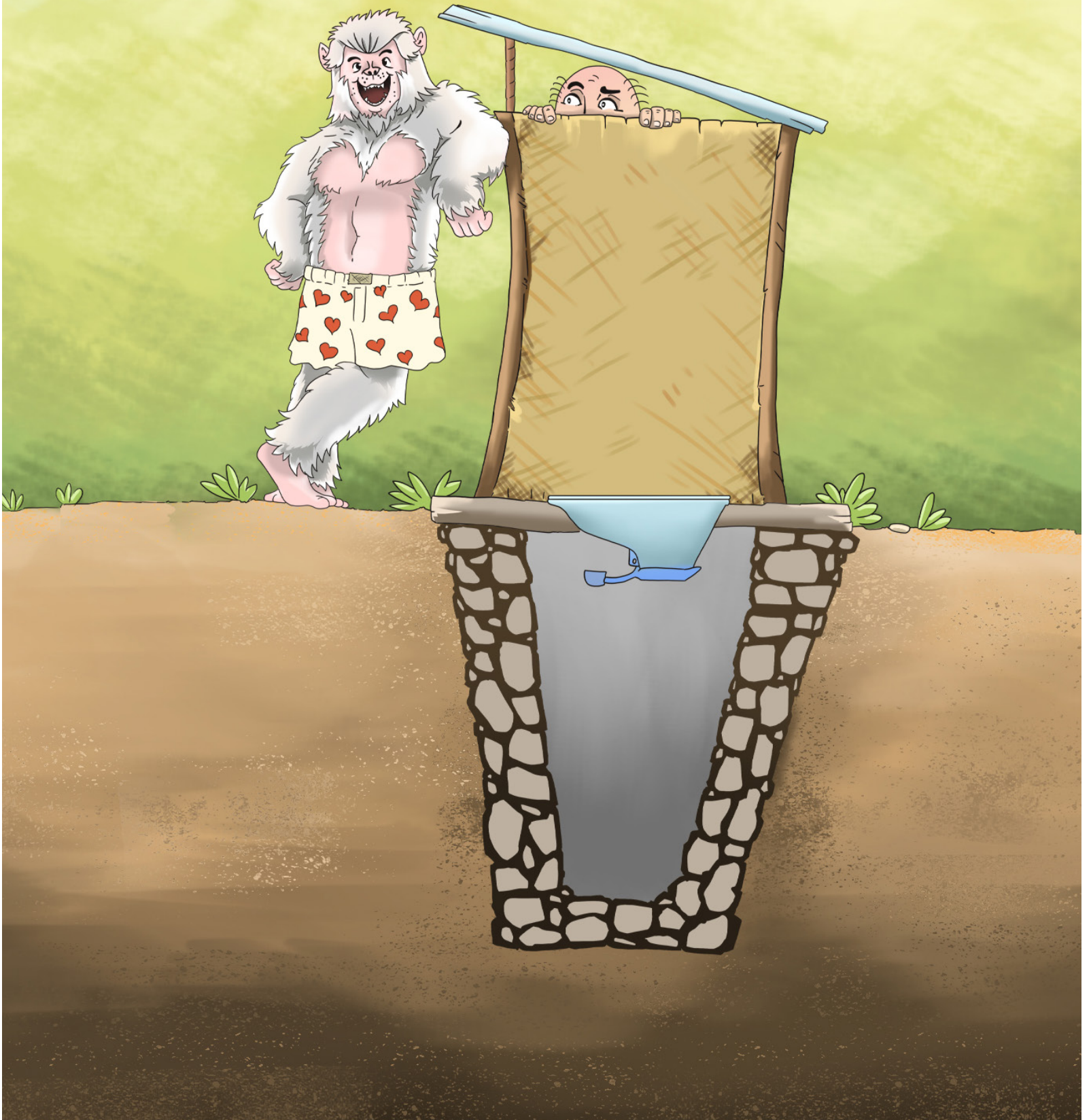


Annual Report 2020



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BTO received the National Order of Merit (Gold Medal) from His Majesty the King on December 17, 2016

Bhutan Toilet Organization Annual Report 2020



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Message from the Chairperson



Dr. Lam Dorji

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Bhutan Toilet Organization, I have the pleasure to present the Annual Report for 2020.

The year 2020 has indeed been a difficult one. The COVID-19 pandemic brought about unexpected challenges affecting businesses, institutions, and communities worldwide. While Bhutan was fortunate to have been spared of the fatalities, it did suffer disruptions to normal functioning of institutions and society at large. Despite the constraints, 2020 was a year of success and growth for Bhutan Toilet Organization. In fact, the pandemic situation provided extra impetus for the organization to do more. BTO played its part in the fight against the pandemic by providing outpost toilets along the border and equipping schools with handwashing stations.

BTO's network of Ambassadors across the country continue to carry out the mission of BTO in increasing access to clean and hygienic toilets. Through its initiatives on school toilets upgradation project, toilets for emergency, promotion of handwashing stations, and the

Chabto for detention centers, BTO continues to aggressively pursue its mission of increasing access to clean toilets.

On behalf of the BTO Board of Directors, I would like to acknowledge the good work of Executive Director Chablop Passu, his team, and the network of volunteer Ambassadors across the country for aggressively pursuing BTO's mission of not only enhancing access to clean toilets but also inspiring behavioral change. The Board also extends its appreciation and gratitude to all donors, supporters, volunteers, and collaborating institutions for the support and cooperation.

BTO Board and the staff remain ever grateful to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Government of Bhutan for the exemplary way in which the COVID-19 situation is being managed and the full protection and safety that we Bhutanese and resident of Bhutan are enjoying.

Message from the Executive Director's Desk



Chablop Passang Tshering

We will remember the year 2020 for the unprecedented disruptions to the way the world functioned. Just the other year, it was unimaginable for the world to take a short pee break. The rat race was insane. Then came the pandemic that brought the world down to its knees. Life still goes on.

We did not waste time calculating what we lost because of the pandemic; rather, we took inspiration and leadership from His Majesty the King and made ourselves worthwhile. We sent out portable toilets to emergency facilities in Phuntsholing. We set out to build toilets for the frontline workers along the borders. We assisted in setting up toilets facilities in flu clinics. We worked on our handwashing stations and

sent them to schools. We helped build toilets in the urban farms that came up as a result of the pandemic. And whenever possible, we carefully resumed our regular programs in schools and with our ambassadors. We are proud to launch this report filled with our humble achievements from the year that brought the world to a standstill. For being alive and safe to tell stories of 2020, we remain eternally grateful to His Majesty the King and the Royal Government of Bhutan.



Catarina de Albuquerque
Chief Executive Officer

13 August 2020

Mr. Passang Tshering
Executive Director
Bhutan Toilet Organization (BTO)
Thimphu, Bhutan

Via Email

Dear Mr. Tshering,

On behalf of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global partnership, I am pleased to welcome Bhutan Toilet Organization (BTO) as a partner.

I look forward to working with you in the future and supporting the relationship of BTO with us at the Secretariat, the Steering Committee, and other partners.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if there is any further information we can provide.

Sincerely,

Catarina de Albuquerque
Chief Executive Officer

sato_toilets_asia



Liked by **bhutantilet** and **2,390 others**

sato_toilets_asia With the current landscape in Bhutan, about 30% of people in the country live in environments where safe and hygienic toilets are inaccessible, this includes numerous schools putting children at risk.

Bhutan Toilet Organization (BTO) was determined to overcome this obstacle and for the same, BTO collaborated with SATO for low-cost, quick, easy to install, safe, and hygienic toilets. 🙌

Get in touch to discuss how we can work together.

#SanitationForAll #SATO_Toilets #SATO_Asia
@bhutantilet

Members of the Board & Staff

Secretariat Staff

Board Members



Dr. Lam Dorji
Chairperson



Rinchen Wangdi
Member of Board



Karma Lhazom
Member of Board



Chimi Zangmo
Member of Board



Tharchen
Member of Board



**Chablop
Passang Tshering**
Executive Director



Dorji Phuntsho
Finance Officer



Jigme Zangmo
Programme Officer



Kezang Tshomo
Administration



Dechen Tshomo
Supporting Staff

Advisor



Sara Ogawa
Advisor

A Brief Background

The Bhutan Toilet Organization (BTO) was founded and formally established in 2016 as a Civil Society Organization with the vision of clean toilets for all across the country. The movement was spearheaded and led by Mr. Passang Tshering, an Educator, Writer and Blogger.

Before formal registration as a CSO, the group was loosely organized as a volunteer group operating through and building networks using social media platforms and the personal followership of Mr. Tshering as a notable Social Media Influencer through his work as a blogger and writer. The Group worked with various stakeholders and collaborators, including the Government, to address access to sanitation facilities, especially in times of large organized national events, and increasing accessibility to sanitation facilities for travellers. The volunteer group functioned from 2014 to 2016 driven by the zest and energy of its first voluntary members under the leadership of Mr. Tshering.

With the passage of time and a deeper understanding of the challenges in the area, the group identified wider areas of support that were needed in the sanitation and hygiene dimensions of human development. Moreover, the appreciation for the work carried out by the group was embraced and commended by the public and seen as a service that was much better delivered through the volunteer group.

In 2016, the group decided to work towards the establishment of a Public Benefit Organization with the vision of adequate toilets for all across the country. This led to the formal founding of the Bhutan Toilet Organization on the 17th of December 2016 as a registered Civil Society Organization with the purpose, "to make clean toilets accessible for all and inspire behavioral change by building public awareness and citizen volunteerism. In 2016, in recognition of the volunteer groups work in championing accessibility to clean toilets, the BTO was awarded the National Order of Merit on the same day of its formal recognition as a CSO.

Along the same line, in the two years of working on clean toilets, the group's efforts and activities gained much appreciation from the Government Organizations, CSOs, development partners and most importantly from society. These stories of engaged citizenry in the group gained much visibility both in mainstream media and social media, leading to growth in voluntary networks across the 20 Dzongkhags.

Since obtaining CSO status in 2016, the Organization has established a permanent secretariat at Thimphu with a total of 5 permanent employees, established partnership with donors from Japan, successfully raised funds from local sources, collaborated with partners to establish toilet facilities along highways, organized events, provided bedside toilet services for vulnerable groups, innovated on developing local affordable portable toilets (which was launched in 2019), upgraded toilets in rural villages and schools to safely manage sanitation facilities, built a national network of voluntary Ambassadors and supporters through which the organization has been able to mobilize human resources and work towards building a voluntary network of committed citizens for change communication and activity implementation across the Nation.

In its two-year of operation, BTO has implemented initiatives:

- Established Portable Toilet Services
- Introduced Event Toilet Management Services
- Innovated Bedside Toilet Services
- Implemented School Toilet Upgradation Program
- Initiated Camping Toilets
- Developed Chabto
- Upgraded Rural Toilets
- Offered sanitation-related Consulting services
- Established a network of BTO Clubs and Ambassadors
- Participated and engaged in advocacy with Collaboration partners.

All of those activities were initiated and developed over time with local donations, in kind and financial support from Saraya, Lixil, UNICEF Bhutan, Save the Children Bhutan, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.

Bhutan Toilet Organization conducted a Strategic Planning exercise in June 2019 and during the course of reviewing its Vision and Mission, BTO has reframed its Vision, Mission and Values for 2020-2023. This was done to ensure Organizational focus for the next four years and ease of program development. Furthermore, this exercise also allows the Organization to spearhead Sanitation and Hygiene concerns through the Civil Society Sector. The Vision, Mission and Values are discussed briefly below.



Vision: Adequate Sanitation and Hygiene for All.

Accessibility remains a hurdle for the sick, Persons with Disability, Women, Public events, Educational Institutions, etc. Additionally, there is also the need to upgrade to better sanitation facilities and much to be done in regards to behavioral change for Sanitation Management, Menstrual Hygiene Management and Child Feces disposal.



Mission: To collaborate with stakeholders to make toilets clean and accessible for all and inspire behavioral change.

Sanitation and Hygiene is cross-cutting across human development and the need to synergize efforts to achieve and standardize sanitation and hygiene by the various stakeholders across sectors is pertinent to

measuring the achievement of SDG 6. In this regard, BTO will play a pivotal role in bringing together stakeholders and developing collaborations to streamline standards, data collection and harmonize Behavioural Change communication and materials.



Core Values

Transparency: BTO will be governed by Transparency as a core value and conduct its operations both external and internal with complete transparency and provide access to its workings and decisions via its website and social media platforms.

Accountability: BTO shall maintain a clear trail of decisions, financial records and ensure to meet all of the responsibilities laid out in the CSO Rules and Regulations and also provide timely access to the same through its website and social media platforms.

Innovation: BTO will seek to continuously innovate in how it operates to achieve efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. It will also introduce, develop (in-house) and launch, cost effective solutions to address sanitation and hygiene issues developing Social Enterprise initiatives.

Empowerment: BTO will collaborate with Stakeholders and engage in community building by developing local and international networks and interacting with the Public to create awareness and bring about behavioural change through Active Citizenry.

School Toilet Upgradation Project

The school toilet upgradation project was initiated in 2018. It aims to eradicate pit latrines in schools that are posing a great risk to the health and safety of children. During the pilot phase of the project, it was discovered that besides pit latrines, there were various other forms of toilets in schools that were unsafe, the most common type being a type of toilet called the aqua-privy toilet.

The initial target drawn from 2017 EMIS had 650 pit latrines to be upgraded in 204 schools. However, with the inclusion of aqua-privy toilets, the numbers grew to a few thousand toilets.

The project uses a simple and innovative method to transform outdated pit latrines and aqua-privy toilets into a smell-free and water-efficient pour-flush toilet. The project installs SATO pan over the open drop hole of the pit latrines or replaces the old ceramic pan in aqua-privy toilets. The innovative pan makes the toilet water-efficient, smell-free, robust and resilient against vandalism and blockage.

Objectives

The objectives of school toilet upgradation projects are:

- ◆ To eliminate pit latrines and aqua-privy toilets by upgrading them to clean and safe pour-flush toilets
- ◆ To make all school toilets clean and safe for the children to use
- ◆ To build the capacity of school health coordinator and caretaker to upgrade and maintain toilets
- ◆ To change the attitude and perception of participants toward the toilet

Methodology

A standard operating procedure (SOP) has been developed and followed in undertaking the training. Based on the SOP, we collect toilet data from schools through the Dzongkhag Education Office and collaborate with schools to improve the quality of the data. Based on the data on toilets that need to be

upgraded, we call from the nomination of two participants from each school through DEO; the school health coordinator and support staff with masonry skills.

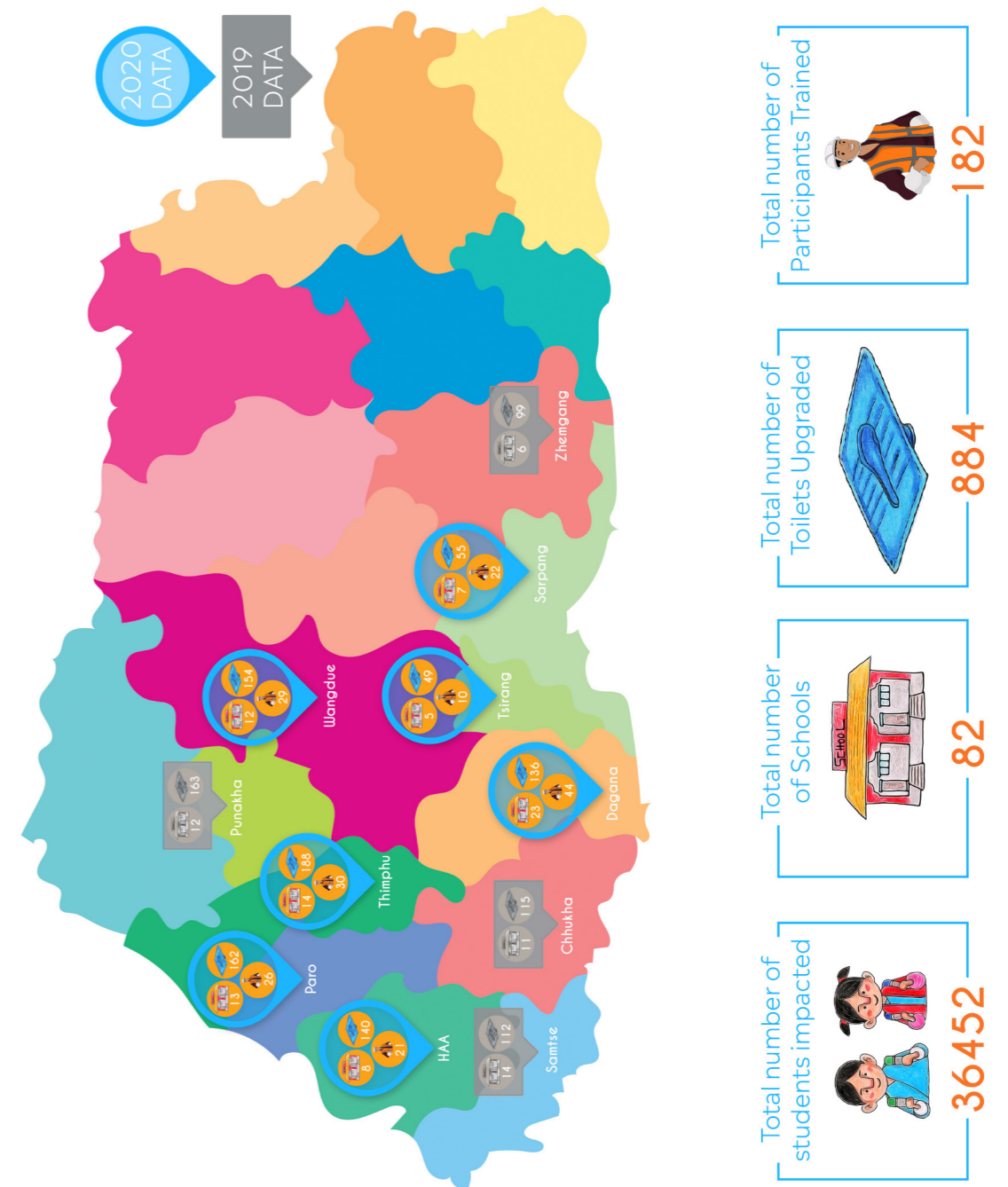
Once the data is confirmed, a suitable venue is chosen in consultation with DEO and SHND. One day of training is conducted, where we take the participants through a half-day educational session and a half-day practical session on installing SATO Pan.

Monitoring & Evaluation

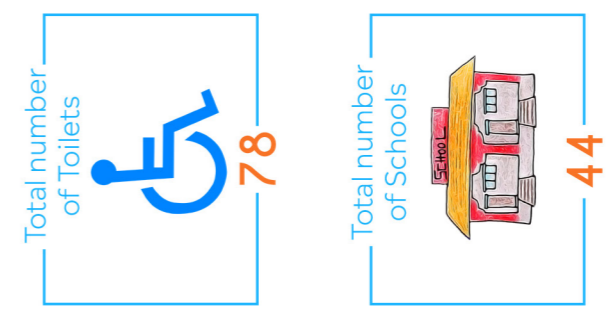
An online forum is created on WhatsApp where all the participants are added to form a network. The network is used for disseminating information, gathering feedback, and tracking the progress of the project activity. Further, the network is encouraged to provide advice and support to fellow members.

A form titled "SATO Installation Statement" is issued to each participating school. They should furnish the form with details of their activity and return it to BTO with their school seal and the signature of the principal. This is treated as the official completion report from the school, and upon its receipt, BTO puts its seal and signature and submits it to SHND, MOE.

Project Update



School toilet for child with disability



Ambassador Conference



The conference is envisioned to bring passionate ambassadors together to form a stronger network to highlight the importance of sanitation for the wellbeing of the nation.

It is to acknowledge the voluntary roles they have taken as leaders in their communities and to enable them to have a wider and strategic outreach in creating awareness and education of the best practices of sanitation and hygiene.

The Conference was held from 19-20 November 2020 at the Panda Hall of RSPN Building Kawajangsa, Thimphu, coinciding with World Toilet Day.

Objectives

- ◆ To educate ambassadors on national sanitation and hygiene status
- ◆ To share the best practices in the area of sanitation and hygiene
- ◆ To provide a platform for the ambassadors to collaborate and to recognize and reinforce the need for ambassadors and their roles and responsibilities
- ◆ To build the capacity of the ambassadors to carry out their responsibilities effectively

Our chairperson, Dr Lam Dorji graced the opening as the chief guest besides leading a session with the participants on resource mobilizations. We celebrated World Toilet Day by cutting a cake as part of the opening ceremony.

Passionate ambassadors from different regions were tasked to facilitate sessions during the conference. Zhemgang Ambassador Shancha ran the introductory session. Mr Phub Dorji shared his experience as an ambassador in Bumthang before being transferred to Tsirang. Mr Chencho Tshering highlighted his experience as Samtse Ambassador virtually, since his move to Thimphu needed seven





days in quarantine. Mr Thinley Rabgay, Laya Ambassador, took a session with the ambassadors to draw up a simple action plan for the year and Mr Kunga Chopel, Paro Ambassador guided them in reflecting on the sessions of the first day.

One of the major outcomes of the conference was tabling the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the ambassadors and carrying out a joint review. Until now, ambassadors were driven by their passion and goodwill. With the endorsement of the ToR we are expecting a formal document to guide the ambassadors.

Mr Rinchen Wangdi, our board director and chief of PHED and Mr Raj Kumar, WASH officer from SNV took us through the national sanitation history, status and goals. They are the hands behind the national sanitation movement.

Mr. Kama Wangchuk, chief of SHND at MoE

shared his thoughts on schools and toilets. He motivated the ambassadors with stories from his life, of how being passionate and going beyond the call of duty could pay off in most unexpected ways.

The ambassadors were given a practical orientation on the art and science of building SATO toilets. Many of the ambassadors were involved in similar projects before and rest will be involved in the future, therefore, this was a crucial skill they must have.

Sonam Gyeltshen, WASH officer at UNICEF sensitized the participants on toilet and genders, including disability. Chairman, Dr Lam Dorji talked about Fundraising for small activities and resource mobilization. Chablop PaSsu, executive director of BTO showed how to make effective use of social media to cover the events and to reach out to the public. Dorji Phuntsho, finance officer of BTO took a basic course on how to report finances and keep a

book of account should an ambassador deal with money at all.

The ambassadors were introduced to the assessment rubrics to evaluate the quality of toilets. The tool was put to test by doing a practical assessment of the toilets in the RSPN Building.

The ambassadors worked on a simple annual action plan template to maintain uniformity yet giving the room to accommodate the differences in number and nature of events.

Aum Tashi Pem, the country director of Helvetas, graced the closing of the conference. She spoke to the ambassador with high regard for their voluntary services and awarded them the conference certificate.

The conference is supported by the EU through Helvetas.

National Media Coverage

HOME

PAGE 14 Saturday, November 21, 2020 KUENSEL

Toilet ambassadors to survey toilet conditions

Chhimi Dema

If toilets in an organisation are dirty, could it reflect the functioning of the management?

The answer would be found since Bhutan Toilet Organisation (BTO) completes its survey correlating the toilet standard and the management of an organisation.

The survey components were discussed during the first BTO ambassadors' conference held in Thimphu yesterday.

BTO's founder and executive director, Passang Thering, said that the survey was to make the management 'invest' more in maintaining hygienic and sanitary toilets in their organisation.

"If the responsibility was pinned on the management stating that cleaner toilets meant better management, then they might start paying attention to toilets in their offices," he said. "If everybody does their bit to keep the toilet clean, we do not need an organisation like BTO," he said.

More than 20 BTO ambassadors across the country attended the two-day conference which began on the World Toilet Day.

The conference aimed to highlight the importance of sanitation and hygiene for the wellbeing of the country.

The objective of the conference was to educate ambassadors and share best practices on sanitation and hygiene in the country.

Passang Thering said that the conference was conducted to acknowledge and recognise the ambassadors and formalise their roles. "All the ambassadors have been working on goodwill so far."

The conference focused on reviewing and consolidating the terms of reference (ToR) for the ambassadors as well. "The ToR was to define their way forward and clarify the roles and responsibilities as ambassadors," Passang Thering said.

The BTO ambassadors comprised of teachers, civil servants and college students.

Thinley Rabgay, a teacher from Laya Central School, said that the conference gave him ideas to include local leaders while initiating toilet activities. "If local leaders support our activities, it would make our task easier."

He said that he takes pride in being able to change people's lives and advocate for sanitation and hygiene through BTO initiatives.



BTO officials demonstrate how to build a squat toilet to the ambassadors

A student from Sherabtsog College, Sangye Wangdi, said that the conference helped him get a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities as BTO ambassador.

He said that the Sherabtsog Clean Toilet Volunteers

club, apart from maintaining the college toilets clean, go to villages and create awareness on the importance of hygiene.

"I learned about how to make toilets for any public event and fundraising for the club," said Sangye Wangdi.

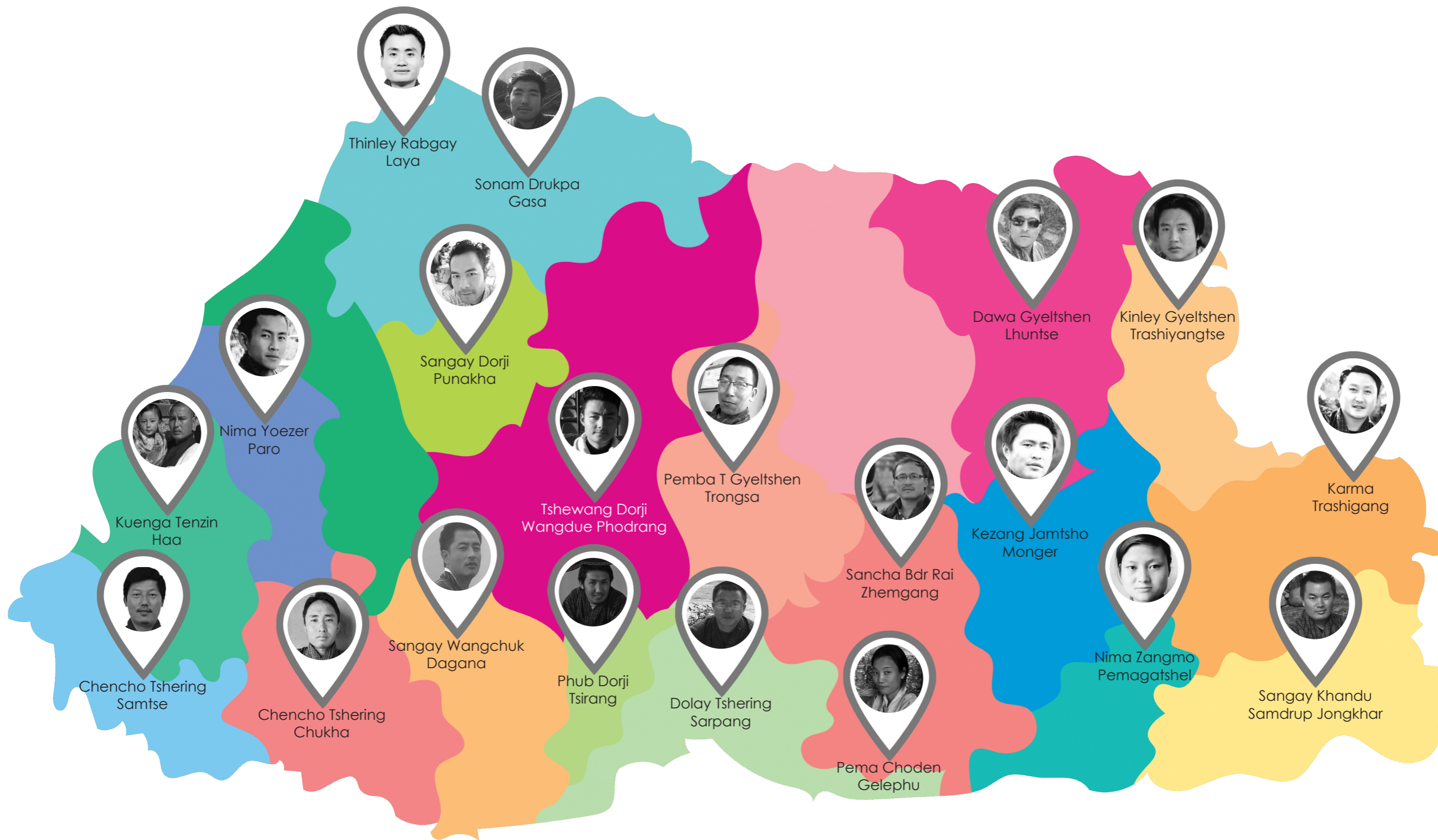
"It gives me immense joy to see people happy when they visit clean toilets."

The ambassadors also discussed budgeting and auditing, and resource mobilisation.

The conference ended yesterday.

BTO Ambassadors across Bhutan

College Ambassadors



Jangay Basnet
College of
Natural Resources



Thinley Phuntsho
Gedu College
of Business Studies



Sangay Thinley
Sherubtse College



Khandu
Taktse College of
Language and
Cultural Studies



Ugyen Choden
College of Science
and Technology



Tshering Dema
Samtse College of
Education



Dawa Tashi
Jigme Namgyel
Engineering College



Yeshi Tshomo
Royal Thimphu College

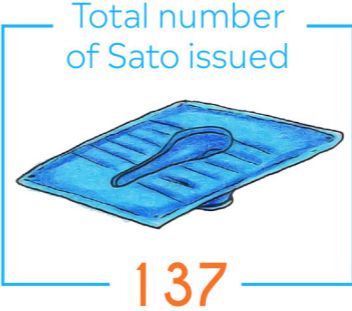


Outpost Toilet Along the Border

After the closure of the international borders, security forces along the southern border had to man over 600 km of the porous border. To ensure we keep away the virus, hundreds of Outposts were created to watch over the point of entries and to secure the borders.

With thousands of security personnel and volunteers deployed on duty, we were informed of the need for sanitation facilities. We began our campaign from Samtse where we practically demonstrated the construction of two toilets for the outpost and made videos of the process.

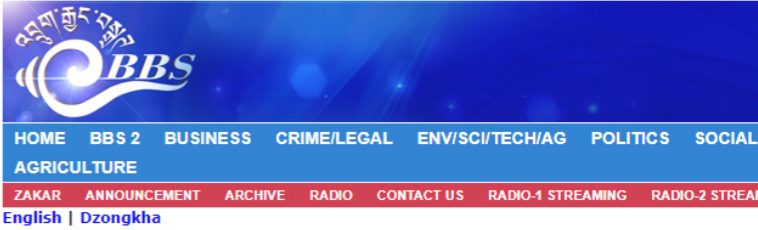
Later, we sent the videos along with SATO pans to all the OP across the Samtse borders to enable them to build their own toilets. The process was monitored by our ambassador in Samtse who is also the Deesup coordinator in the region.



After completing the process in Samtse, we sent the same resources to Phuentsholing, where the Police took charge of building the toilet. In Gelephu, our ambassador took leadership in taking the SATO pans from us and initiating the construction. We went to monitor the toilet after it was built and found out that they have done a good job with support from the Police.

Similar requests came from Samdrupjongkhar, Lhamozingkha, Trashigang and Trongsa.

To expand our reach and effectiveness, we built the toilet base and supplied it along with SATO pan through HMS. It was funded by YPLP7.



BTO to give SaTo pots for those on border duty

Apr 20, 2020



The Bhutan Toilet Organisation (BTO) will be giving water-efficient Sanitary Toilet (SaTo) pots for people who are on security duty along the southern border. In Samtse, the organisation demonstrated how to install the SaTo and handed over the toilet pots to the DeSuups.

The danger of cross-border COVID-19 infection is ever-present. For those on border security, intruders may or may not come but when nature calls, the toilet is a must.

According to Chablop Passang Tshering, the founder of BTO, pit toilets are the easiest to build but apart from safety and cleanliness concerns, such toilets can be a source for diseases and other complications. "But if we place these SaTo pans on the pit toilets, there will be no smell, diseases can be controlled, and the toilet will be cleaner," he said.

The SaTo pots are water-efficient, easy to install and cost-effective for temporary establishments. Normally, a SaTo pot would cost about Nu 350.



"To construct a proper toilet, it will cost more and take longer. We are here to demonstrate how to do it easily. Anyone can make the wooden base and when it comes to the SaTo pot, BTO will issue to anyone who wants it. We have enough SaTo pots," he added.

The founder said, groups on border duty across the country could get the SaTo pots from the BTO but should be returned when the Coronavirus pandemic is over.

Sherub Dorji

Barrels Handwash For School

The handwashing station we designed for the 2018 WASH innovation challenge bagged the jury's choice award for being affordable, portable and reliable, among the 800 ideas that were contested. The idea was easily replicable, and we have given due permission to representatives from all eight South Asian countries.

When schools prepared to reopen after a long closure because of the pandemic, there was an urgent need for handwashing facilities at different points in the schools, starting from the school gate.

The Ministry of Education collaborated with Save the Children to equip schools with 115 stations, and we were tasked to mass-produce our design for the first time. It took two weeks to complete the task and deliver the order.



Toilet for The Farms

In 2020, when the pandemic hit, we saw more than just businesses failing and people losing jobs, it exposed the deeply buried fractures in our food security. We have been heavily dependent on the import of food, including vegetables that we could have easily grown within the country. With the borders closed, and many restrictions on the import of food items due to strict health protocols at the border town, we saw the possibility of going hungry.

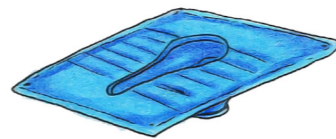
The Ministry of Agriculture rose to the occasion and created an avenue for people who lost their jobs to try their hands in farming. They prepared patches of government land for the new batch of farmers and stood behind them as technical advisors. This initiative addressed two issues at once; giving employment for the people who were rendered jobless by the pandemic and getting more hands in food production.

We joined the progressive movement by contributing toilets for the farms, to enable

the new farmers to enjoy the process of farming and producing food without having to worry about looking for a place to relieve themselves.



Total number of
Toilet for The Farms



8



Toilet Training for Youth Centre Managers

We signed an MOU with the Department of Youth and Sport to collaborate on activities related to sanitation. The agreement covered two broad areas; to collaborate on conducting an assessment of WASH facilities in 13 youth centres across the country, and to build the capacity of the centre managers to better manage the WASH Facilities.

To this effect, a preliminary assessment exercise was carried out to examine the adequacy of the existing facilities, and to determine what interventions could be considered to improve the facilities. The exercise helped in creating the inventory of WASH facilities in each of the 13 centres.

The quality of the facilities was assessed based on the 20 parameters listed below. It helped us understand the quality of the facility and gave a broad picture of common areas of strength and weakness across the 13 centres.

Quality Assessment	Yes (✓) No(X)	Score (5)
a. Is the toilet free of foul smell?		
b. Is the toilet floor and wall free of dirt or stain (inside and outside)?		
c. Are the toilet pans, urinals and washbasins free of stains?		
d. Is there flowing water in the toilet?		
e. Does the toilet have good lighting?		
f. Is the toilet well-ventilation?		
g. Is the toilet floor kept dry and free of water stagnation?		
h. Does the toilet have proper door with latch?		
i. Is there proper toilet signage?		
j. Are there garbage bins in required places?		
k. Is the waste segregated (Wet/dry) at the centre before disposing?		
l. Is there sanitary pan disposal bin in the girl's toilet?		
m. Does the toilets have mirrors?		
n. Is tissue paper provided?		
o. Is handwashing soap/ hand sanitizer available?		
p. Is there a toilet cleaning roster?		
q. Is there a designated toilet in-charge?		
r. Are there Sanitation and Hygiene promotion posters/materials displayed?		
s. Are there adequate cleaning tools?		
t. Is there safe drinking water facility?		
TOTAL SCORE (100)		





We employed our ambassadors in the dzongkhags to conduct the assessments. Based on the evaluation we have tabulated the following.

SI	Youth Centre Name	Dzongkhag	No of Toilets	Average Daily Visitors	Handwashing Facility	Water Supply
1	Bajothang Youth Centre	Wangdue	1	45	2	Continuous
2	Gelephu YFISC	Gelephu	4	50	4	Disrupted
3	Mongar Youth Centre	Mongar	0	18	1	Disrupted
4	Khuruthang Youth Centre	Punakha	6	20	0	Disrupted
5	Paro Youth Centre	Paro	2	30	1	Continuous
6	Phuntsholing YFISC	P/ling	1	50	2	Continuous
7	Samdrup Jongkhar YFISC	S/Jongkhar	2	8	3	Continuous
8	Trashigang Youth Centre	Trashigang	2	28	1	Continuous
9	Zhemgang Youth Centre	Zhemgang	2	25	2	Disrupted
10	Changjiji Youth Centre	Thim Throm	1	40	1	Continuous
11	Kabesa Youth Centre	Thimphu	0	17	0	Disrupted
12	Khasadrapchu Youth Centre	Thimphu	2	70	1	Continuous
13	Harmony YFISC	Thim Throm	3	35	4	Continuous

Besides the visible quality of the toilet determined by the score, there was a general lack of adequate number of toilets and also handwashing facilities, with average of 2 units of toilets and 1.6 units of handwashing facilities per centre.

Based on the assessment report, we designed a training course for the centre managers to build their capacity for managing the WASH facilities better with the understanding and appreciation of the importance of having proper and clean toilets.

The three-day training was first scheduled in Tsirang, but due to restrictions on travel, we brought it to Serbithang. However, on the eve of the training, a person was tested positive from the quarantine facility in Serbithang, and that made the place out-of-bound for outsiders to come for training.

We looked at the assessment report from the evaluation process and tried to understand scores. The managers were given the opportunity to express their concerns and develop ideas to address their issues at the round table meeting.

To enable the participants to manage the facilities effectively, we enhanced their capacity to carry out minor repairs through basic training on plumbing, carpentry, electrical, and masonry skills. The training generated an idea of creating a toolbox containing all the required tools to carry out the maintenance. Thus, a physical toolbox was created and issued to the managers.

The training enabled the managers to use the daily checklist to ensure proper cleaning. It oriented them to use toilet quality assessment rubrics to understand what it takes for a toilet to be great. The managers were given to work together to work on a plan to improve their centres and their facilities. They then presented the work plan to the whole group, where we identified which activities can be carried out by themselves and which ones need the support of the DYS.

Toolbox



Site Toilet

Toilets for the construction workers has been one of our priorities. We have used several mediums to encourage and advocate for clean and safe toilets for the worker. However, without showing an easy example it was hard for us to convince people to adopt the idea and to accept the science behind it.

Having a toilet on the worksite has a list of advantages that contributes towards efficiency and productivity. In hard numbers, it's calculated that a toilet on site can save up to an hour each day for each worker. Considering they are paid a wage of Nu. 500

per day, a company could lose up to Nu.500 per person every week. Therefore, it's an investment to build a toilet on site.

Our collaboration with CDCL produced an easy to build site toilet using plyboards. The model was tested at their own site at Lungtenphu and then replicated across some of their major sites.

The same model was later used at various security checkpoints during the lockdown and the following day.



Toilet in Emergency



A few years ago, we sat on the technical committee that prepared the national SOP for WASH in Emergency. It was to address the urgent WASH needs of the affected people who would be displaced by a disaster.

However, when COVID19 pandemic struck, the whole country was affected and thus the small number of toilets that were in the pre-positioning stations were either overwhelmed or found to be inappropriate. It's found that the facility was not used at all.

When the national borders were shut down, and subsequently lockdowns were imposed, the urgent need for toilets arose from the border gates, flu clinics, fuel stations, and food supply stores.

Most of these places were in urban centers where they did not have open grounds to dig up toilet pits, therefore they needed portable toilets with independent waste tanks. Our portable toilets were the best options. Upon the requests of various officials from the task force and hospitals we gave away our toilet for free.

After over six months, we checked back on our toilets and found out that some have suffered severe neglect while others were

mismanaged. To our disappointment, in none of these places they have attempted to build permanent toilet facilities despite the pressing need and having had enough time to plan and execute. The concept of a toilet in an emergency was to provide urgent service while better options were being arranged.

To this effect, we have written a letter seeking to withdraw our free service and to charge a monthly fee should they continue to use our services. Thus, we have withdrawn most of our toilets since none of the parties were willing to pay for the toilets. We gave the toilets to private stores and fuel stations on a monthly fee.



Chabto for Every Detention Centre in The Country



Chabto, an indoor portable toilet base that's designed in-house using a combination of technologies is safe, odor-free, and water efficient- it can be installed in bedrooms, tents, and even inside vehicles. It was first conceived and modelled after Maj Karma Dema of Royal Bhutan Police expressed the critical need for such a toilet in the detention centres and jail vans.

There are several cases of prisoners escaping from the grip of police from the detention centres and while transporting them over long journeys in the jail vans. It mostly took place while allowing them to go to the toilet. Therefore, having a safe toilet that could be kept inside the detention centre and also carried along in a jail van could help the prisoners access toilet any time, at the same

time ensure maximum security and easing the pressure on the security logistics. There are 38 detention centres in the country. The Rotary Club of Thimphu graciously agreed to sponsor one Chabto for each detention centre. On our part, we offered Chabto at the lowest rate possible, forgoing our cut. The president of the club, Mr. Tsewang Rinzing handed over the Chabtos to the Chief of

Police on 21st May. Chabto is manufactured locally in Pasakha by TPZ. We are working on new Chabto to specifically address the needs of old and sick people, at the same time make it affordable.

FANSA Activities

We joined the Freshwater Action Network of South Asia (FANSA) as a member and became their institutional representative in Bhutan, which was earlier done by Mr Phurpa Thinley in his personal capacity. FANSA has been associated with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works and Human Settlement for several years already.

Since joining FANSA, we were tasked to carry out some eight activities including the formation of FANSA Bhutan Chapter and doing a membership drive among the Bhutanese CSOs.

Sl.No	Activity Plan July to Dec 2020	Budget Break up
1	Organize eight national-level meetings and one regional virtual meeting with sector partners to share the outputs from the below FGDs (refer activity 2 below) and formulate advocacy messages to improve access to WASH services for the 5 marginalized communities below . Cost of organizing the National virtual meetings in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, India and Srilanka to be funded by WSSCC through FANSA Regional Secretariat and developing key advocacy messages and organising the Regional virtual Meeting.	500 for Facilitator and 400 for organising the Virtual meeting
2	Organize FGDs or developing case studies through one to one interaction with members of 5 LNOB Groups (Urban shanty dwellers, Homeless, PWDs, Sanitation workers and People living in Hard to reach / remote/tribal / disaster-prone areas) and gather evidence on and identify the issues as well as best practices with respect to realization of WASH commitments to these communities, with special focus on the current context of COVID-19 and lockdown situation and its impact on WASH services for the vulnerable communities.	9 FGD @ 150 USD . Out of 150 USD, 50 USD is for Organising FGD and 100 USD for Facilitator to organize FGD and develop high quality report on the discussions of the FGD
3	Production of COVID awareness kit in local language and organize face to face one day training of community champions from vulnerable groups to promote among their communities the key messages and appropriate WASH practices in the context of prevention and control of COVID-19	150 USD for developing or consolidation of COVID awareness material and 1350 for organising three one day trainings @ 450 per training, 25 to 30 community champions to be covered in each training
4	Compile the material related to WASH commitments of the Governments and commitments made by the Governments to provide relief and economic / livelihood support packages for the vulnerable groups, distribute the material among the vulnerable groups through FANSA Member Organizations, Run a helpline for three months to guide the members of vulnerable groups and local CSOs working for them on leveraging the support from the Government programmes	Compilation of relevant material on Government commitments on WASH and relief support - 300 USD; Dissemination of compiled material to the NGOS, Community champions and other local leaders - 700 USD For running helpline - 284 USD

5	Facilitator will be appointed to support and carry on the process independently . Professionally competent and experienced professionals will be hired for designing and facilitating the whole process of enrolling members, leadership structure and formally launching FANSA Bhutan National chapter.	700 USD for Facilitator to complete the process of enrolling members , convening meeting, leadership structure and to develop a note on FANSA Bhutan Chapter vision and Mission etc 500 USD for launching the FANSA Bhutan Chapter meeting (physical/ Virtual)
6	Revised : In each country at least in ten locations the representatives of vulnerable groups would be supported to represent their WASH issues to local authorities with proper documentation of their issues / needs	1,000 Facilitating LNOB groups in ten locations to document their WASH issues and represent their problems to the local Authorities @ 100 USD . (10X100=1000)
7	Mobilising CSO engagement in developing the SWA regional road Map and implementation of the same.	Facilitator for information sharing with other NGOs and for participating in SWA related meetings and processes
8	Running costs of the Regional secretariat, Office space and amenities, contract management, legal compliances, book keeping and reporting @ 10% of the total activity budget	

Financial Report

1st July 2019 - 30th June 2020

Particulars	Schedule	Receipts	Payment
Opening Balance			
Cash		2,120.00	
Bank		3,018,592.07	
Income From Other Source			
Hiring of Poto	Schedule 1	598,388.00	
Hiring of Bedside Toilet	Schedule 2	56,300.00	
Sale of SATO pan	Schedule 3	750,520.00	
Sale of Chabto	Schedule 4	361,800.00	
Sale Bedside Toilet	Schedule 5	30,000.00	
Sale Poto Toilet	Schedule 6	106,037.00	
Refund and Transferred	Schedule 7	819,530.00	
Donations			
Donation	Schedule 8	8,000.00	
Project and Program Support			
Projects	Schedule 9	2,282,390.00	
Advance and Adjustment			
Advance Receivable	Schedule 10	24,000.00	

Expenses			
Current Expenses	Schedule 11		3,002,193.52
Capital Expenses	Schedule 12		2,295,302.00
Closing Balance			
Cash			2760181.55
Bank			
Total		8,057,677.07	8,057,677.07

1st July 2020 - 30th June 2021

Bhutan Toilet Organization				
Receipts and Payments				
SI No.	Particulars	Schedules	Receipts(Nu)	Payment(Nu)
1	Opening Balance			
	a. Cash		26,529.00	
	b. Bank			
	BOBL1		36,321.17	
	BOBL2		27,60,181.55	
	BOBL(FC A/C)		6,35,962.45	
2	Revenue/Income Sources			
	Hiring of Poto Toilet	1	4,41,931.00	

	Hiring of Bedside Toilet	2	33,600.00	
	Sale of SATO Pan	3	8,96,064.00	
	Sale of Chabto	4	52,500.00	
	Tamchog collection	5	30,905.00	
	Sale of Urinal and poto	6	2,80,000.00	
	Other	7	1,04,769.57	
	Sale of Commode Chair	8	6,750.00	
	Sale of bedside Toilet	11	8,000.00	
3	Donations			
	Donations	9	1,02,500.00	
4	Project and Program Support			
	Program and Project		49,34,151.00	
5	Expenditure			
	a. Operating	12		24,95,171.19
	b. Program and Projects	13		47,82,956.79
6	Closing Balance			
	Cash			8,093.00
	Bank			
	a.Bank 1			36,321.17

	b.Bank 2			23,91,660.14
	c. Bank 3(FC A/C)			6,35,962.45
Total			1,03,50,164.74	1,03,50,164.74



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To Donate
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