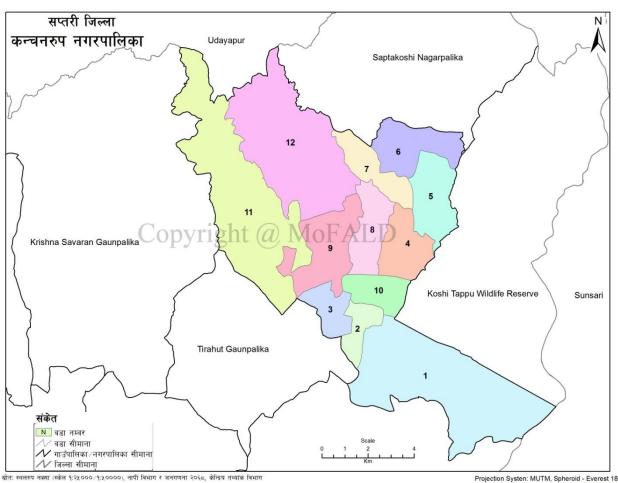






Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA-II)

An Event Report on ASWA II: Municipality Level Inception Meeting



Projection Systen: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830 MoFALD, 2074

Kanchanrup Municipality Saptari District 13 April 2018

Acronyms

ASWA: Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All

DCO: District Coordination Office

DWASHCC: District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee

JMP: Joint Monitoring Program

MDG: Millennium Development Goal

MWASHCC: Municipal Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee

OD: Open Defecation

ODF: Open Defecation Free

RM: Rural Municipality

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

WSSDO: Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office

WWASHCC: Ward Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee

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Event Report

1. Introduction to ASWA- II

Over the last six years, sanitation coverage in Nepal has improved significantly. The Open defecation rate decreased from 38 per cent in 2011 to 5 per cent in 2017 as a result of the ODF social movement¹. However, huge disparities remain in terms of coverage sanitation coverage is 98 per cent in the mountain regions, and 99 per cent in the hills but it is only 92 per cent in the Terai². Similarly, hand washing with soap during critical times such as before breast feeding or feeding a child and after changing nappies continues to be very low at 9 per cent³. 71 per cent of water sources were found to have microbial contamination and 82 per cent of household water is contaminated with *E. coli*, a major cause of diarrhea (MICS, 2014).

Even though water and sanitation coverage in schools has been improving, critical bottlenecks remain particularly as they relate to girls and children with disabilities. WASH in health facilities remains a significant challenge, due to inadequate coverage (20 per cent of facilities do not have access to drinking water, 22 per cent do not have access to toilets⁴) and poor hygienic use of existing facilities, leading to water borne diseases and infections.

Achieving SDGs in Nepal will be a big challenge for the sector, Joint Monitoring Program (JMP)-2015 estimates indicate that only 27% of the populations have access to safely managed drinking water supply (a drop of 60% from the MDG improved coverage of 87%). An estimate for safely managed sanitation is not yet available but it will be much lower than JMP estimate of 46%.

Despite some good progress, stunting still remains a serious public health problem in many regions of the country adversely affecting the cognitive, intellectual, and physical productivity of children under five. The prevalence of stunting at national level is 36 per cent while it is high in rural areas (40 per cent) as compared to urban areas (32 per cent); among the poorest wealth quintile (49 per cent) as compared to richest (17 per cent).

To address some of the challenges mentioned above, UNICFE Nepal has received financial assistance - ASWA II project - from DFID through UNICEF Headquarters. This will be implemented mainly in eight Terai districts which include (i) Saptari, (ii) Siraha, (iii) Dhanusha, (iv) Mahottari, (v) Sarlahi, (vi) Rautahat, (viii) Bara and (viii) Saptari. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with federal, provincial and local governments.

The objective of ASWA II is to support federal, provincial and local governments to strengthen their capacity and systems to plan, implement, monitor and sustain WASH services, building both community and government ownership by strengthening the enabling environment while ensuring sustained use of safely managed water supplies and the elimination of Open Defecation (OD) and hygiene by people in targeted districts, especially by women and girls and persons with disability. Major interventions under this program are supporting people to have improved and sustainable access to basic sanitation and safe water; WASH in Schools and Health Care Facilities.

The key results to be achieved are: (i) 350,000 additional people including children and women in eight Terai districts who are in the most deprived areas live in open defecation free (ODF) communities, (ii) 25,000 people to have access have access to safely managed water supply by

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2017

²Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2017

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2016

Department of Education, 2015/16

2022. In the same target communities (iii) 50 schools and (iv) 20 health facilities will be provided with access to the safe and reliable WASH services according to the national standards and (v) central and local governments will be provided with technical and financial assistance for enabling environment for WASH.

About 6,000-7,000 communities (depending on the size of the community) will be targeted for triggering and accelerating the sanitation social movement to reach to 1.5 to 2 million people (depending upon the size of the selected communities). Technical support and different appropriate options will be presented in the target communities to enable them progress along the sanitation ladder and meet the requirements for safely managed sanitation facilities. It is expected that as a result of sanitation interventions, the targeted communities in 69 Local Governments will get ODF status bringing about 1.5 to 2 million people living in ODF environment.

To supplement government's effort in the provision of improved water sources through rehabilitation of dysfunctional schemes and construction of new systems, this project will focus on water safety plans and reinforce behavior transformation on the use of safe water and sanitation. Special focus will be given at household level to promote safe handling, storage and use of safe water including water treatment option. A strong behavioral change communication component will be part of the hygiene promotion interventions aiming at reducing WASH related diseases.

2. Inception Phase

The Inception Phase of ASWAS II program has commenced from November 2017 and will be completed by April 2018. The main objective of this Phase is to get well prepared for smooth, efficient and effective implementation and monitoring of the program.

As a kick off activity orientation meetings to stakeholders/government counterparts are designed and carried out systematically at central, district and palika levels. This palika level inception orientation meeting was organized for Parsagadi Municipality.

3. Overall Objectives

The overall objective of the meeting was to inform the participants and develop an implementation plan of the program Palikas through a participatory process. The specific objective includes:

- To introduce UNICEF Nepal and its working modality
- To introduce about ASWA-II in Municipal/Rural Municipality
- To introduce selection process of community in the Municipality
- To conduct bottleneck analysis and identify key activities within the framework of ASHWA II through participatory approach
- To prepare Municipality Level Implementation Plan for ASWA-II
- Get commitments from Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, Ward Commissioners and other stakeholders too for ASWA-II.

4. Introduction to Program Event

4.1 Basic Introduction

Name of the Project: Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA-II)

Municipal Level Inception program: Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All Name of the Activity:

Supported by: **UNICEF** Nepal

13th April, 2018 **Date of event:**

> Kanchanrup Municipality Hall Venue

No of Participants Female - 1 Total – 27 (Details in annex-4) Male- 26

Target groups Newly elected representatives of local government, members of WWASHCC,

VWASHCC & stakeholders

Name of facilitators Ashok Kumar Jha, Mahesh Aryal, Tabrej Ahamad, Mukul Ghimire

Major attendees and Mayor of Kanchanrup Municipality Mr. Basanta Kumar, Chief Administrative officer Mr. Ambika Prasad Chaulagain, Ward Commissioner & Members & participants

other members of stakeholders

Overview of inauguration program

The program was chaired by Mayor of Kanchanrup Municipality Mr. Basanta Kumar & Chief Administrative officer Mr.Ambika Prasad Chaulagain welcomed and shared program's objectives. After formal session, Mr Ashok Kumar Jha from unicef shared his presentation on introduction of unicef, investment of children & WASH including role & responsibilities of local government & introduction of ASWA-II among the local elected representatives of local government. Mr.Tabrej Ahamad from BIJAM facilitated to select the communities for survey of households after sharing the bases of community selection. Then At last Mr.Ahamad facilitated to analyze the bottleneck situation of Kanchanrup municipality.

Presentation, Group discussion, plenary interaction, lecture methodologies Methodology

were used.

News print paper, meta cards, multimedia, note book printed with sanitation Materials used

massages, and pen with UNICEF logo were used.

4.2 Session Delivery

Session	Content of Session	Methodology	Facilitation
Opening session	The program was chaired by. Mayor of Kanchanrup Municipality Mr. Basanta Kumar and participants were welcomed by Chief Administrative officer Mr.Ambika Prasad Chaulagain & wishing all for active participation. The participants introduced themselves on individual basis	Lecture	Mr.Mukul Ghimire
What is UNICEF? How does it work? And Why invest in children and WASH Content sharing About UNICEF Why Invest in children and WASH SDG	After the opening session, the workshop contents were shared(Annex: 1: Detail schedule), Participates were known on about UNICEF, UNICEF's work, UNICEF's planning and working modality, importance about investment in children with research evidences, importance about investment in WASH. Also, discussed on MDG and SDG linking with Government of Nepal's and UNICEF's program.	Power point presentation	Ashok Kumar
Sanitation status and roles and responsibilities of municipality/ Rural municipal	Sanitation status of Parsagadi Municipality was shared in workshop on facilitation of Mr.Tabrej Ahamad where the whole district has been declared ODF on 2074 Baishakh 18.It shared that there are 9256 households in Kanchanrup municipality & only 15 households are there without toilets & 129 households have shared toilets.	Discussion	Tabrej ahamad

Session	Content of Session	Methodology	Facilitation
Introduction of ASWA-II Introduction Goal Output/outcomes achievements Impact	UNICEF Nepal has completed ASWA-I and now starting ASWA-II from 2018. The duration of ASWA-II is 5 years from 2018-2022. The main component of ASWA is water, sanitation, safe water, institution WASH. Overall aim of ASWA-II are reducing diarrhea children by 2 percent and reducing stunting. The target of the ASWA-II are as follows; • Access to basic sanitation- 350,000 population. • Safe and sustainable water facility: 25000 • WASH in Institution: School-50 and Health care facility-20 • Hygiene: approximate: 350,000 Details in annex-3	PowerPoint presentation,	Tabrej Ahamad
Process of community selection	Regarding community selections for the baseline survey; the following criteria were presented discussed and agreed. • high number of households practicing open defecation, • high water scarcity communities, • using unsafe drinking water, • high prevalence of vulnerable communities, • poor and disadvantaged groups, • not proper use and maintenance of toilets.	Lecture and plenary discussion,	Tabrej Ahamad

Session	Content of Session	Methodology	Facilitation
ASWA-II Planning sessions • Planning matrix shared • Bottleneck analysis carried out	After the session of community selection criteria, facilitators shared "implementation planning matrix" as shown in (annex-5). To identify bottlenecks and key strategy actions; the participants were divided in four groups namely "access to basic sanitation", access to basic water supply", WASH in "Schools and health care facilities", and "enabling environment". (Details in Annex-5)	Discussion	Tabrej Ahama

4.3 Discussions

After completion of WASH project on 2013-2017, UNICEF has been planning to implement ASWA II project in 8 district of province 2 which is schedule to complete in 2022. Due to changing context of political arena the local government deserves the right of development work in their territories. The data shows that 97,656 toilets yet to build in province no 2. So, this ASWA II project has targeted to address the gaps. Considering the target & resource envelop by ASWA II, maximum 40 palikas have been considered to ASWA II intervention after endorsing the palikas from DWASH-CC in their district. So the DWASH-CC of the respective district has been selected palikas. UNICEF has been conducted palka level meeting with concern stakeholders to make common understanding & agree with implementation without duplication as well as get commitment from them.

The participants asked to UNICEF about the program Palika selection criteria; tentative targets for sanitation, basic water and WASH in Schools Ashok Kumar Jha from UNICEF and Tabrej Ahamad from BIJAM answered to the questions.

5. Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony was concluded by Mayor Basanta Kumar, saying that he is Ready to make partnership with UNICEF for launching ASWA-II in Kanchanrup Municipality which contributes to change hygiene behavior of the people and access to safe water facility. He also expressed commitment to work on post ODF from her level best at the end & concluded the orientation

6. Achievements of the workshop

- Total 27 participants were oriented on UNICEF, UNICEF works and ASWA-II.
- The workshop was successfully conducted as per planned schedule.
- Strong commitment regarding ASWA-II implementation by the municipality and wards.
- Identified and prepared a list of communities for baseline survey.

- Agreed on program implementation modality that is "program implementation by Municipality and mobilize CSO for technical activities".
- Identified strengths and bottlenecks key actions to implement the WASH program.
- Selected following communities for baseline.

Ward #	Households	HH with toilet	Shared toilet	Total
1	664	660	4	664
2	575	558	15	573
3	491	484	6	490
4	815	795	17	812
5	1277	1260	17	1277
6	784	769	15	784
7	812	784	28	812
8	948	940	8	948
9	716	709	7	716
10	944	944	0	944
11	1179	1161	11	1172

7. Conclusion

Kanchanrup Municipality is one of the fast growing municipality of Saptari where ASWA II planning workshop has been organized. ASWA II was discussed and authorized by Kanchanrupi Municipality. Altogether 22 communities were selected for baseline survey. UNICEF's program could be a key to support after planning and implementing in social sector development program of the Palika in this changed federal context.

Annex

Annex I - Schedule

सबै र सधैका लागि सरसफाइ र खानेपानी कार्यक्रम Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA-II) पालिका स्तरीय योजना तर्जुमा कार्यशाला

जम्मा समयः ४ घन्टा

समय	विषयवस्तु	सहजकर्ता
२० मि.	औपचारिक कार्यक्रम	पलिका
१५ मि	परिचय, उदेश्य र बिषयबस्तुको जानकारी	आयोजक
४५ मि	 युनिसेफ नेपाल, यसका कार्यक्रम र कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने विधि 	युनिसेफ
	बालबालिका र सरसफाइमा लगानी किन?	
	(संविधान, स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, SDG, Research evidence)	
३० मि	पालिकाको खानेपानी र सरसफाइको अवस्था, आगामी लक्ष्य (आधारभूत	पलिका
	सरसफाइ, दीगो सरसफाइ (ODF/Post ODF) र खानेपानी सम्बन्धी	
	पालिकाको कार्यकम र वजेट	
३० मि	 सबै र सधैका लागि सरसफाइ र खानेपानी कार्ययोजना (२०१८–२०२२) 	युनिसेफ

	ASWA (Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All) कार्यकम सञ्चालनका लागि समुदाय छनोटका आधार, प्रक्रिया र योजना	
७० मिनेट	कार्यकम कार्यान्वयन योजना निर्माण	युनिसेफ
14.16	 अपाक्षत उपलब्धा हालको अवस्था (सवलपक्ष र अवरोधहरु) 	
	अवरोध समाधानका मुख्य क्रियाकलाप	
	 आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण गिरने मुख्य वस्ती तथा समुदाय 	
	 कोशेढुंगा निर्धारण (Milestone Setting) 	
२० मि.	प्रतिवद्धता र समापन	

Annex II- Bottleneck Analysis (Kanchanrup Municipality)

कंचनरुप नगरपलिकामा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइका अवरोधहरु

- जनचेतनाको कमी
- गरिवी
- मौसम तथा बाढी

कंचनरुप नगरपलिकामा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइमा सुधार गर्नुपर्ने

- चेतना जगाउने (सडक नाटक,घरदैलो, प्रचार प्रसार)
- आपसी समन्वय तथा सहकार्य
- सामाजिक कानुनको निर्माण र कार्यान्वयन

Annex III - Presentation

Slide 1

यूनिसेफ नेपाल कार्यक्रमहरुको एक भालक



Slide 2

युनिसेफ

• स्थापना : ११ डिसेम्बर १९४६

• १९५३ देखि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको समितिको सदस्य

नेपालमा युनिसेफ : १९६४ देखि
सम्पंक कार्यालय : १९६८

पूर्णकालिन कार्यालय १९७२१९८९ मा बाल अधिकार महासन्धि

 संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको निकाय: सरकारहरुको सरकार बालबालिकाको क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने जिम्मेवारी पाएको संस्था

• ५ वर्ष कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा

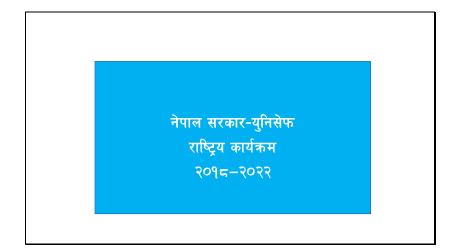
• युनिसेफ अन्तराष्ट्रिय गैर सरकारी संस्था होईन

सरकार, गैर सरकारी संस्था, निजी, संघ, संस्थासंग काम गर्छ ।

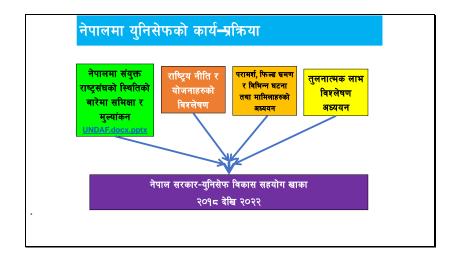


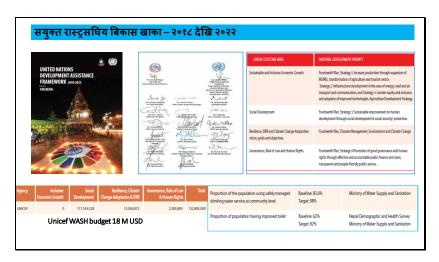
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नेपालमा युनिसेफ स्वास्थ संरचना, पुस्तक, आयोडिन, खानेपानी योजना निर्माण महिलाको लागि आर्थिक बिकास सामुदायिक खानेपानी र सरसफाइ वालबालिका तथा महिलाका लागि विकेन्द्रीकृत कार्यक्रम (डकाव), मीना संञ्चार अभियान, विद्यालय नजाने बालबालिकाको लागि शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (बकाव; एच आइ जि र जीवन उपयोगी सिप; पोषण् सामाजिक व्वेलिमैत्री स्थानिय सासन मार्फत जिल्लास्तरमा बालबालिकाको लागि सेवा प्रबाहमा सुधार गर्ने, बातबरण परिवर्तन, बिपद जोखिम न्युनिकरण, बिपदमा सहयोग गीति, निर्माण र पैरवी



Slide 5





राष्ट्रिय योजना निर्माणका आधारहरु

- दीगो विकास लक्ष्यः सहश्राव्दी विकास लक्ष्यहरुवाट प्राप्त उपलब्धीलाई निरन्तरता दिन
- नेपाल सरकार-युनिसेफको रणनैतिक कार्यढाँचा (२०१८-२०२२): युनिसेफ नेपालका राष्ट्रिय र अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरका रणनैतिक प्राथमिकताहरूको सम्बोधन
- <mark>संघियता कार्यान्वयन</mark> र त्यसका प्रभावहरु सम्वोधन गर्न
- <mark>नेपालको चौंधौं तीन</mark> <mark>वर्षिय योजना</mark> (२०७३।७४ देखि २०७५।७६) योजना कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोग गर्न
- विपद् जोिखम न्यूनिकरण र त्यसको महत्वः उत्थानशिल विकास र विपद् जोिखम न्युनिकरण सिद्धान्तमा जोड दिन् पर्ने वारे २०७२ सालको भकम्पवाट सिकेका पाठहरु

Slide 8









बालबालिका र सरसफाइमा लगानी किन WHY INVEST IN CHILDREN and WASH?

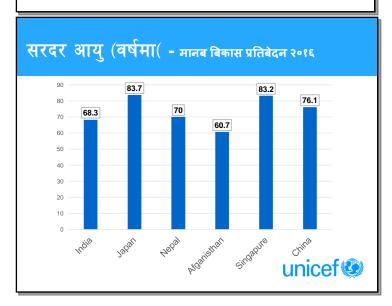
शिक्षा

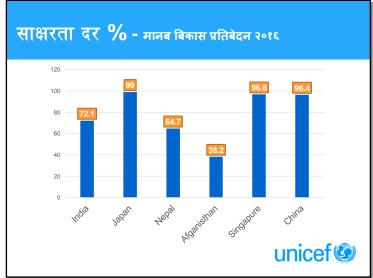


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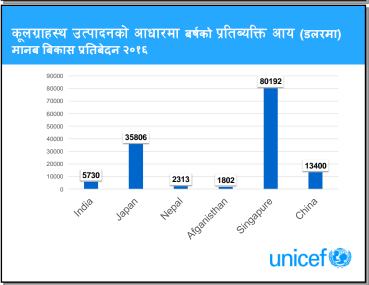
विकास सरदर आयु प्रतिब्यक्ति आय समावेसी र सहभागिता

unicef





Slide 5



Slide 6

सरसफाइमा लगानी किन?

१ वर्षको सम्वृद्धि चाहनुहुन्छ भने अन्न उमार्नुहोस्। -If you want 1 year of prosperity, grow grain.

१० वर्षको सम्वृद्धि चाहनुहुन्छ भने रुख रोप्नुहोस् If you want 10 years of prosperity, grow trees.

१०० वर्षको सम्वृद्धि चाहनुहुन्छ भने बालवालिकामा लगानी गर्नुहोस्

If you want 100 years of prosperity, grow people."-

Chinese proverb - चाईनिज उखान



unicef

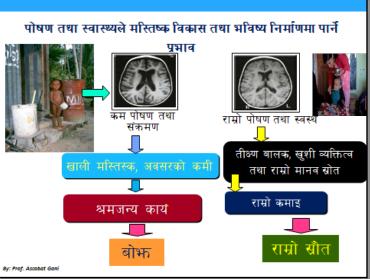
"हामी समस्याको स्रोत होइनौ, हामी समस्या समाधानको उपाय हौ। हामी खर्च होइनौ, हामी लगानी हौँ।

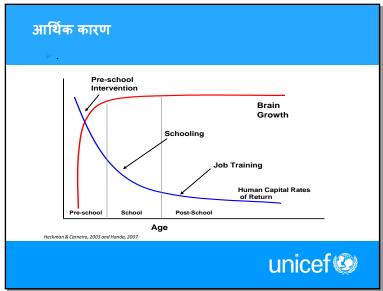


Ms. Gabriela from Bolivia-speaking to the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children 2002

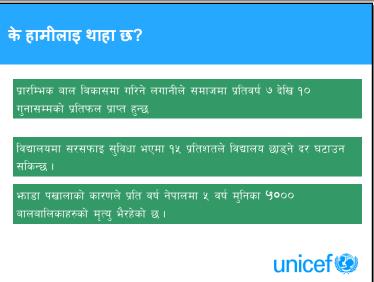
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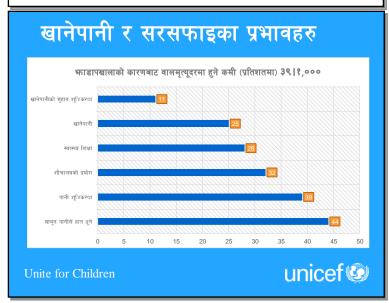






Slide 11





खानेपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता र बालबालिकामा हुने असर

विश्वमा सुरक्षित पिउने पानी र सरसफाइको अभावको कारण	७२ प्रतिशत
रोग लाग्नेको संख्या	
नेपालमा पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाहरु मध्ये वर्षेनी	८ प्रतिशत
भाडापखालाबाट प्रभावित हुनेहरुको प्रतिशत	
नेपालमा कुनै पनि समयमा जुकाबाट संक्रमितहरु	९० प्रतिशत
नेपालमा प्रतिवर्ष ५ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिकाको	११७३
भाडापखालाबाट हुने मृत्यु	
नेपालमा प्रतिवर्ष ५ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिकाको निमोनियाबाट	२९४६
हुने मृत्यु	

Source:

- WHO Report (2015)
- · Nepal Demography and Health Survey 2016



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खापा र सरसफाइका असरहरु

न्यूमोनिया रोगमा कमी आउँछ।
सुत्केरी गराउन अगाडी साबुन पानीले हात धोएर शिसुको स्याहार्दा १९ प्रतिशत शिसुलाई मृत्युको जोखिमबाट बचाउन सकिन्छ।

साबुन पानीले हात धोए २३ प्रतिसतले

ource:
Fewtrell, L. et al. (2005), Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions to reduce diarrhoea in less developed countries: A systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet Inflactious Diseases, 5(1), 42-52.
Negal mutiple Indicator Survey, 2010

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५४ प्रतिसत बालबालिकाको पुडकोपना खुला दिसा सङग सम्बन्धित छ ।

Spears, D. 2013. How much international variation in child height can sanitation explain? Policy Research Working Paper 6351. Washington, DC: The World Bank

१० प्रतिसत खुला दिसा गर्ने सन्ख्यामा कमी गरे १ प्रतिसत बालबालिकाको पुडकोपनामा सुधार ल्याउन सकिन्छ ।

Open Defecation and Childhood Stunting in India: An Ecological Analysis of New Data from 112 Districts

Dean Spears¹*, Arabinda Ghosh², Oliver Cumming³

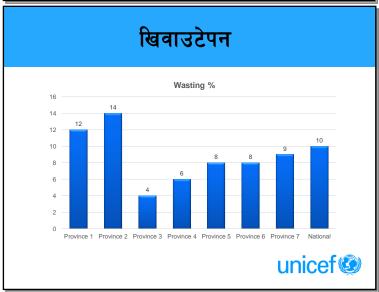
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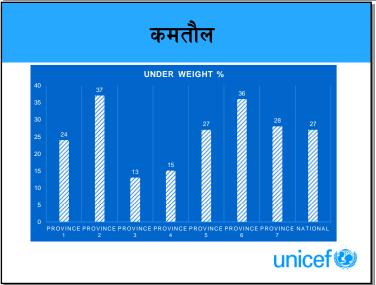
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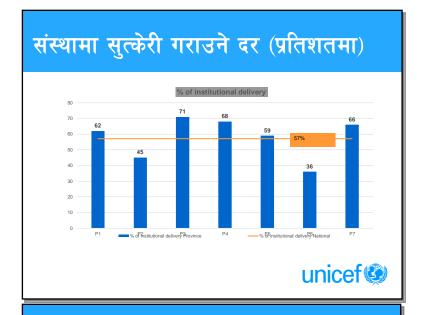


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खानेपानी र सरसफाइका फाइदाहरु

हात धुनमा गरीने रु १ को लगानी चर्पीमा गरीने रु ३, खानेपानीमा गरीने रु ६०, र खोपमा गरीने रु ३०० वरावर हुन्छ ।

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दि<mark>गो बिकास लक्ष्य</mark> लक्ष्य ६: स्वच्छ पिउने पानी तथा सरसफाइ

सबैका लागि स्वच्छ पिउने पानी तथा सरसफाइको उपलब्धता र दिगो व्यवस्थापन स्निश्चित गर्ने

- ६.९. सन् २०३० सम्ममा सुरक्षित र व्यहोर्न सक्ने लागतमा समतामूलक रूपमा सबैको लागी खानेपानी पुर्याउने ।
- ६.२. सन् २०३० सम्ममा सबैका लागि समतामुलक र प्रयाप्त सरसफाइ र स्वच्छतामा पहुँच हाँसिल गर्ने र खुला दिसा गर्ने अभ्यासको अन्त्य गर्ने कममा महिलाहरु तथा संकटासन्न अवस्थामा रहेका बालिकाहरुको आवश्यकतालाई विशेष ध्यान दिने ।

नेपालले सन २०३० सम्म सबैलाइ सुरक्षित खानेपानी र सरसफाइको सुबिधा पूर्याउने लक्ष्य राखेको छ।

आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ सम्बन्धी

गाँउपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा वडाको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार



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परिच्छेद - ३

- अधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाई सम्बन्धि नीति, कानून, मापदण्ड, योजनाको निमार्ण, कार्यान्वयन तथा नियमन
- <mark>स्वस्थ</mark> <mark>खानेपानी</mark> तथा खाद्य पदार्थको गुणस्तर र वायु तथा ध्वनिको प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण,
- सरसफाई सचेतनाको अभिवृद्धि र स्वास्थ्यजन्य फोहोरमैलाको व्यवस्थापन
- िविद्युत, <mark>खानेपानी,</mark> सिंचाई सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्य ।

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वडा समितिको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार : ग. विकास कार्य

- (९) <mark>सार्वजनिक शौचालय, स्नान गृह</mark> तथा प्रतिक्षालयको निर्माण र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने, गराउने,
- (10) तुन्नास्तरीय <mark>सामुदायिक धाराको प्रबन्ध, कुवा, इनार तथा पोखरीको निर्माण, संरक्षण</mark> र गुणस्तर नियमन गर्ने,
- (१९) प्राप्ताट निकास हने <mark>फोडम्ब्रीनाको महकतन र त्यातस्थापन नोक तथा</mark> सन्तीरकको सरमाधार दून निकास स्पेक्त ननावरको व्यवस्थापन, सतही पानीको निकास तथा पानीको स्रोत संरक्षण गर्ने, गराउने,
- (29) वडालाई बालमैत्री बनाउने,
- (३९) वडालाई वातावरणमैत्री बनाउने,

(५०) एएटरणील रूषि, सुरक्षित मातृत्व, विद्यार्थी भर्ना, पूर्ण खोप, <mark>खुला दिशामुक्त सुरसफाई,</mark> वातावरणमेत्री तथा बालमेत्री शासनजस्ता प्रवद्धनात्मक कार्यहरू गर्ने, गराउने,



परिच्छेद-6 योजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यान्वयन

28. <u>योजना बनाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने</u> : (१) गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाले आफ्नो अधिकारक्षेत्रभित्रका विषयमा स्थानीयस्तरको विकासका लागि आवधिक, वार्षिक, रणनीतिगत विषय क्षेत्रगत मध्यकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन विकास योजना बनाई लागू गर्न् पर्नेछ।

(2) उपदफा (१) बमोजिम योजना बनाउँदा नेपाल सरकार र प्रदेश सरकारको नीति, लक्ष्य, उद्देश्य, समयसीमा र प्रिक्रयासँग अनकल हुने गरी सशासन. वातावरण. बालमैत्री, जलवाय परिवर्तन अनकलन विपद् व्यवस्थापन, लैङ्गिक तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण जस्ता अन्तरसम्बन्धित विषयलाई ध्यान दिन् पर्नेछ।

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अन्तिम भनाइ





यदि परिबर्तन चहानु हुन्छ भने आफैबाट सुरु गर्नु पर्छ ।

YOU MUST BE THE CHANGE YOU WISH TO SEE IN THE WORLD

महात्मा गान्धी MAHATAMA GANDHI



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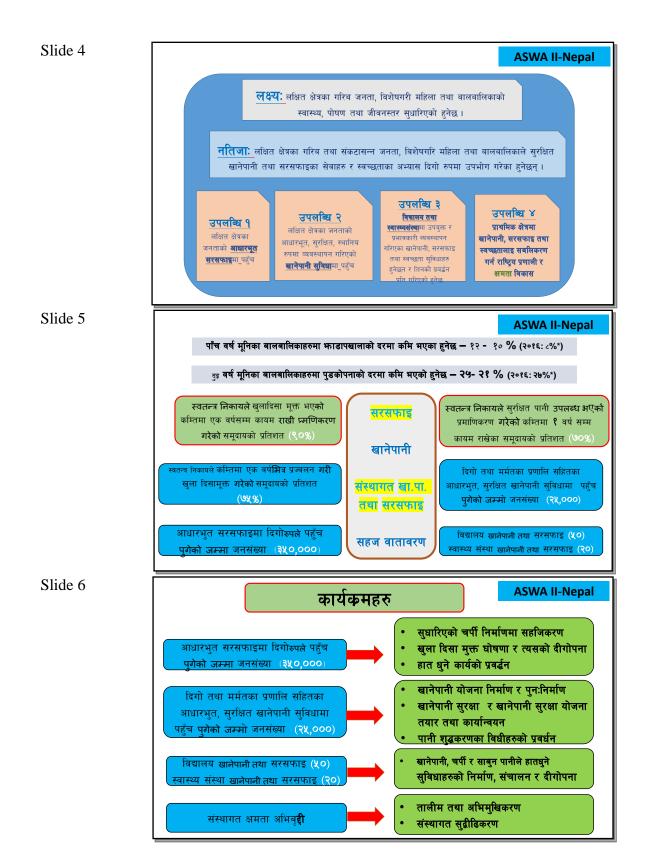






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शब्दालीहरुको अर्थ परिवर्तन दर: प्रज्वलन गरेका मध्ये खुला दिसामूक्त भएका समूदायहरु कायम दर: खुला दिसामूक्त भएको कम्तिमा एक वर्षसम्म सो अवस्था कायमै भएको हुनेछ समूदाय: कम्तिमा प्रष्ट देखिने १० घरधुरी सामेल भएका र मापनको समयमा बाह्य रुपमा खुला दिसामूक्त प्रमाणिकरण भएका आधारभूत सरसफाइ: संयूक्त अनुगमन कार्यक्रमद्वारा परिभाषित- सुधारिएको चर्पीको सुविधा जस्ले दिसालाइ मानव सम्पर्कबाट अल्लग्याउँछ आधारभूत हात धुने सुविधा: संयूक्त अनुगमन कार्यक्रमद्वारा परिभाषित - साबुन पानी सहितको हात धुने निस्चित स्थान भएको आधारभूत खानेपानी: संयूक्त अनुगमन कार्यक्रम (JMP) द्वारा परिभाषित - ३० मिनेटको समयमा ल्याउन सिकने सुधारिएको पानी। पानी वितरण गर्नु अधिनै जिवाणु तथा, मुख्य रासायनिक पदार्थ नभएको सुनिश्चि हुनुपर्ने सुरक्षित खानेपानी समूदाय: पानी सुरक्षा प्रणाली* र पानी सुरक्षा योजना भएका तथा लागु गरिएका



ASWA II-Nepal

कार्यकम संचालन पद्धती

- संघीय र प्रान्तीय सरकारसंग सहकार्य, समन्वय, सिमक्षा र क्षमता विकास
- स्थानीय सरकारसंग संयुत्तः कार्य योजना निर्माण, वार्षिक पुनरावलोकन, सहकार्य, सिमक्षा र क्षमता विकास
- संघीय, प्रादेशिक र स्थानीय सरकारको आवश्यक्ताको आधारमा
- √ रातो किताब मार्फत
- ✓ स्थानिय सरकार मार्फत
- √ गैसस मार्फत

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ASWA II-Nepal

कार्यकम संचालन पद्धती

- पालिकासंग सम्भौतागरी सबै कार्यक्रम पालिकाबाटै सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- पालिकाको सहमतिमा सबै कार्यक्रम गैसस बाट सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- विशेष प्राविधिक काम गैसस संग र नियमित कार्यकम पालिकाबाटै सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- खानेपानी र सरसफाइको नितजामूखि एकल योजना तयार गरी कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।



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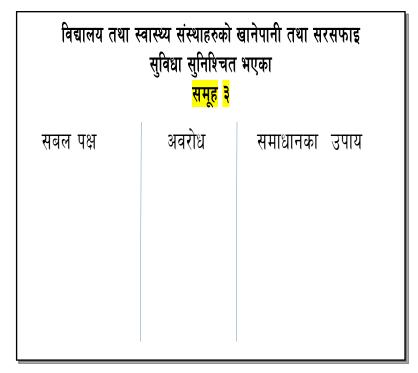
गैसस सूचिकृत प्रक्रिया

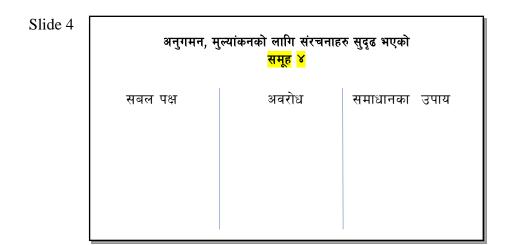
- पालिकाका प्रशासकीय प्रमुखहरुको बैठक,
- गै.स.स. छनोटको लागि समिति गठन
- स्चिक्तका स्चकहरु निर्धारण
- गैसस सुचिकृतका लागि सूचना प्रकाशन
- गै.स.स. हरुको प्रोफाइल बिश्लेषण तथा सुचि प्रकाशन
- सूचिकृत गैससहरुको प्रथमीकताको आधारमा पालिकाको आवश्यकताको अनुसार परिचालन गर्न सम्भौता



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Annex IV - Attendance

Annex V - Photo