) is designed to last for 8 years for an average family (5.6 people)

Pic. 43: The use of wood is as much as possible reduced. Here a family carries slates to cover the prepared PL septic tank

Pic. 44: Slate plates are prepared in a nearby quarry and carried home to cover the PL septic tank

Pic. 45: With the prepared slate plates the built PL septic tank is covered. Additionally, mud is laid on top of the slate plates

Pic. 46: A window for the Pit Latrine is produced to enable some air ventilation. The skill training for the families with no carpentry skills is provide by RIDS-Nepal

Pic. 47: Main Pit Latrine door frame, door and a small window to ventilate the Pit Latrine are made by each family under guidance and supervision of RIDS-Nepal's staff

Pic. 48: RIDS-Nepal staff assure that the PL door foundation is leveled before building the stone wall around it

Pic. 49: RIDS-Nepal staff teaching the family how to assure their PL is built straight before building the PL stone walls

Pic. 50: The air ventilation PL window is leveled out with the spirit level before it is integrated into the PL stone wall

Pic. 51: Once all is leveled out and according to the RIDS- Nepal design and sizes the PL stone walls are built

Pic. 52: RIDS-Nepal staff Mansingh checks with the measuring tape if the PL is correctly built and advises accordingly

Pic. 53: Some families have not enough land for a free-standing Pit Latrine. So, they build the toilet attached to their house to assure they too have a toilette for their family

Pic. 54: Another family which builds their ne PL attached to the home as they do not have sufficient land but want the Pit Latrine

Pic. 55: The length of the PL roof is measured to assure that the three galvanized tin roofs fit as designed on the PL roof

Pic. 56: The length of the PL roof is measured to assure that the three galvanized tin roofs fit as designed on the PL roof

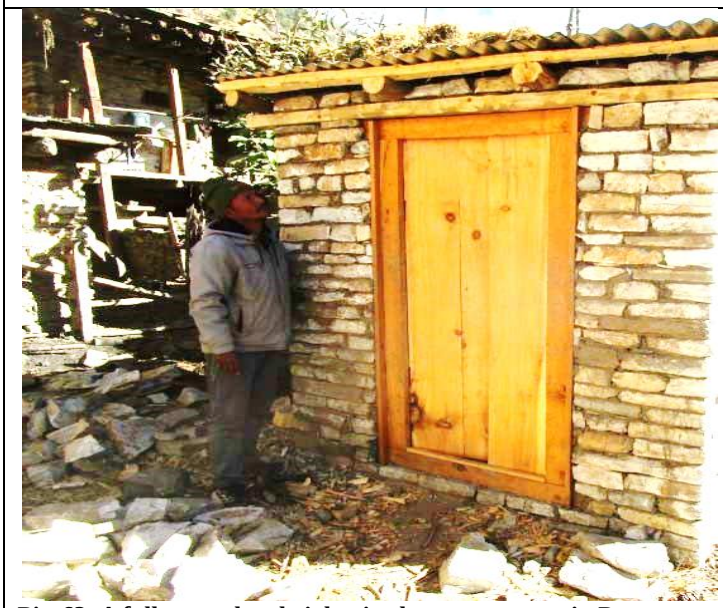
Pic. 57: The width of the PL is measured to assure that the insides dimensions are kept as per designed RIDS PL standard

Pic. 58: Another family which builds their ne PL attached to the home as they do not have sufficient land but want the PL

Pic. 59: A family PL stone house is built with the ready to cover septic tank to collect the liquid and solid effluents

Pic. 60: A Pere family is roofing his toilet

Pic. 61: A Pere family is roofing his toilet



Pic. 62: A fully completed pit latrine house structure in Pere village, ready to be used by the family members

Pic. 63: A fully completed pit latrine and bathing house structure constructed in Pere

Pic. 64: A newly constructed septic tank for the family pit latrine which can be used for approximately 8 years before it needs to be emptied for re-use

Pic. 65: A newly built and fully completed pit latrine already in use by the family who owns it. RIDS staff Bam Bahadur inspects the pit latrine if it is maintained correctly and hygienically

Pic. 66: A fully completed pit in picture

Pic. 67: A fully completed pit in use

Pic. 68: Health and Hygiene awareness training for women ongoing in Pere village

Pic. 69: Health and Hygiene awareness training for women ongoing in Pere village

Pic.70: A Pere village started a periodical cleaning up campaign

Pic.71: Village cleaning campaign in Pere village

Pic.72: PIC meeting ongoing in Pere village

Pic.73: PIC meeting ongoing in Pere village

Pic.74: PIC training ongoing in Pere village

Pic.75: PIC training ongoing in Pere village

Pic.76: DWS Repair & Maintenance training ongoing in Pere village

Pic.77: DWS Repair & Maintenance training ongoing in Pere village

Pic.78: Menstrual hygiene training for the women in Pere

Pic.79: Menstrual hygiene training for the women in Pere

Pic.80: Demonstration of Hand Washing Poster to village community during hand washing training

Pic.81: Pere women learning the 7 steps of hand washing from local health staff

Pic.82: Pere women are using newly constructed DWS to learn proper hand washing

Pic.83: Teaching the women in Pere through posters hygiene issues and the use of the Pit Latrine during the hand washing training

PIC.84. Pere project staff conducted a meeting with local government officials to discuss about the second-year program of GG 1978965 in their office in early 2021.

PIC.85. Pere project staff along with local government officials in front of the local government office in Jumla.

PIC.86. PIC (Project Implementation Committee) and Pere project staff are conducting meeting to review the progress of the 1st year and discuss the 2nd year program activities.

PIC.87. PIC, Pere community and Pere project staff in a meeting to review the progress of the second year's program activities.

PIC.05. A Quarterly PIC meeting is taking place with Pere project staff in Pere village.

PIC.06. A Quarterly PIC meeting is taking place with Pere project staff in Pere.

PIC.88. A family PL (Pit Latrine) stone house is being built with the ready to cover septic tank to collect the liquid and solid effluents.

PIC.89. 2 PLs are built together due to lack of land. Length of the PL roof is measured to assure that the three galvanized tin roofs fit as designed on the PL roof.

PIC.90. A family PL stone house is being built.

PIC.91. A family PL stone house is built with ready to cover with tin roof.

PIC.92. Two Pere project staff teach how to fix the toilet pan in new constructed PL.

PIC.93. A Pere woman is cleaning her newly constructed PL after she used it.

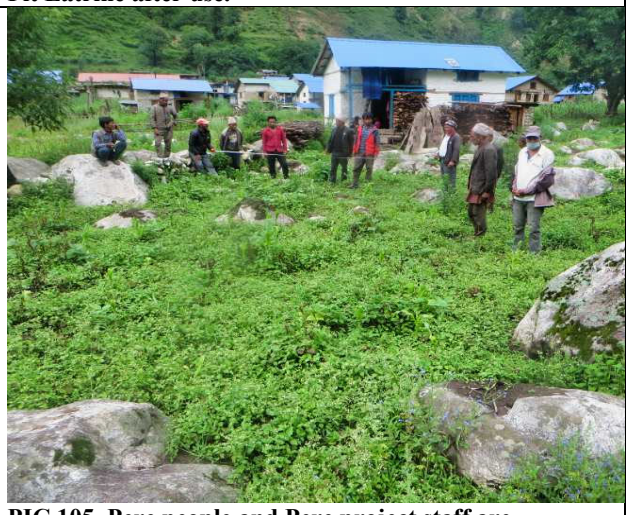
PIC.94. Inside view of a newly built Pit Latrine in Pere village.

PIC.95. Bam Bahadur (RIDS-Nepal staff) teaches how to use the newly built PL.

PIC.96. A man from Pere village brings water for personal hygiene in his new PL.

PIC.97. A women from Pere is using her newly built PL during snow fall.

PIC.98. A Pit Latrine in Pere which is in use since July 2020.

	PIC.99. A Pit Latrine in Pere which is in use since July 2020.
	
PIC.100. A small boy from Pere using his mini-Pit Latrine at home.	**PIC.101. A mother from Pere is cleaning her kid's mini-Pit Latrine after use.**
	
PIC.102. A kid from Pere is using his mini-Pit Latrine inside the home.	**PIC.103. A mother from Pere is cleaning her kid's mini-Pit Latrine after use.**
	
PIC.104. Pere people and Pere project staff are discussing about the land needed for the Solar hot water bathing center.	**PIC.105. Pere people and Pere project staff are measuring the land the local Pere people provided as**

	part of their voluntary work for Solar hot water bathing center.
 **PIC.106 Pere people and Pere project staff are measuring the land the Pere families have provided to build the Solar hot water bathing center (SHWBC) on.**	 **PIC.107. The community provided land for SHWBC are surrounded with Gavin wire for security purpose.**
 **PIC.110. Pere communities are working on SHWBC.**	 **PIC.111. The skilled labors are giving finishing touch to newly constructed SWHBC cabins.**
 **PIC.112. The skilled labors are installing pipelines for both cold and hot water systems in Pere.**	 **PIC.113. The skilled labors are plastering the walls and floors of SHWBC in Pere.**

PIC.114. The SHWBC manufactured in Kathmandu reached via truck to Pere village in Jumla.

PIC.115. The skilled labors have set up metal frame to installed SHWBC system.

PIC.116. Installation of SHWBC are ongoing.

PIC.117. A fully completed SHWBC in Pere village.

PIC.118. Newly elected chairperson and vice-chairperson of Patarasi Rural Municipality are inaugurating SHWBC.

PIC.119. Newly elected vice-chairperson of Patarasi Rural Municipality is inaugurating SHWBC.

PIC.120. A local community is taking hot water shower in newly constructed SHWBC in Pere.

PIC.121. The chairperson of Patarasi Rural Municipality is giving speech - SHWBC inauguration.

PIC.122. Pere project staff is organizing SSWFs in the Luma store room.

PIC.123. Pere women are carrying their SSWFs to theirs home from Luma.

PIC.124. Pere women are carrying their SSWF back home to Pere.

PIC.125. Mansingh (RIDS staff) teaches how to prepare/wash the sand for the SSWF.

PIC.126. The People from Pere are preparing/washing the sand for their SSWFs.

PIC.127.Karna (RIDS staff) demonstrates a SSWF to families of Pere village.

PIC.128. RIDS staff provide onsite support in the installation of each SSWF in homes.

PIC.129. Bam Bahadur provides onsite support in the installation of the SSWFs.

PIC.130. Karna provides onsite training support in the installation of a SSWF.

PIC.131. Mansingh provides onsite training support in the installation of a SSWF.

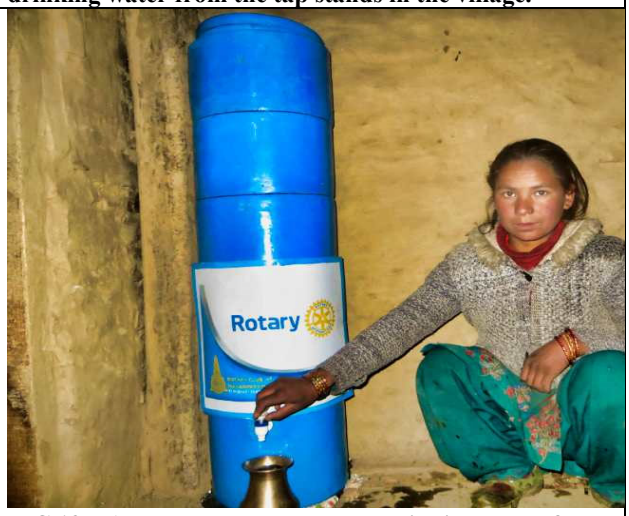
PIC.132. Mansingh teaches a Pere family how to use the SSWF correctly and how to keep water on regular basis.

PIC.133. Bam Bahadur teaches a Pere family how to install and use their SSWF in the home correctly by filling it with water regularly twice a day.

PIC.134. Karna is helping and teaching two Pere women how to fill water regularly in the SSWF to keep the sand constant wet for best and clean drinking water quality.

PIC.135. A Pere young girl is filling her newly installed SSWF in her family's home to store and filter the drinking water from the tap stands in the village.

PIC.136 A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.



PIC.137. A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.138. A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

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PIC.140. A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.141. A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.142. A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.143 A Pere girl uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.144. A Pere boy uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.145. A Pere boy uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.146. A Pere woman uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.147. A Pere boy uses clean drinking water from the newly installed SSWF.

PIC.148 The Pere village community started a periodical cleaning up campaign.

PIC.149. One of the Health and Hygiene awareness training for women in Pere village.

PIC.150. Health and hygiene training for Pere women provided by a Health Instructor.

PIC.151. Pere women are taking part in the health and hygiene training.

PIC.152. Pere women during the health and hygiene training by a Health Instructor.

PIC.153. Pere women during the health and hygiene training by a Health Instructor.

PIC.154. Pere women learn the 7 steps of hand washing from a local health staff.

PIC.155. Pere women learn the 7 steps of hand washing from a local health staff.

PIC.156. Pere Project staff provide SSWF's awareness training to Pere.

PIC.157. Pere Project staff provide SSWF's awareness training in Pere.

PIC.158. Pere women attending a health and hygiene training by a female Health staff.

PIC.159. Pere women attending a health and hygiene training by a female Health instructor.

PIC.160. A Menstrual hygiene training by a female health instructor for the women in Pere through demonstration of the availability and use of sanitary pad.

PIC.161. A Menstrual hygiene training by a female health instructor for the women in Pere through demonstration of the availability and use of sanitary pad.

PIC.162. Ongoing inspection and cleaning of the 25m3 seized DWS (Drinking water system) water storage tank by Pere project staff and local trained maintenance people.

PIC.163. The Pere village Drinking Water System is working well since it has been inaugurated and handed over to the Pere community in July 2020.

PIC.164. Pere man fetches water from one of the 15 tap stands in Pere village.

PIC.165. A Pere man is taking a cold-water bath at a tap stand.

PIC.166. Rotarian Ganesh Bhat, the Pere project evaluator, RC Mahabouddha and RIDS team at Jumla airport.

PIC.167. Rotarian Ganesh Bhat is meeting with Patarasi Rural Municipality officials on Pere project.

PIC.168. The project evaluation team is checking newly constructed DWS tap stands.

PIC.169. The evaluation team is checking newly constructed pit latrines.

PIC.170. The evaluation team is checking water reservoir chambers in Pere.

PIC.171. The evaluation team is having meeting with Pere PIC and local communities about GG1.

PIC.172. The evaluation team is checking newly installed SSWF in a house of Pere.

PIC.173. The evaluation team is with Pere community after successful monitoring & evaluation of the project.