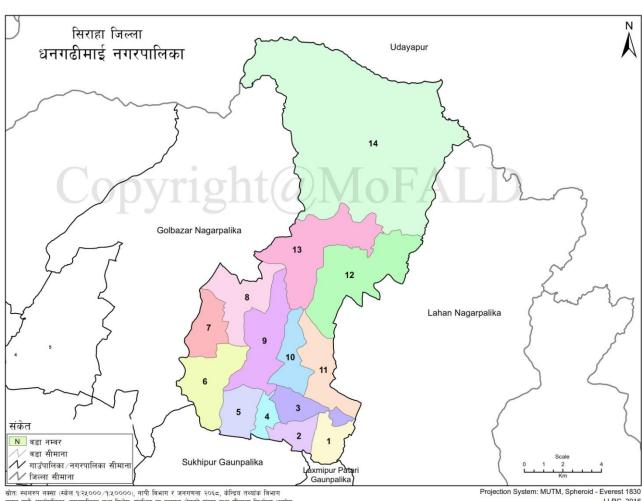






Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA-II)

An Event Report on ASWA II: Municipality Level Inception Meeting



तयार पानै: गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा विशेष, संरक्षित वा स्वायत्त क्षेत्रको संख्या तथा सीमाना निर्धारण आयोग

DHANGADHIMAI MUNICIPALITY SIRAHA DISTRICT 12 FEBRUARY, 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 are 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 population 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 have received financial assistance - ASWA II project - from DFID through UNICEF Headquarters. This will be implemented mainly in eight Terai districts which include (i) Siraha, (ii) Siraha, (iii) Dhanusha, (iv) Mahottari, (v) Sarlahi, (vi) Rautahat, (viii) Bara and (viii) Siraha. 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 Defection (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 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)

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2017

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2017

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2016

⁴ Department of Education, 2015/16

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 to April 2018. The main objective of this Phase is to get well prepared for smooth, efficient and effective implementation and monitoring of the program.



Executive officer presenting rights of local bodies with ward presidents of Dhangadhimai Municipality

As a kickoff activity orientation meetings to stakeholders/government counterparts were designed and carried out systematically at central, district and palika levels. This palika level inception orientation meeting was organized for Dhangadhimai 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)
Name of the Activity:	Municipal Level Inception program: Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All
Supported by:	UNICEF Nepal
Date of event:	12 nd February, 2018
Venue	Dhangadhimai Municipality Hall, Dhangadhimai, Siraha District
No of Participants	Male- 32 Female - 3 Total - 35 (Details in annex-4)
Target groups	Newly elected representatives of local government, DWASHCC, MWASHCC, WWASHCC, VWASHCC & stakeholders
Name of facilitators	Bodh Narayan Shrestha, Sunita Sulpe, Tabrej Ahamad
Major attendees and participants	Chairperson, Hari Narayan Chaudharuy , Deputy chairperson, Phul Kumari Shrestha , Executive Officer, Ramhari Sharma , ward representatives
Overview of inauguration program	The program was chaired by chairperson, Hari Narayan Chaudhary, Executive Officer, Ramhari Sharma welcomed and shared program's objectives. After

Officer, Ramhari Sharma welcomed and shared program's objectives. After formal program, the sessions were presented by UNICEF's staff on UNICEF's overall program, introduction ASWA-II and WASH program. At the end of the program the Chair thanked to UNICEF Nepal for continue support on ODF and Total Sanitation program. The program was run by Executive Officer, Ramhari Sharma, Dhangadhimai Municipality.

Presentation, Group discussion, plenary interaction, lecture methodologies were Methodology

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

massages, and pen with UNICEF logo were used.

4.2 Session Delivery

Materials used

Session Content of Session Methodology Facilitation

Session	Content of Session	Methodology	Facilitation
Opening session	The program was chaired by Chairperson, Hari Narayan Chaudhary of Dhangadhimai Municipality and participants were welcomed by executive officer thanking all for active participation. The participants introduced themselves on individual basis	Lecture	Executive Officer, Ramhari Sharma
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	Bodh Narayan Shrestha
Sanitation status and roles and responsibilities of municipality/ Rural municipal	Sanitation status of Dhangadhimai was shared in workshop. It is close to be declare ODF. The roles and responsibilities of local government focusing on WASH was also shared which is in details in article no. 3 and 6 of local government operational act 2074 (Annex-3)	Power point presentation	Executive Officer, Ramhari Sharma

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	Power point presentation, question answer and discussion	Bodh Narayan Shrestha
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,	Sunita Sulpe and 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)	Group works	Tabrej Ahamad

4.3 Discussions

Bodh Narayan Shrestha shared the introduction of UNICEF & its activities in the world. Then he shared through presentation why we invest in children. Ramhari Sharma, head of administration of Dhangadi rural municipality shared the role, responsibility of local government & policies of municipality on water & sanitation. He shared that the rural municipality has allocated 50,000 per ward for waste management & 10000 per ward for drinking water & its conservation. Further he shared the tentative 5% household have not clean toilet & below 1% households have no toilet of their own. Again, Bodh Narayan Shrestha shared the goal, expected result, outputs & activities of ASWA-II

Miss Sunita Sulpe from UNICEF said "We want water but pure & drinkable, we want toilet but clean". Then she discussed in which area need ASWA-II activities & following areas have been identified. Musahari tole of ward 2, Ranbast, Musahari tole of ward no 11, Musahari tole of ward no 12, Musahari tole of ward no 6, Mochi tole of ward no 7, public places, Musahari tole & Chamar tole of ward no 13. Further she shared following bases of area selection for AWSA-II. Are where very few toilets have been constructed? Area where toilets are shared? Where toilets are under construction? Area where toilets are not preserved & use? Ultra-poor community? Where safe water is not available? At last she formed 4 groups to do group work on strength, barriers including ideas of problem solve & outputs of group works are attached herewith in annex?

The participants asked to UNICEF about the program Palika selection criteria, tentative targets for sanitation, basic water and WASH in Schools. Bodh Narayan Shrestha, Sunita Sulpe form UNICEF and Tabrej Ahamad from BIJAM answered to the questions.

6. Closing Ceremony

- The meeting completed in time even though half-hours' late start.
- All the chief of wards participated in the meeting
- The meeting is completed peacefully with two-way interaction.
- All the representative of local government committed to implement ASWA-II in their areas
- Detail information of UNICEF, ASWA II & its goal, outcomes, outputs, intended chievement, time period; indicators have been shared in detailed in the meeting.

6. Comments & Acknowledgements:

- Ward chief of ward no Mr.Ramji Kamat asked from where sanitation start by saying all the government offices are poor in water & sanitation. The children learn from school but the water & sanitation condition is poor in school.
- The speaker of Dhangadimai Municipality asked nutrition is distributed by unicef or empowered people in nutrition.

The closing ceremony was concluded by Chairperson, Hari Narayan Chaudhary, saying that he is thankful to UNICEF for launching ASWA-II in Dhangadhimai Municipality after the ODF campaign support which contribute to change hygiene behavior of the people and access to safe water facility.

He also expressed commitment to declare ODF very soon for the remaining wards within month and lead the WASH program in coming years as Total Sanitation Campaign. This is one of the priority of the Municipality.

7. Achievements of the workshop

- Total 41 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.

8. Conclusion

Dhangadhimai is a Palika in remote area of Siraha where we had organized ASWA II planning workshop. ASWA II was discussed and authorized by Dhangadhimai Municipality. UNICEF's program could be key to support for planning and implementing the social sector development program of the Palika in this changed federal context. Chairperson welcomed and thanked UNICEF for going to implement ASWA II in this municipality.

Annex

Annex I- Schedule

सबै र सधैका लागि सरसफाइ र खानेपानी कार्यक्रम Acceleration 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 विषयबस्तुको जानकारी	आयोजक
४५ मि	 युनिसेफ नेपाल, यसका कार्यक्रम र कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने विधि 	युनिसेफ
	बालबालिका र सरसफाइमा लगानी किन ?	
	९संविधान, स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, SDG, Research	
	evidence)	

३० मि	पालिकाको खानेपानी र सरसफाइको अवस्था, आगामी लक्ष्य (आधारभूत सरसफाइ, दीगो सरसफाइ (इमँरएयकत इमँ) र खानेपानी सम्बन्धी पालिकाको कार्यक्रम र वजेट	पलिका
३० मि	 सबै र सधैका लागि सरसफाइ र खानेपानी कार्य योजना (२०१८–२०२२) ASWA (Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All) कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनका लागि समुदाय छनोटका आधार, प्रक्रिया र योजना 	युनिसेफ
७०	कार्यकम कार्यान्वयन योजना निर्माण	युनिसेफ
मिनेट	 अपेक्षित उपलब्धी 	
	 हालको अवस्था (सवल पक्ष र अवरोधहरु) 	
	 अवरोध समाधानका मुख्य क्रियाकलाप 	
	 आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण गिरने मुख्यवस्ती तथा समुदाय 	
	 कोशेढ्ंगा निर्धारण (Milestone Setting) 	
	- wing it than the fitting	

Annex II- Group Work (Dhangadhimai Municipality)

सम्ह नं १

शिर्षक आधारभुत सरसफाईमा पहुच

सबल पक्ष

- धनगडीमाई न.पा. खुला दिशामुक्त क्षेत्र
- आर्थिक वा बजेटको केही रकम छुट्टयाएको
- आधारभ्त सरसफाईमा पहुच भएको

अवरोध

- जनचेतनाको कमी र समयमा अनुगमन मुल्याङकनको कमी
- अप्ग रकम न्य्न घरर्देलो वा अन्य कार्यक्रम
- आधारभ्त सरसफाईमा न्युनतम पहच

समाधानका उपायहरु

- समय समयमा जनचेतना कार्यक्रम संचालन
- गउं,टोल भेला र घरदैलो कार्यक्रम साथै वार्ड भेला गरी जनचेतना गराउने कार्यक्रम
- सडक नाटक गरेर जनचेतना,सचेतनाम्लक कार्यक्रम गर्ने

समृह नं २

शिर्षक अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङकनको लागि संरचना सुदृढ भएको

सबल पक्ष

- ओ डि एफ भएको
- :WASSCC भएको

अवरोध

- जनचेतनाको अभाव
- नियमित योजना,बजेट र जनशक्तिको अभाव
- कार्यक्रमको बोधमा अपनत्वको कमी

समाधानका उपाएहरु

- सहभागिताम्खी काय्योजना
- संस्थागत प्रकृयाको अवलम्बन
- दक्ष जनशक्ति,न्यायोचित बजेटको व्यवस्था

समृह नं ३

शिर्षक स्थानिय स्तरमा व्यवस्थापन भएको सुरक्षित खाने पानीमा पहुच

सबल पक्ष

- खाने पानीका ठुला योजनाहरु निर्माणाधिन (३ वटा)
- जनसहभागिता (आर्थिक) र श्रम सहभागिताको निम्ती तयार
- स साना खाने पानीको श्रोतहरु (खाने पानी बोरिङ,हाते कल) को उपलब्धता

अवरोध

• प्रयापत बजेट नभएको

- प्रयाप्त आर्थिक श्रोत नभएको
- स्वच्छ खाने पानीको महत्वबारे जनचेतनाको कमी
- खने पानीको आयोजना संचालन नभएको
- खने पनीको स्वच्छता जाच गर्ने निकाय नभएको

समाधानका उपायहरु

- सकभादारीमा आर्थिक लगानी
- सरोकारवालाहरुको सिक्यता बढाउन कार्यक्रम आवश्यक
- नार पलिकाले ग्णस्तर जाच गने निकायको व्यवस्था गर्नपर्ने
- स्वच्छ खाने पानीको महत्वबारे जनचेतना जगाउन कार्यक्रम गर्ने

सम्ह नं ४

शिर्षक विद्यालय तथा स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरुको खाने पानी तथा सरसफाई सुविधा सुनिश्चित भएको सबल पक्ष

- शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रको ऐन,नीति नियम र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने अधिकार भएको
- आवश्यकता पहिचान गरी श्रोत को व्यवस्था भएको
- अनुगमन समिती गठन भएको

अवरोध

- प्राविधिक जनशक्तिको अभाव
- आवश्यकता अनुसारको श्रोत प्रविधिको खभाव
- विद्यालय तथा स्वास्थ्य चौकीको खाने पानी तथा सरसफाई प्राथमिकता नभएको

समाधानका उपायहरु

- प्रत्येक वडामा इन्जिनियर र सामाजिक विकास जनशक्ति हुनु पर्ने
- आवश्यकता अनुसार वडा तथा न.पा.मा श्रोत तथा प्र्विधिका व्यवस्थचा हुनु पर्ने
- तालिम तथा जनचेतनाम्लक कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने

Annex III - Presentation

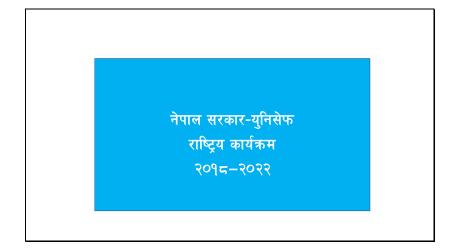
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यूनिसेफ नेपाल कार्यकमहरुको एक भालक unicef

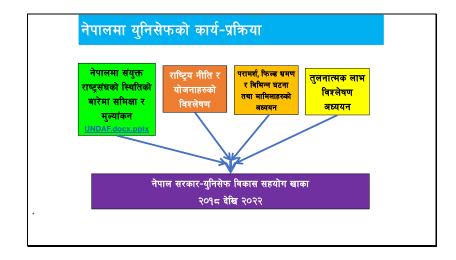
Slide 2

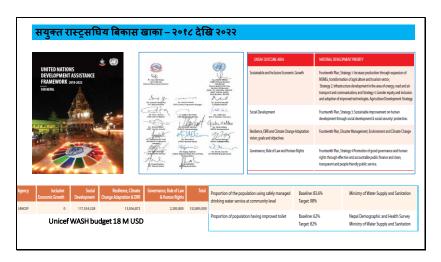
युनिसेफ • स्थापना : ११ डिसेम्बर १९४६ • १९४३ देखि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको समितिको सदस्य • नेपालमा युनिसेफ : १९६४ देखि • सम्पंक कार्यालय : १९६८ • पूर्णकालिन कार्यालय १९७२ • १९८९ मा बाल अधिकार महासन्धि • संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको निकाय: सरकारहरुको सरकार बालबालिकाको क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने जिम्मेवारी पाएको संस्था • ५ वर्ष कार्यकम तर्जुमा • युनिसेफ अन्तराष्ट्रिय गैर सरकारी संस्था होईन • सरकार, गैर सरकारी संस्था, निजी, संघ, संस्थासंग काम गर्छ।





Slide 5





राष्ट्रिय योजना निर्माणका आधारहरु

- दीगो विकास लक्ष्यः सहश्राव्दी विकास लक्ष्यहरुवाट प्राप्त उपलब्धीलाई निरन्तरता दिन
- <mark>नेपाल सरकार-युनिसेफको रणनैतिक</mark> <mark>कार्यढाँचा</mark> (२०१८–२०२२): युनिसेफ नेपालका राष्ट्रिय र अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरका रणनैतिक प्राथमिकताहरुको 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 न्यूनिकरण सिद्धान्तमा जोड दिन् पर्ने वारे २०७२ सालको भ्कम्पवाट सिकेका पाठहरु

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

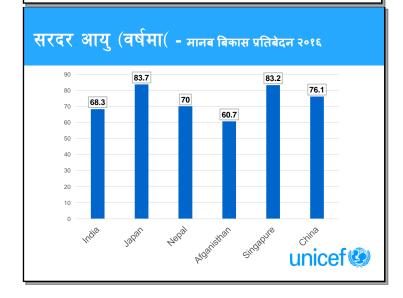


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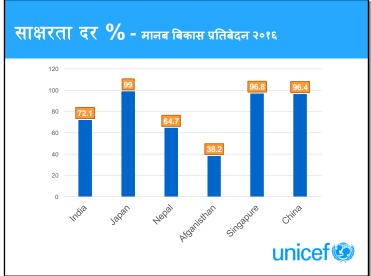
विकास

सरदर आयु
प्रतिब्यक्ति आय
शिक्षा
समावेसी र सहभागिता

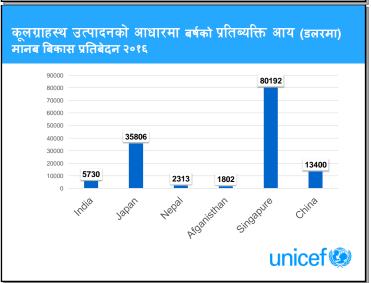
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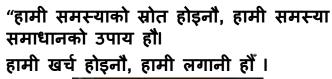
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सरसफाइमा लगानी किन ? 9 वर्षको सम्वृद्धि चाहनुहुन्छ भने अन्न उमार्नुहोस् । -If you want 1 year of prosperity, grow grain. 90 वर्षको सम्वृद्धि चाहनुहुन्छ भने रुख रोप्नुहोस् If you want 10 years of prosperity, grow trees. 900 वर्षको सम्वृद्धि चाहनुहुन्छ भने बालवालिकामा लगानी गर्नुहोस् If you want 100 years of prosperity, grow people." Chinese proverb - चाईनिज उखान

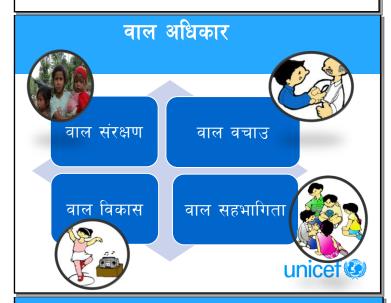


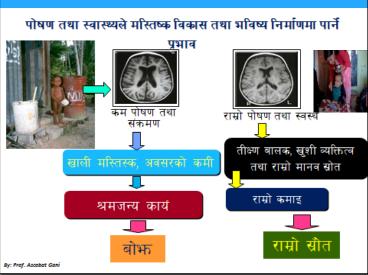


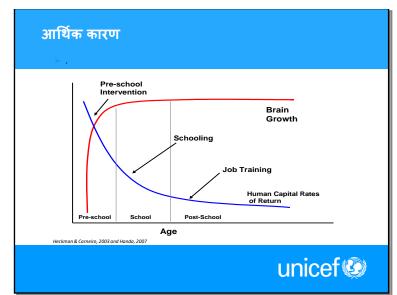


Ms. Gabriela from Bolivia-speaking to the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children 2002

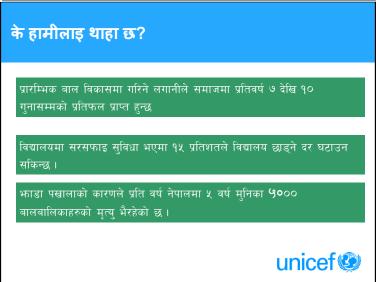
Slide 8

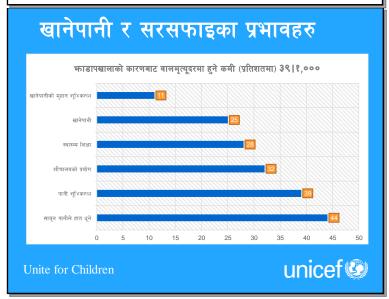






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खानेपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता र बालबालिकामा हुने असर

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

साबुन पानीले हात धोए २३ प्रतिसतले न्युमोनिया रोगमा कमी आउँछ। सुत्केरी गराउन अगाडी साबुन पानीले हात घोएर शिस्को स्याहार्दा १९ प्रतिशत शिस्लाई मृत्युको जोखिमबाट बचाउन सकिन्छ।

Outce.
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 Infectious Diseases, 5(1), 42-52. Nepal multiple 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:

१० प्रतिसत खुला दिसा गर्ने सन्ख्यामा कमी गरे १ प्रतिसत बालबालिकाको प्डकोपनामा स्धार ल्याउन सिकन्छ।

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

Dean Spears^{1*}, Arabinda Ghosh², Oliver Cumming³

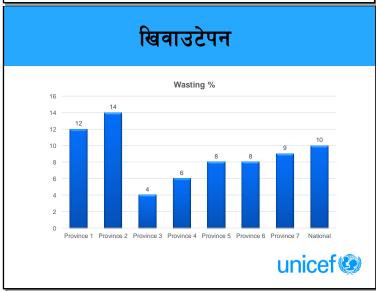
Unite for Children

unicef

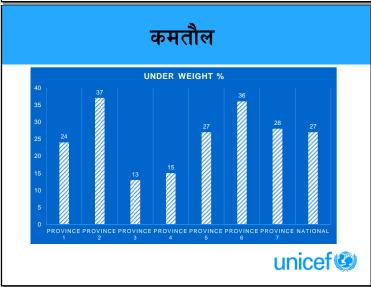
Slide 16

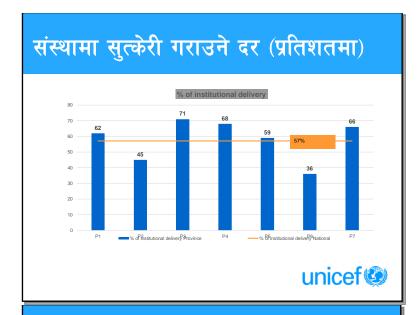


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खानेपानी र सरसफाइका फाइदाहरु

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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दिगो बिकास लक्ष्य लक्ष्य ६: स्वच्छ पिउने पानी तथा सरसफाइ

सबैका लागि स्वच्छ पिउने पानी तथा सरसफाइको उपलब्धता र दिगो व्यवस्थापन सुनिश्चित 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 प्रयोप्त 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 पुर्याउने लक्ष्य राखेको छ।

आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ सम्बन्धी

गाँउपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा वडाको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार



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परिच्छेद - ३

आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाई सम्बन्धि नीति, कानून, मापदण्ड, योजनाको निमार्ण, कार्यान्वयन तथा नियमन

स्वस्थ खानेपानी तथा खाद्य पदार्थको गुणस्तर र वायु तथा ध्वनिको प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण,

सरसफाई सचेतनाको अभिवृद्धि र स्वास्थ्यजन्य फोहोरमैलाको व्यवस्थापन

विद्युत, खानेपानी, सिंचाई सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्य।

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वडा समितिको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार :

- (९) <mark>सार्वजनिक शौचालय, स्नान गृह</mark> तथा प्रतिक्षालयको निर्माण र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने, गराउने,
- (10) वटा नरीय <mark>सामुदायिक धाराको प्रबन्ध, कुवा, इनार तथा पोखरीको</mark> <mark>निर्माण, संरक्षण</mark> र गुणस्तर नियमन गर्ने,
- (१९) प्राताट निकास दने <mark>फोटग्रीयाको सहकवन र त्यातस्थापन नोक तथा</mark> सन्त्रीरक्को सम्मानह दन निकास सनेका जनावरको त्यातस्थापन, सतही पानीको निकास तथा पानीको स्रोत संरक्षण गर्ने, गराउने,
- (29) वडालाई बालमैत्री बनाउने,
- (३९) वडालाई वातावरणमैत्री बनाउने,

(५०) प्राह्मपरिक कृषि, सुरक्षित मातृत्व, विद्यार्थी भर्ना, पूर्ण खोप, <mark>खुला दिशामुक्त सुरसणई,</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 बानमेत्री, जनवाय परिवर्तन अनकलन विपद् व्यवस्थापन, लैङ्गिक तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण जस्ता अन्तरसम्बन्धित विषयलाई ध्यान दिनु 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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सबैका <mark>लागि : सधैको लागि</mark> सरसफाइ तथा खानेपानी कार्यक्रम

(दोश्रो चरण)

(Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All - II)

Slide 2



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शब्दालीहरुको अर्थ

परिवर्तन दरः प्रज्वलन गरेका मध्ये खुला दिसामुक्त भएका समुदायहरु

कायम दर: खुला दिसामूक्त भएको कम्तिमा एक वर्षसम्म सो अवस्था कायमै भएको हुनेछ

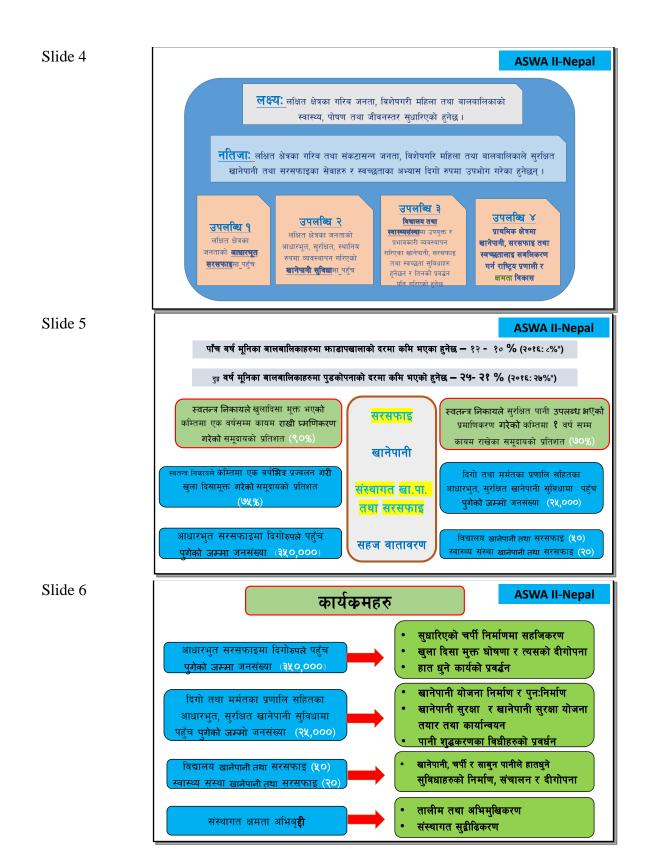
समूदायः किम्तमा प्रष्ट देखिने १० घरधुरी सामेल भएका र मापनको समयमा बाह्य रूपमा खुला दिसामूक्त प्रमाणिकरण भएका

आधारभूत सरसफाइ: संयूक्त अनुगमन कार्यकमद्वारा परिभाषित- सुधारिएको चर्पीको सुविधा जस्ले दिसालाइ मानव सम्पर्कबाट अल्लग्याउँछ

आधारभूत हात धुने सुविधाः संयूक्त अनुगमन कार्यकमद्वारा परिभाषित - साबुन पानी सहितको हात धुने निस्चित स्थान भएको

आधारभूत खानेपानीः 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

स्रित खानेपानी समूदायः 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 कार्यकम गैसस बाट सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- विशेष प्राविधिक काम गैसस संग र नियमित कार्यकम पालिकाबाटै सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- खानेपानी र सरसफाइको नितजामूखि एकल योजना तयार गरी कार्यकम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।



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गैसस सूचिकृत प्रिक्रया

- 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

अधारभूत सरसफाइमा पहुँच
समुह १
सबल पक्ष अवरोध समाधानका उपाय

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स्थानिय स्तरमा व्यवस्थापन भएको सुरक्षित खानेपानीमा पहुँच
समूह २

सबल पक्ष अवरोध समाधानका उपाय

Slide 3
 विद्यालय तथा स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरुको खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ
 सुविधा सुनिश्चित भएका
 समूह ३
 सबल पक्ष अवरोध समाधानका उपाय

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अनुगमन, मुल्यांकनको लागि संरचनाहरु सुदृढ भएको

समूह ४

सबल पक्ष अवरोध समाधानका उपाय

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व) ASWA-II परिकालमाळी विस्तृत जानकारी सम्वन्यमा

व) न्यारोमित न्यारपा लेढाका प्रेत्रमा स्तरपंजी तथा स्वानपानी सम्बन्धी कार्यायोजना सम्बन्धमा

8) Palazo

निर्णायहरू १) प्रस्तुव में कि मा हलफूल गर्दा नैगालमा मुनिसफ्हारा संगतन अल्डा परिथाजमार्ट्स के है हुन, युनिसेफ के ही १ के होड़न. वालवामिना व स्ट्रसफ़ाइमा लगानो किन १ ASWA-11 के हो। याला ताला र य्यूर स्पारमा (प्याना 194 ! मुठाय- प कहा!

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थे) प्रत्याव में थे उपर हलायल गरी यानसेककी सहयोगमा यस गानगरीमाई नगरपानिकामा इवानेपानी तथा स्रस्याव प्रायु-न्ही कार्यक्रम ASWA-II संस्थालन जीन क्रानी निर्णय जार्या 8) प्रस्ताव दें के क्रिविश्व उपर हलकल जारी उनागामी दिनमा

(हा) नर्जी संस्कृत र उपयोग नस्टका समुदाप (६०) विपान रूपा पिद्दारिस्का समुदाप भएका वस (न) असुद्रिम् पानी प्रयोग गर्न समुदाप ४) प्रकाव में के विविध उपर कल्पणल गरी नगरपालेना निविधित वश्रप्यम् रूपा सदस्य येलवार स्वस्मावका सुक्वार गरी वार्डमा अनी निविध गारिया।	2
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Annex V- Photo



Sunita Sulpe, WASH Officer, UNICEF-Nepal discussing on ASWA II



Bodh Narayan Shrestha, WASH Officer, UNICEF discussing on UNICEF and its prgrams