





ACCELERATING SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL (ASWA-II)

An Event Report on ASWA II: Municipality Level Inception Meeting



RAJBIRAJ MUNICIPALITY

SAPTARI DISTRICT

11 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		

Table of Content

Contents

1.	Introduction to ASWA- II	3
2.	The Inception Phase	4
3.	Overall Objectives	4
4 Int	ntroduction to the programme Event	5
4.1	Basic Introduction	5
4.2 \$	Session Delivery	6
5	Discussions	8
6 Clo	losing ceremony	8
7. A	Achievements of the workshop	8
8. C	Conclusion;	9
ANN	NEXES	10
	NEX: I- Schedule	
ANN	NEX: II- Group work	11
ANN	NEX: III- Presentation Error! Bookmark n	ot defined.
ANN	NEX: IV- Attendance	29
		31
ANN	NEX: V- Photo	

Events 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 Programme (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) Saptari, (ii) Siraha, (iii) Dhanusha, (iv) Mahottari, (v) Sarlahi, (vi) Rautahat, (viii) Bara and (viii) Parsa. 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 programme 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)

¹ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2017

² Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2017

³ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Annual Report, 2016

⁴ Department of Education, 2015/16

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) 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. The Inception Phase

The Inception Phase of ASWAS II programme 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 programme. As a kickoff 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 Rajbiraj Municipality.



3. Overall Objectives:

The overall objective of the meeting was to inform the participants and develop an implementation plan of the programme 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 the programme Event

4.1 Basic Introduction

Name the Project:	Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA-II)
Name of the Activity:	Municipal Level Inception programme: Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All
Supported by:	UNICEF Nepal
Date of event:	11th February
Venue	Rajbiraj, Municipality Hall, Rajbiraj, Saptari District
No of Participants	(Details in annex-4)
Target groups	Newly elected representatives of local government, DWASHCC, MWASHCC, WWASHCC, VWASHCC & stakeholders
Name of facilitators	Siddhi Shrestha, Bodh Narayan Shrestha, Lokendra Prasad Yadav, Sunita Sulpe, Rakesh Mallik, Surya Thapa and Hari Upadhyay
Major attendees and participants	Deputy Mayor Mrs. Sadhana Jha, Chief, Administrative Officer, Dhirendra Yadav, SDO, DE -WSSDO Lokendra Prasad Yadhav, Planning Officer, Mayers of ASWA program Palikas, representative of civil society organizations, media person, representatives of development partners were in the inception meeting.
Overview of inauguration program	The program was chaired by Mrs. Sadhana Jha, Deputy Mayer, Mr. Dipendra Yadav 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 Kalpana Devkota, Social Development Officer, Rajbiraj Municipality.
Methodology	Presentation, Group discussion, plenary interaction, lecture methodologies were used.
Materials used	News print paper, meta cards, multimedia, note book printed with sanitation massages, and pen with UNICEF logo were used.

4.2 Session Delivery

Session	Content of Session	Methodology	Facilitation
Opening session • Chairing • Introduction • welcome	The program was chaired by Deputy Mayor Mrs. Sadhana Jha of Rajbiraj Municipality and participants were welcomed by Chief executive officer thanking all for active participation. The participants introduced themselves on individual basis	Lecture	Mrs. Kalpana Dev, SDO Rajbiraj Municipality
 What is UNICEF? How does it work? And Why invest in children and WASH Content sharing About UNICEF Why Invest in children and WASH SGD 	After the opening session, the workshop contents were shared (<i>Annex: 1: Detail schedule</i>), 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	Mr. Siddhi Shrestha
Sanitation status and roles and responsibilities of municipality/ Rural municipal	Sanitation status of Rajbiraj was shared in workshop. It is close to be declare ODF. Out of total 16 wards, 3 have already declared as ODF, 9 wards were monitored and recommended for ODF declaration and 4 wards are in the process of ODF campaign. 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	DE WSSDO Mr. Lokendra Parsad Yadav and Chief executive officer, Mr. Dipendra Yadav
Introduction of	UNICEF Nepal has completed	Power point	Mr. Bodh
ASWA-II • introduction	ASWA-I and now starting ASWA-II from 2018. The duration of ASWA-	presentation, question answer	Narayan Shrestha
Goal	II is 5 years from 2018-2022. The	and discussion	Sinobilu
 output/outcomes 	main component of ASWA is water, sanitation, safe water, institution		

Session	Content of Session	Methodology	Facilitation
achievements • Impact	 WASH. Overall aim of ASWA-II are reducing diarrhea U% 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 		
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,	Mr. Suraya Thapa

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	Mr. Rakesh Mallik

5 Discussions

The participants asked to UNICEF about the program Palika selection criteria, tentative targets for sanitation, basic water and WASH in Schools.

Mr. Siddhi Shrestha and Bodh Narayan Shrestha form UNICEF answered to the questions.

6 Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony was concluded by Deputy Mayor Mrs. Sadhana Jha, saying that she is thankful to UNICEF for launching ASWA-II in Rajbiraj municipality after the ODF campaign support which contribute to change hygiene behavior of the people and access to safe water facility.

She 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 scheduled.
- 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 communities for baseline

Ward no	Selected communities	Remarks
1	Chanaura Ram Tole, Muslim Toole	
2	Bharsahi Pokhari Tole, Muslim Tole	
3	Muslim Tole	
4	Sukumbasi Tole, Bhaluwahi Tole	
5	Bajrang Tole	
6	Marik Tole, Sada Tole	
7	Yadav Tole, Sukumbasi Basti	
8	Mandal Tole, Pariyar Tole	
9	Maleth Musahari Tole, Gahariya Tole	
10	Khatwe Tole, Berol Muslim Tole	
11	Farset Musahari Tole, Yadav Tole	
12	Marik Tole, Mandal Tole	
13	Sada Tole, Khatwe Tole	
14	Parsahi Musahari Tole, Mandal Tole	
15	Dewari Bharwako Musaraniya Tole, Bharuwa Yadav Tole	
16	Sada Tole, Mandal Tole	

8. Conclusion;

Rajbiraj is the first Palika that we have organized ASWA planning workshop. The team also learned many things from this workshop and got an opportunity to revise presentation, redesigning schedule. The event was successfully completed and achieved the targeted results. We didn't plan to identify communities for baseline here. As a learning, we decided to add this community selection criterion and prepare the list of communities for a baseline. UNICEF's program can be a key support for planning and implementing the social sector development program of the Palika in this federal changing context.

ANNEXES

ANNEX: I- Schedule

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

जम्मा समयः ४ घन्टा

समय	विषयवस्तु	सहजकर्ता
२० मि.	औपचारिक कार्यक्रम	पालिका
१५ मि	परिचय, उदेश्य र बिषयबस्तुको जानकारी	आयोजक
४४ मि	 युनिसेफ नेपाल, यसका कार्यक्रम र कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने विधि बालबालिका र सरसफाइमा लगानी किन ? (संविधान, स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, SDG, Research evidence) 	युनिसेफ
३० मि	पालिकाको खानेपानी र सरसफाइको अवस्था, आगामी लक्ष्य (आधारभूत सरसफाइ, दीगो सरसफाइ (ODF/Post ODF) र खानेपानी सम्बन्धी पालिकाको कार्यक्रम र वजेट	पालिका
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 मिनेट	 कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन योजना निर्माण अपेक्षित उपलब्धी हालको अवस्था (सवल पक्ष र अवरोधहरु) अवरोध समाधानका मुख्य कियाकलाप आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण गरिने मुख्यवस्ती तथा समुदाय कोशेढुंगा निर्धारण (Milestone Setting) 	युनिसेफ
२० मि.	प्रतिवद्धता र समापन	

ANNEX: II- Group work

स्थान राजविराज न.पा.						
-	समुह नं १					
लक्षित समुदायको	आधारभुत सरसफाई					
सवल पक्ष	अवसर	कमजोर पक्ष	चुनौती	कॄयाकलाप		
 प्रत्येक घरमा टयुवेल भएको प्रत्येक घरमा चुल्हो भएको धेरैजसो घरमा चर्पी भएको अधिकांसलाई हात धुनु पर्ने सुचना र सरसफाई सन्देश थाहा भएको शुद्ध पानी पिउन केही प्रतिशतले फिल्टर प्रयोग गरेको 	 टयुवेलमा प्शस्त पानी भएको (अशुद्ध भए पनि) हात धुने बानीको लागि स्थान बनाउन सकिने सरसफाईको लागि छुट्टै खाडल बनाउृन सकिने शुद्ध पानी पिउन फिल्टर प्रयोग गरेको स्थानिय स्तर ओ.साके नीति बनाउन सकिने । 	 टयुवेल भए पनि सबैमा चबुतरा र वरिपरी सरसफाई छैन चर्पी भए पनि खुला दिशा पिशाव गर्ने बानी भएकृ जनचेतनाको अभाव आ. स. मा आवश्यक रकम र बजेटको कमी 	 संकमण हुने गरेका रुरुरुरु जोखिमपुर्ण अवस्थामा हात धुने बानी न्भएको चर्पी भरेये पनि प्योग गर्ने नगरेको सार्वजनिक सौचालयको अभाव चर्पी भरिए पछि र अन्य फोहरमैला व्यवसपनको डम्पिङ्ग साइट नभएकाृ 	 स्थानिय स्तरमा वार्डहरुले आ.स. को नीति बनाउन सकिने सरसफाईको आवश्यक सन्देश र अन्य कृयाकलापहरु स्थानिय स्तरमै गर्न सकिने पेस्टर,पम्पलेट,हार्डिङ्गबोर्ड, रेडियो, टिभि, एफ एम बाट आ.स.को सन्देश प्रशारण गर्न सकिने ह्यत धुने ,चर्पीको निर्माण प्रत्यक घर घरमा बनाउन पर्ने आ.स.को लागि गोष्टी अन्तरकृया गर्नुपर्ने उपरोक्त सम्पुर्ण कार्यको लागि बजेट छुट्टयाउन पर्ने 		

समुह कार्य स्थान राजविराज न.पा.

Annex III - Presentation





Slide 2















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 प्राथमिकताहरुको सम्वोधन
- संघियता कार्यान्वयन र त्यसका प्रभावहरु सम्वोधन गर्न
- <mark>नेपालको चौंधौं तीन</mark> वर्षिय <mark>योजना</mark> (२०७३।७४ देखि २०७५।७६) योजना कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोग गर्न
- <mark>विपद् जोखिम</mark> न्यूनिकरण र त्यसको महत्वः</mark> उत्थानशिल विकास र विपद् जोखिम न्यूनिकरण सिद्धान्तमा जोड दिनु पर्ने वारे २०७२ सालको भुकम्पवाट सिकेका पाठहरु

















Slide 13

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	न्द प्रतिशत
भगडापखालाबाट प्रभावित हुनेहरुको प्रतिशत	
नेपालमा कुनै पनि समयमा जुकाबाट संक्रमितहरु	९० प्रतिशत
नेपालमा प्रतिवर्ष ४ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिकाको	ঀঀ७३
भाडापखालाबाट हुने मृत्यु	
नेपालमा प्रतिवर्ष ४ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिकाको निमोनियाबाट	२९४६
हुने मृत्यु	
Source:	•
WHO Report (2015)	
 Nepal Demography and Health Survey 2016 	

unicef

Slide 14

खापा र सरसफाइका असरहरु

साबुन पानीले हात धोए २३ प्रतिसतले न्यूमोनिया रोगमा कमी आउँछ । सुत्केरी गराउन अगाडी साबुन पानीले हात धोएर शिमुको स्याहार्दा १९ प्रतिशत शिमुलाई मृत्युको जोखिमबाट बचाउन सकिन्छ ।

purce: ewtrell, 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. Vepal multiple indicator Surcey. 2010

Unite for Children

unicef

unicef

Slide 15

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 Spears", Arabinda Ghosh², Oliver Cumming³

Unite for Children





```
Slide 22
```



गाँउपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा वडाको काम, कर्त्तव्य र अधिकार

unicef

Slide 23

परिच्छेद - ३

आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र <mark>सरसफाई सम्बन्धि</mark> नीति, कानून, मापदण्ड, योजनाको निमार्ण, कार्यान्वयन <mark>तथा नियमन</mark>

<mark>स्वस्थ खानेपानी</mark> तथा खाद्य पदार्थको गुणस्तर र वायु तथा ध्वनिको प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण,

- <mark>सरसफाई सचेतनाको अभिवृद्धि</mark> र स्वास्थ्यजन्य फोहोरमैलाको व्यवस्थापन
- ेविद्युत, <mark>खानेपानी,</mark> सिंचाई सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्य ।

Unite for Children

unicef 🙆













Slide	4
-------	---

अनुगमन, मुल्यांकनको लागि संरचनाहरु सुदृढ भएको <mark>समूह ४</mark>				
सबल पक्ष	अवरोध	समाधानका	उपाय	

-		- (KI201 87	200000	and - Thomas
		2068190122,	\sim	2097 301315
	99 27870 31		FFT ASWA	-11 परिभाज-
	बारमा वर्द्स	~ Ectbot	राजावराज	and and
	को पदाधिव	- A	मरोछारवालाह	the second of the
		उपाद्धेभी		
95-A-	नाम/ध्रत्	छार्जालय संस्था	-46	ह्स्ताम्
9	क्री जाम्मे प्रसाह चादव	AISTIGNES FOUR	नजार प्रमुख	
2	कार्व्या जिरी	11 14	xai. 41 4. 2. 9. 41	, 2000
3	2x - 1. zor th	22 24	240 to base 7 11	Simto
8	294217-7-148	11 12	TS MUNZ	539.02
2	EILEL 2149	12	92 m. 95 BIEVE	e la
8	राजन प्र. यादव	/1	93 3 ASIG7161	noty
6	अनिला देनी - राध्मी	11	937 951 FICF4	zional
Z	एदिनी देनी वरम	17	9% 3 951 4944	\$ 160D
5	स्वलादिनी रजन	- 17	92 7 90 9464	Biztami
90	वह्यनी देवी राम	17	93 7 99 6964	ज प्पानी
99.	574 114 4145	1,	-5 1100 Deg Th	Cott.
qQ.	सोन्ना स्टाह	U.	श्रह-श्रयोजऊ(स्नक) Shokly
92.	EL PUM PT JIH	11-70	151 32 45	anstiz
98	राज म्राहाइ जादन	1194	ATE TISSAT	-ZINJAN
92	histmaner	12 6	1.2 1.3	hig -
58	रामेहह भाष्य	SEDC. Hepal	कार्मका मिंभोस्ट	OME
96	विभिन जमार करी	Riva. Fai	AT . Y GGGA	- 20.0
92	12 0 22.2111	21 182 51	12 adizin	19140
98	कल्पना देव	-	2130-24	
20	থকানা খান্তন	इर•रवेठत'ण्ड न- स.न.णः ९	जामिपाटका(दुख	Delses Ca
29	LING TR. Dised.	NUROFederation	hense	5MD
22	Quintanioni.	957 81. 981		and the second se
23	ANI CONCONCONCON	JISE BOUL	ארושיבוט בוט בוריבי	Roton
28	KHIELAT ANT	"	ने आ डिप- मुल	Luc
ez:	Fulza & wind	200 2. 1. 15.	N. T	to
45	C L TL	R.B- 5	J.J. Minison 951271-2	- A
0.1	Conurs K. The	25.12.5.4.	- 10-1	de.
18	yen is gon (614 ye have 2169	20.12. 10.07.	SIMMU	gat
29	TANY SHIA STRA	21.19 01.41	thay for xitian .	- Int
20	भरवतर करने	1 1.41	951 499 GIONE	0300mg

20 B Hg of gar gar geb 21 3-Arz-80 C 3A2T BATT ME & LT LAN WI- 4. 9. WILMER - C 39 : 4- Galiza - Jona and an 19741 9514241-9 21 A741 95144-9 39 ZIEZ 122 The A.Y 22 भेम लमा घाहन J-A. M. M. AST STSUT & 32. mign J- nous (mound) aiton-E.D File Ste yhors hun wash specially acceno. 28 WASH Ofizer 34. रानिता रहरे हारी अमाध्याय " 217 by Tutor - wash cumilant 32 06 THERONAL SHILLING > WASH-CONFORMA/DCC - 5, HAS 5 - deredour RAS error Unicet 30 3161 35 11 7169 951 200 0003-2 m 38 Obl. A. J.A. A.UI. 1219 10 21169 80. 25/2107 5. 414 26 Alty 51 . 6. Gual) 317. 11(120) NUS an as 1 31824 6 5444 52 89 gd. मुचार् यस 21.12.9-95 वडायुर्म -9242 83 अन्तेज रतन्मा -88 fagen M सिंगेरम करोला _____ (8) तेवना अन्तमद प्रस्टावहरूका नियमिरे __ विमाभ-XX (m.daim 80 キュア三 9) 45WA-II परि दीजनाकी विस्तृत ज्यानकारी व्याय त्याम 2) राज किराज नगर पाकिठा दीकमा रवीन पानी तथा स्तराजदि सम्बन्धी दार्घ केला सम्बन्धमा क्ष) राज विराज नगर पालिकक्षा रिधाने विख्लेखा स्वयवस्थमा A01276-9 9) प्रस्लान में 9 उपर इलाकल उनी खानमां के माल छारा दे --सालित परिकोजना, जीनेर्सफडारा वालकालेगमा लगानी फिन ? आप प्रमुखा परिका कापी सरलरो जिल्लाका वाजनिराज तगर पालेका है। रवनियानी तथा सरसनाहि अवन्धा, संपानिय तिलयका काज क्रिंग्या राष्ट्र क्रिमार सम्बन्धमा प्रजाहा चार्ड शाल्जीमा Unicer होली. राषा द्वीन पानी तथा स्वस्तर्फाई प्रमुखलीई घोंस मार्पसाल। ते हान्यवाद गर्दने निर्णाय जारिका । 2) प्रस्लाव में दे पुण्र हलाप्रल जारी राज विराज त्रार पालिक दाभा उम्मा में मिनमा स्प संचालन जार्मन स्वीन त्रेमा सर-स्फरि वार्घ माजना ल्याद जीन जना मिर्गम गादिम । के प्रस्लावन में छ उपर हलफल जारी का रवन पानी तपा स्रारस्फाइछ। स्वालमा याज विराम न्यारपालकाका स्थाते निर्माणका ४ वंश समूह वनीई स्वल स्वल क्या,

के के हन जार्योग / -2. जीरें। मुझ्रजीन्द् यमा, SATERS 1201 UKIN मन JIR, 200 314 (67 So' (Iley) is an £.,

ANNEX: V- Photo



Inception at Rajbiraj Municipality, Saptari