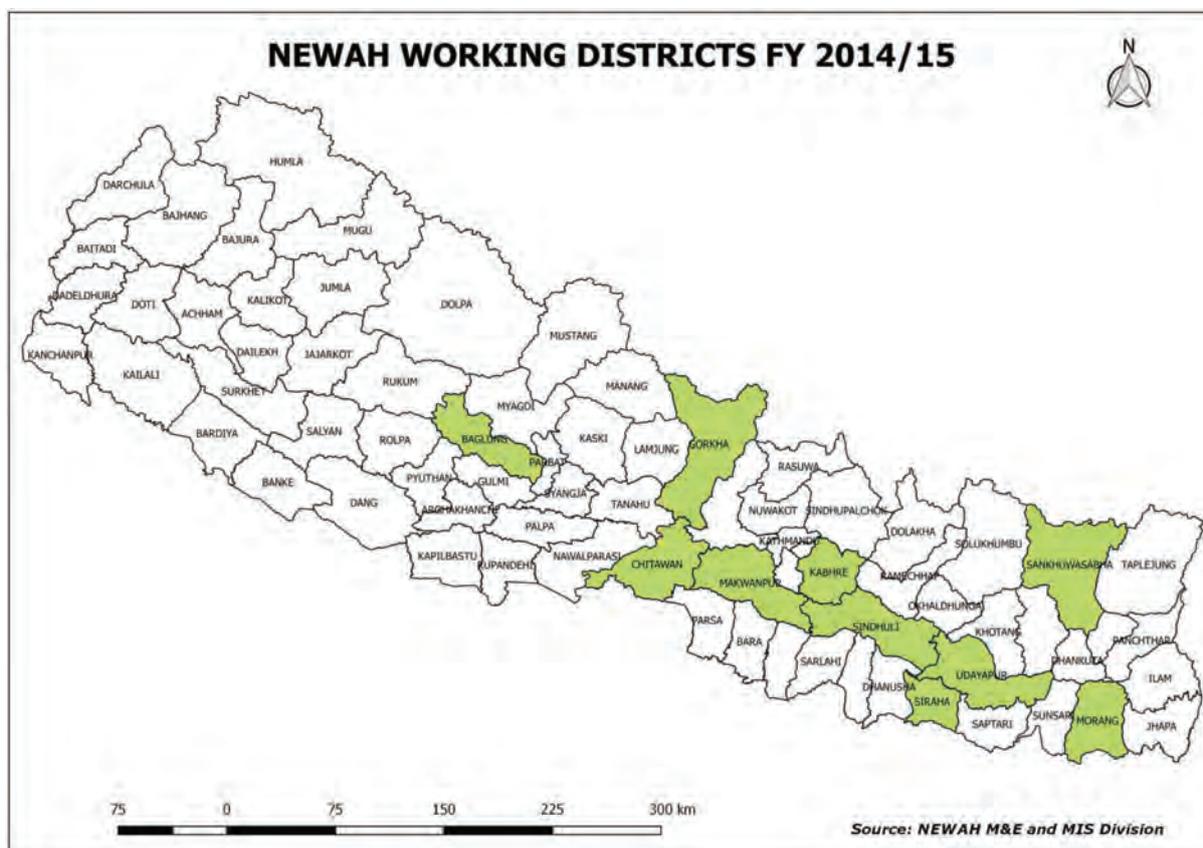


Annual Report

F/Y July 2014 to June 2015



Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)
Kathmandu, Nepal



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Director's Note



I would like to begin with paying NEWAH's sincere and heartfelt tribute and condolences to the families of all those who lost their dearest and nearest ones in the devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015 and other major aftershocks that left thousands dead and property worth billions destroyed. May the souls of all those who lost their lives in the earthquake "Rest in Peace" in the heaven.

However, as life has to continue and works for progress and development must go on so that the living ones have better life, undeterred by the aftermath of the earthquake, we temporarily halted our regular programme in the affected areas of our working districts and concentrated towards the relief and recovery work in consultation and consensus with our funding partners WaterAid Nepal, charity: water, Simavi and Concern Worldwide. As a part of relief work, we were able to provide WASH related materials and hygiene kits and non-food items (NFIs) in our working VDCs of Gorkha, Sindhuli and Chitwan districts. With guidance from the District Disaster Rescue Committee (DDRC), a plan for recovery and reconstruction have been developed which shall be shared as discussed with our funding partners to implement in the coming year.

With regard to its regular programmes and activities, NEWAH has been able to cover more than 1.86 million of Nepal's population with WASH services from the year of its establishment in 1992 till date. With our strategy to achieve total WASH coverage in the VDCs that we work, an additional of 20 new VDCs including 1 municipality with 117,622 beneficiaries of VDCs achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status to 89 by end of fiscal year 2014/15 through our facilitation.

Like in the past, we continue to test several initiatives like "Chaldo Rakhaun," a contemporary approach to post monitoring of completed projects, the 3R approach on rain water harvesting, child rights approach in WASH, water lifting projects using both national electricity grid and solar energy to address the needs of those communities that reside above the water sources in the hills have been ongoing. Integrating nutrition in WASH and menstrual hygiene management have been initiated to address gaps in achieving overall improvement in health and hygiene behaviour.

Sustainability of water and sanitation services is a mounting issue in the sector. Hence, in recent years our capacity building focus has been on strengthening institutional and managerial capacity of WASH stakeholders to ensure systems are put in place for long term sustainability and functionality of services.

The F/Y 2014/15 has been a year full of challenges and new learning causing delays in the preparation of this report. I am grateful to all the staff; our funding partners, NEWAH Executive Board; community people; government and non-government organisations for their support, cooperation and understanding in making this year yet another fruitful year for us. As we have entered into the new strategic plan period 2015-2019 and are prepare to take on 'Post 2015' agenda, I look forward to your continued support and enthusiasm, as had always been.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Umesh'.

Umesh Pandey
Director

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List of Acronyms

3R	Recharge, Retention and Reuse
AusAID	Australian AID
CBME	Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation
CCHG	Community Child Health Group
CHAC	Child Health Awareness Committee
CHSV	Community Health and Sanitation Volunteer
CRBA	Child Rights Based Approach
CRP-WASH	Child Rights Programme in WASH
DDC	District Development Committee
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
EHA	Essential Hygiene Action
EWB	Engineers Without Border
FEDWASUN	Federation of Water and Sanitation Users Nepal
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
HHs	Households
INP	Integrated Nutrition Programme
NWA	Nepal WASH Alliance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PoU	Point of Use
RAIN	Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network Foundation
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SUAAHARA	Building Strong and Smart Family (Nutrition Programme)
VDC	Village Development Committee
V-WASH-CC	Village WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSUC	Water and Sanitation Users Committee

Executive Summary

NEWAH has completed 23 years in the WASH sector this year. Over these two decades, it has successfully completed 2,077 projects across 51 districts of the country. More than 1.8 million people from over 286,889 households enjoy the benefits of water, sanitation and hygiene through our services. NEWAH has facilitated five VDC WASH coverage so far in Ghyachok of Gorkha district, Bahuntipung, Solpathana, Mahadevdanda and Dubebhanjyang which are formally declared whereas Tanglichok and Toshramkhola, are yet to be formally declared. Work is ongoing to achieve universal WASH coverage in three more VDCs next year – Resha and Ratnawati. Till date, 89 VDCs have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status through NEWAH's facilitation. In the Suaahara programme 54 out of the 68 working VDCs have achieved ODF in total. 106 VDCs declared as ODF, totalling ODF VDC to 128;

In 2014/15, a total of 115 core WASH projects were accomplished by working in 53 VDCs from 10 districts of Nepal. These projects have served over 191 thousand beneficiaries from more than 28 thousand HHs through 2,124 water distribution points with 1,977 tap stands (1868 new + 109 rehab.) through gravity flow schemes and 31 RWH. Similarly, 107 tube wells and 9 dug well in the Tarai. Similarly 14,251 domestic latrines and 12 school latrines were constructed throughout this year. To contribute to the nationwide ongoing sanitation movement, in 2014/15, 20 VDCs and 1 municipality were also declared ODF in NEWAH's working areas.

Among the total households served this year, 47 percent of HHs belongs to disadvantaged Janajati, 25 percent to Brahmin/Chhetri

and 11 percent to Dalit caste group. Almost 60 percent of HHs benefiting from WASH services belongs to ultra-poor and around 29 percent to poor HHs. Each year NEWAH also implements new initiative projects and projects to address various cross cutting themes in WASH such as Water Safety Plan and Child Rights Program. The 3R (Recharge, Retention and Reuse) pilot introduced a year before continues as part of NEWAH's Climate Change Adaptation initiative in Gorkha and this year it was extended to Tanglichowk VDC of Gorkha. Save the Children/USAID funded Suaahara - Good Nutrition Programme targeted towards building strong and smart family which, began from 2011 has now expanded from 25 to 41 districts.

Like in the past, we continue to test several initiatives like "Chaldo Rakhaun," a contemporary approach to post monitoring of completed projects, the of 3R approach on rain water harvesting, child rights approach in WASH, water lifting projects using both national electricity grid and solar energy to address the needs of those communities that reside above the water sources in the hills have been ongoing. Integrating nutrition in WASH and menstrual hygiene management has been initiated to address gaps in achieving overall improvement in health and hygiene behaviour. Installation of public toilet promoting business model has also been initiated in Gorkha for future scaling up.

The Fiscal Year saw the continuation of NEWAH's partnership with WaterAid, charity: water, SIMAVI, Nepal WASH Alliance, USAID/Save the Children (Suaahara programmes), Plan Nepal, and specific Project (Rainwater Harvesting Implementation

Network Foundation-RAIN and Rotary Club). The funding from the donor partners were mainly for water, health, sanitation and nutrition related programmes. NEWAH's overall income during the fiscal year 2014/15 was NRs. 489,684 million and expenditure was NRs. 479,715 million (which includes balance from last year).

On the governance part, the AGM held in October 2014, elected a seven member executive committee with Dr. Pitamber Chhetri as the chair, Mr Rattan Kumar Siddhi as the vice-chair, Mr Mukunda Neupane as Treasurer, Mr Umesh Pandey as member-secretary and Mr Lok Bhakta Rana, Ms Manjuri Singh and Mr Bijay Pant as the executive members for a three year term as per the constitution of NEWAH. In order to strengthen the governance of NEWAH, the executive committee established a three member audit review committee and introduced an "Anti Fraud Policy and Procedure" for ensuring an accountable and transparent financial management system in NEWAH.

Despite these achievements, there are yet several challenges before NEWAH, and WASH sector at large. There are still a large number of communities to benefit from WASH services. It is not easy for NEWAH to reach

out to these settlements due to geographical, technological and investment reasons. Further, depletion of water sources and total destruction of water supply systems due to the devastating earthquake, landslides and village road construction in most of the completed projects need to be responded immediately. Such emerging issues will have to be taken up with priority for devising future mitigation measures. Long term sustainability of both water supply systems and open defecation free status also exist as big challenges, requiring more time and attention.

While trying to address the challenges mentioned above, in the fiscal year 2014/15, the organisation will endeavour to ensure qualitative and sustainable services by continuing to coordinate with and by influencing WASH stakeholders. Concentration towards building institutional capacity of local institutions for successful delivery and sustainability of WASH services will be continued further. We would focus on new initiatives and scaling up based on learning from past and pilot projects. NEWAH also looks forward to developing a new strategy for the period of 2015-19, giving a new vision and direction for the organisation.

WASH Services

CHAPTER 1

NEWAH's Overall Accomplishment

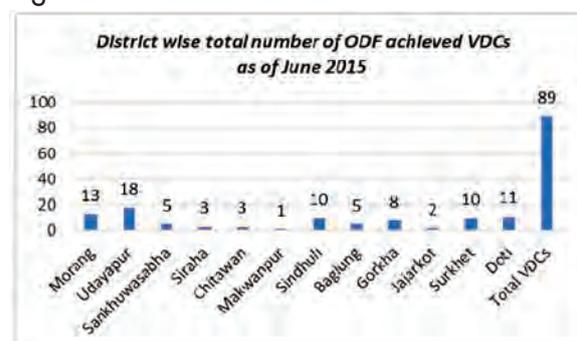
NEWAH is working in 51 districts in Nepal and by the end of fiscal year it has completed 2,077 projects in the country. Over 1.8 million people from 286 thousand households (HHs) have benefited from NEWAH's water and hygiene (WASH) services. (Please refer to Table 1.1 for more information).

Meanwhile, two additional VDCs i.e. Mahadevdanda and Dudebhanjyang of

Table 1.1 Overall achievement of NEWAH as of June 2015	
Particulars	Nos.
Number of Projects Completed	2,077
Total No. of Household Served	286,889
Household Beneficiaries Served	1,837,183
Number of Project Districts	51
Water Points Built Community	28,774
New	25,482
Improved	3,292
Water Points Built School	294
New	279
Improved	15
Number of Household Latrine Built	138,228
Number of Students Benefited	228,390
Number of School Latrines Built	640
New	603
Rehab	37
Total Number of Women in WSUC	6,550
Total Members in WSUC	15,362
Percentage of Women in WSUC	43

Sindhuli district achieved universal WASH coverage this year. Through NEWAH's drive to achieve Open Defaecation Free (ODF) status in its working VDCs, 20 new VDCs including 1 municipality were declared ODF this year with a total of 117,562 beneficiaries. In total 89 VDCs (excluding Suaahara programme) were declared ODF as of June 2015. (Please see Figure 1.1 for total number of ODF achieved VDCs district wise).

Figure 1.1



Achievements during Fiscal Year

During the period from July 2014 to June 2015, a total of 117 core WASH projects were completed across 10 districts in 53 VDCs of Nepal. (Table 1.2 provides a list of completed projects by region). In addition to core WASH projects, NEWAH was also involved in advocacy projects for the disadvantaged and marginalised groups to help in bringing about a more inclusive and equitable society. These projects served over 191 thousand beneficiaries from more than 28 thousand HHs. This year, majority (56) of projects were completed in the central region followed by the eastern region (39) and the

western region (20). (Please see Figure 1.2 for a list of projects completed by district).

alongside capacity building for the local communities and sanitary education. Majority of projects completed this year were in Sindhuli district. (Please see Figure 1.3 for a list of projects completed by district).

Table 1.2 List of Completed Projects by Type and Region

Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	1	-	-	-	1
Dug Well	-	1	-	-	1
Gravity Flow	50	13	16	-	79
Gravity Flow/RWH	1	-	-	-	1
Non-Core*	-	1	-	1	2
SH	-	1	-	-	1
Tube Well	-	3	-	-	3
VDC ODF	3	20	4	-	27
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	1	-	-	-	1
Tube Well	-	1	-	-	1
Total	56	40	20	1	117

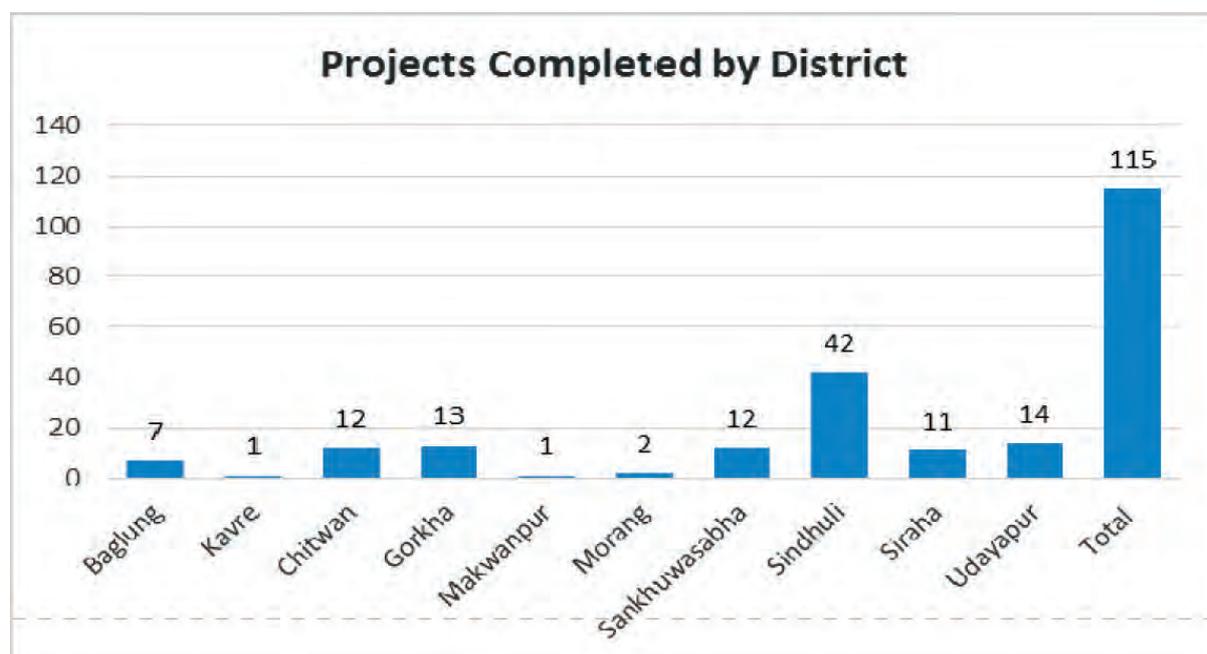
* Non-Core water Supply Type

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services

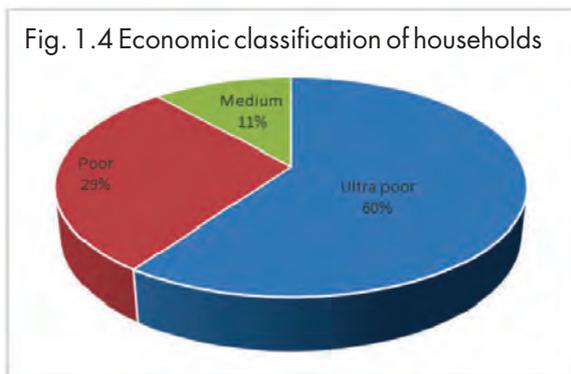
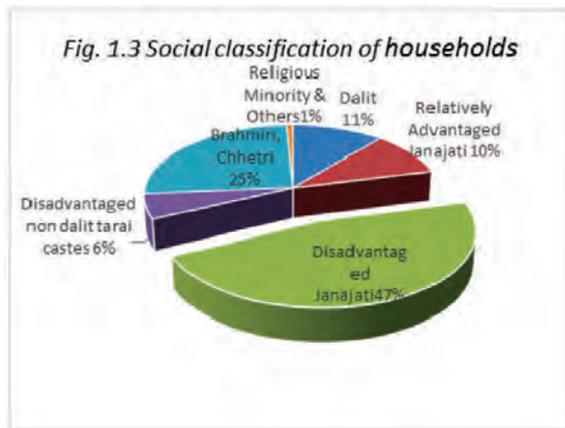
A total of 115 core water projects were completed this year with majority of them entailing integrated WASH projects, meaning a full spectrum project that included WASH construction of water supplies and latrines

Social Inclusion

NEWAH takes the social inclusion of all castes, ethnic groups and minority populations as one of its key principles. This year's project data shows that 47% of beneficiaries were from disadvantaged Janajatis with majority of beneficiaries coming from the disadvantaged groups living in Nepal. (Please see fig. 1.3 for



a full breakdown of the social classification of households). In addition, considering the beneficiaries on the basis of economic situation, 60% were categorized as 'ultra-poor'. (Please see Fig. 1.4 for a full breakdown of economic classification of households).



Water Supply

A total of 2,208 water points were constructed during this reporting period of which 2,124 were community based and 84 were school based.

Majority of water points constructed by NEWAH during this period were gravity flow systems, which proved to be most effective systems in hilly or mountainous terrain. A total of 1,977 tap stands were built through gravity flow systems among them 1,868 were new and 109 were rehabilitated in this year. Other water systems also constructed this year such as 9 rehabilitated dug wells, 29 new and 2 rehabilitated RWH (Rainwater Harvesting) systems and 25 new, 82 rehabilitated tube

well systems. Tube well systems proved most effective in flat terrain so they were mostly employed in the Tarai region where they could be most effective.

Sanitation

NEWAH facilitated the ODF declarations of 20 VDCs including 1 municipality this year with the 16 of them in the eastern region. Achieving an ODF declaration involves ensuring that all HHs in the VDC have easy access to a toilet and that hygiene and sanitation standards are being observed universally in that area. NEWAH achieves this firstly by construction of HH toilets. Secondly, NEWAH provides significant education and resources to the community to ensure that the importance of using toilets and washing their hands at 'critical times' are fully understood by the community members. Once



Akal Bahadur washing his hands at his hand washing station

this is done, the local D-WASH-CC (District WASH Coordination Committee) comes to ensure that ODF standards are being met before officially declaring ODF status. D-WASH-CCs involvement continues in a monitoring role to ensure these standards are maintained in the future too. This year, NEWAH constructed a total of 14,251 toilets in the HHs and 12 in schools. Among the HHs level toilets 8,165 were in the eastern region alone, thereby greatly contributing to the significant number of ODF declarations in this region this year.

During fiscal year 2014/15 a total of 1,031 students and teachers from 3 schools and 406 household users from 50 households had access to safe drinking water from the rainwater harvesting systems, which saved their 2 to 3 hours a day in fetching the water.

Besides, NEWAH also constructed two overflow capturing tanks from the existing rainwater harvesting systems in Darbung and Tanglichowk VDC of Gorkha district which were used for multipurpose uses such as drinking, washing, bathing, kitchen gardening and cattle feeding. Some 227 people were benefitting from these systems.

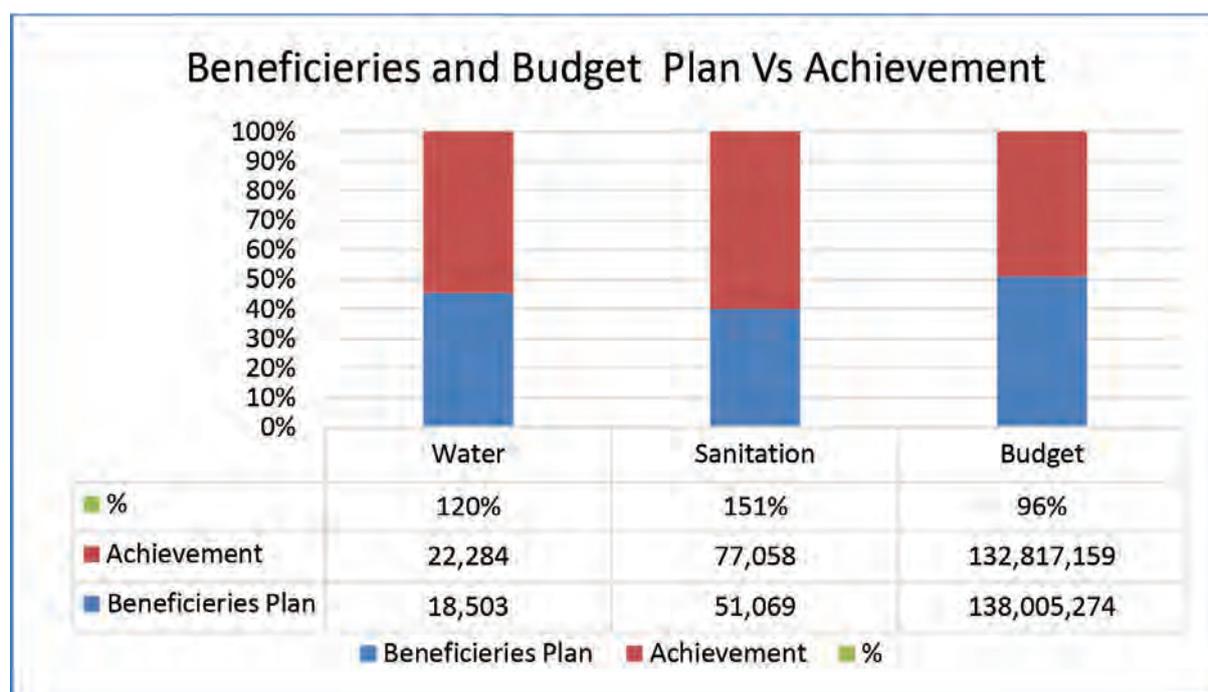
Meanwhile, the community and public institutions also collected an amount of 575,000 rupees which were utilised in constructing community and schools rainwater harvesting system.

A hydrological calibration model sheet was developed with support of Engineers Without

WAN supported Project

NEWAH in partnership with WAN implemented 65 WASH related projects, 38 in ERO, 11 in CWRO, 9 in WRO, 6 in MWRO and 1 in headquarters that included service delivery and non-service delivery project with the aim to serve around 18,503 water and 51,069 sanitation beneficiaries. The projects were launched as one year project cycle.

The main components of the projects were gravity water supply system, tube wells, hand dug wells, ODF declarations, households and institutional latrine construction support and capacity building.



Borders (EWB Australia) volunteer and data of RM1, FM1, FM2 and FM3 were updated in this calibration model. Hydrological calibration model are being updated regularly.

Gorkha declared as 19th ODF district: As the result of the positives changes in the habits of the people that came in after the implementation of the project, the district of Gorkha was declared as the 19th ODF districts out of 75 district of Nepal on 31st December 2014.

Project Achievements

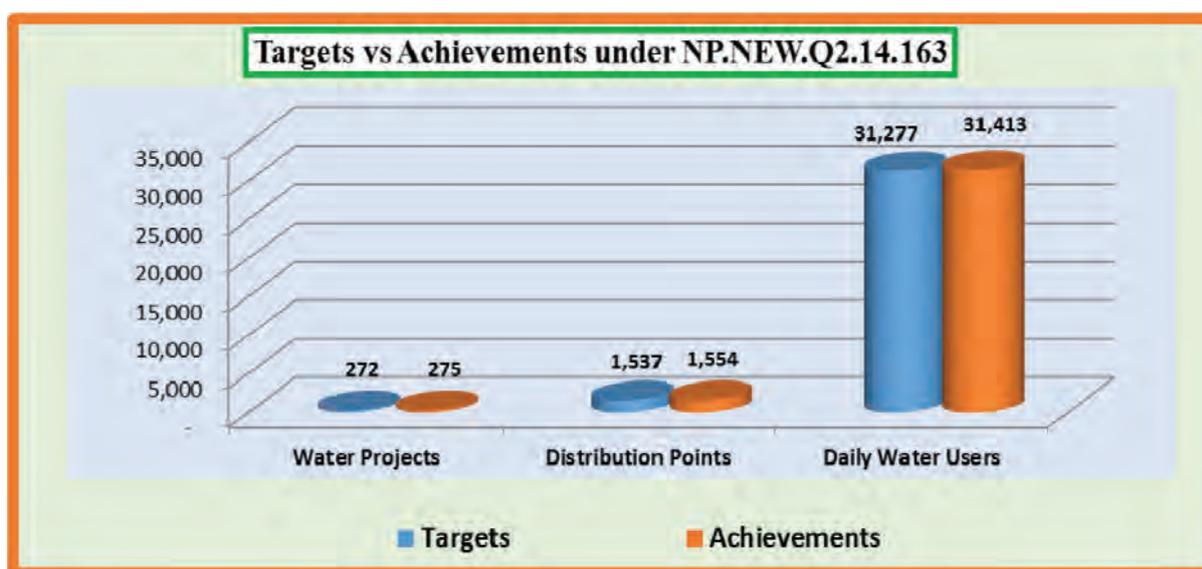
All the above mentioned projects have been successfully completed. The graph above shows that over 22 thousand people have access to improved water facilities and over 77 thousand benefited from sanitation and hygiene services including the school students and teachers. A total of 10,278 improved latrines were constructed and are in use against the target of 7,561. The increase was due to the declaration of VDC ODF. Similarly, 16 school tap stands and 364 community tap stands were constructed. Likewise,

83 private tap stands were constructed in Hardeni VDC of Udayapur district. During this period, 86 caretakers and 161 sanitation masons were trained among who 44% and 22% were women respectively. Furthermore, 23 WSUC/VWASHCC and 15 school WASH committee members were oriented on the sustainability of WASH projects. In the community, 770 community hygiene and sanitation volunteers (68% women) were trained to disseminate proper sanitation and hygiene behaviour practices among the community people. Similarly, 16 VDCs (ERO-13, CRO-1, and WRO-2) were also declared as ODF VDCs.

The management capacity of WASH users and V/DWASH CC representatives towards WASH project functionality and sustainability has been enhanced through different level of trainings and workshops.

Chaldo Rakhaun - Keep it working

A project called "Chaldo Rakhaun" has initiated in December 2014 with the generous support of charity: water, USA. The project aims is increasing access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in Sindhuli, Chitwan, Baglung, Dhading and Nuwakot districts of Nepal. NEWAH uses the current monitoring systems and new systems to monitor, assess and maintain all the water points and their respective WSUCs to keep all water supply systems working and maintained regularly. The post implementation monitoring system (PIMS) has been using as the current practices while hello monitoring and monitoring through sensor installation will be using as the new robust monitoring system. The learnings



charity: water for improved WASH Services

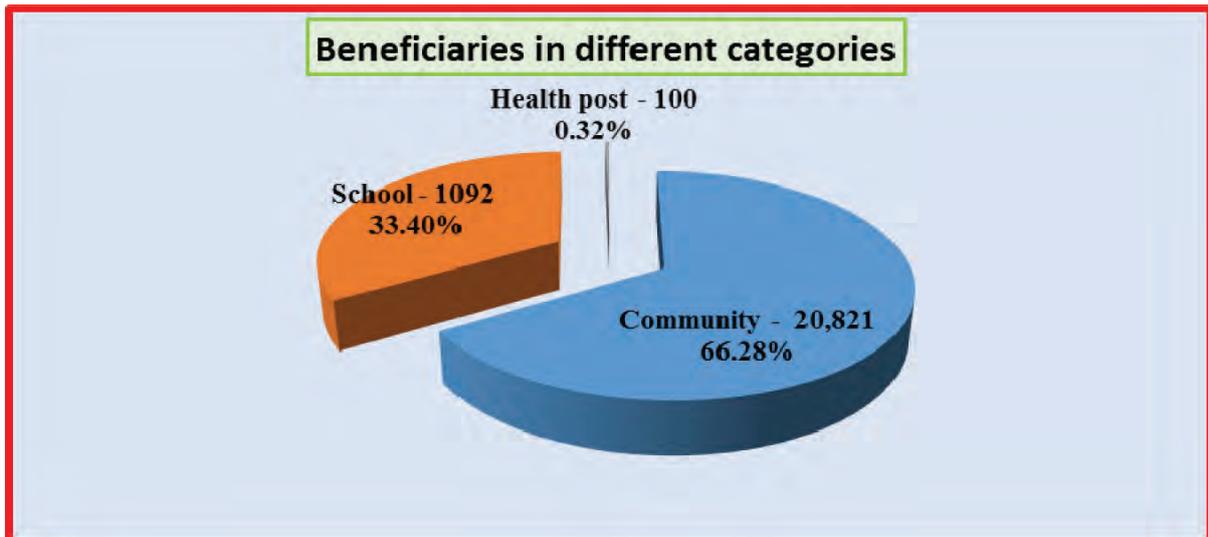
NEWAH in partnership with charity: water implemented a project in 14 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of two districts of Nepal - 11 VDCs of Sindhuli of the Central Development Region and 3 VDCs of Baglung of the Western Development Region. The project was implemented with the objective of providing support in increasing easy access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene services to the people of the project area.

of this project will be incorporated in order to strengthen the current systems of NEWAH that will be used across its projects.

Achievements

All activities of the planned projects were successfully completed. The overall achievements of the project is given in graph below.

NEWAH successfully managed to accomplish the constructions of community gravity fed water supply systems within the planned timeframe of



the project. Through NEWAH's VDC coverage approach on water, sanitation and hygiene focused on same VDCs rather than going into the new ones, the environmental sanitation of the communities have improved and people have become aware of personal, domestic and environmental hygiene and sanitation. The successful completion of these interventions has helped 31,413 people to achieve better health and hygiene practice as well as have easy access to improved drinking water.

A total of 275 water projects were completed against the set target of 272 water projects during this fiscal year (2014/15). The achievement of 1,554 distribution points is also higher than the target of 1,537. Furthermore, the achievements in terms of the number of daily water users (31,413) is also higher than the original target of 31,277. The daily water users are from the community, schools and health post institutions as shown in the graph below:

Out of 31,413 daily water users, 66.28% of users are from the community while 33.40% of users are from schools and only 0.32% of users are from health post institutions. These results show that larger number of beneficiaries are community people.

Crosscutting Programmes

WASH programme on Menstrual Hygiene Management

In the schools that NEWAH plans to implement WASH programme, girls do not have access

to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Poor WASH services and a lack of awareness forces girls to face shame, humiliation and unhygienic conditions at school. Girls lack a safe learning environment and skills-based health education on menstruation: key components that make up a quality education and positive school experiences.

NEWAH has initiated school-based WASH and improved menstrual hygiene management project in 104 schools and 14 communities



in Udayapur, Siraha and Sindhuli districts with the financial assistance of Water Aid in Nepal to ensure girls' rights to access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. This project is expected to contribute to achieving gender equality (girls' rights) in schools and community through school and community based WASH and improved menstrual hygiene management education and services in Nepal. 28,401 school children and 1018 teachers of 104 schools and 14 communities having 9,753 people of Siraha, Udayapur and Sindhuli districts will have access to sustainable, inclusive WASH services and enabled to manage menstruation hygienically & with dignity by the end of October 2018.

The MHM education and awareness prepares girls to tackle the menarche, physical and psychological problems of menstruation like irritation, shifting moods, shame, hesitation etc. Every girl need knowledge and guidance to handle menstruation safely so that she does not get contaminated of reproductive organs like vaginosis, skin infection etc. which are injurious to reproductive health.

The programme is being implemented in close coordination with DoE, concerned DEOs, DPHOs, D-WASH-CC, and V/M WASH-CC. The programme focuses on software on hygiene promotion for behaviour building, change/modification, and construction of inclusive WASH facility, supply chain on pad or cloth management and on developing the capacity of local institutions and stakeholders regarding menstrual hygiene management.

SIMAVI project implemented by WRO

In 2014, with the funding supported by NWA Simavi, the Netherlands, NEWAH designed and undertaken the implementation of the WASH projects in 13 VDCs of Gorkha district. They are shown in box given below:

List of 13 Working VDCs of Gorkha District	
1. Dhuwakot	8. Arurbang
2. Palungtar	9. Aruchanaute
3. Deurali	10. Masel
4. Chyangli	11. Phinam
5. Bakrang	12. Ghairung
6. Namjung	13. Bhumlichok
7. Durbung	

The proposed project area has covered 14036 households with 56980 populations. The % of sanitation coverage was 67% which has increased to 86% after project intervention. The % improved water coverage was 54% before project interventions in the selected community. (Source: VDC Report, 2012).

The project period was initially May 2014 – October, 2015 which was extended till December 2015 due to mega earthquake. The earth quake epic centre was in Gorkha and highly affected district where NEWAH's working area located. After the earthquake, emergency WASH awareness raising and relief distribution support program carried out till June and carried out awareness program till end of the program. Also 12 gravity flow water schemes rehabilitated in the 11 VDC's of quake affected area and 13 rain jar completed in Namjung VDC added in the program after quake.

Simavi: Increasing access to improved WASH Services in Nepal

Increasing access to improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Nepal was implemented by NEWAH with the financial support of Simavi under the Dutch Water Alliance and Nepal WASH Alliance (NWA) cooperation from January to December 2014. The total project period was from May 2014 to December 2015. The effort was made to package progress report as indicated by the latest guidelines provided by DWA.

The overall achievements of project period are as follows:

- Number of pilots on credit for WASH service construction, operation and maintenance developed and tested;
- The country programme partners lobbied for increased WASH financing (number of lobby meetings attended by country programme partners).
- Country programme partners and WASH networks have been capacitated on methodologies to track budgets (number of people from country programme partners or other WASH stakeholders trained on budget tracking methodologies);
- Active WASH stakeholders coordination structures are established and exist
- The local government representatives have been capacitated to fulfil a leading and coordinative role in the WASH sector as well as trained on RTWS
- Population having access to improved sanitation systems at public places like schools, health centres and markets and households has increased significantly; Access to improved drinking water sources has increased significantly;
- Access to improved drinking water sources has increased significantly;
- There has been a significant increase in the number of campaigns on hygiene and sanitation
- Community groups exist with a recognizable voice/representation of women and marginalized groups

Challenges encountered during the project period are as follows:

- Increase in the cost of the projects
- Financing WASH activities from financial institution

- Motivation towards improved toilets construction after ODF declaration
- High demand for water projects

Lessons learned from the project are as follows:

- Implementing the project in partnership with V-WASH-CC proved to be instrumental in maintaining and establishing local level coordination, monitoring, management and mobilization of VDC fund which made it possible to receive budget from VDCs for the WASH activities promotion in 2014.
- The focused work with VDC coverage approach helped NEWAH to demonstrate meaningful and visible contribution in achieving the WASH coverage targets of the government. The partnership between Simavi and NEWAH as DWA-NWA members was helpful in establishing linkages with the district and VDC level government structures (D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC) in achieving the WASH target as set in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master plan.
- Capacity building training and orientations of the targeted people are very important and necessary to bring behavioural changes in them.
- Capacitating of V-WASH-CC on WASH made it easy to implement the project activities and keep the work quality as they took the responsibility and also took the lead role in project activities which helped in mobilising the community people and mitigating dispute on sources and other works.

SUAAHARA Programme

The USAID/SUAAHARA funded programme is an integrated nutrition programme under which the NEWAH was implementing Essential Hygiene Action component in 25 districts and was extended to additional 16 districts making a total of 41 districts during this reporting period.

Key achievements during F/Y 2014/15

- 106 VDCs declared as ODF, totalling ODF VDC to 128;
- 1,134 households certified as clean houses.
- Orientations on clean house provided to 297 partners; 1,616 FCHVs and 6,726 WCF members;
- 944 teachers and 408 child club members trained on school WASH and clean house;
- 87 D-WASHCC and 567 V-WASHCC meetings conducted;
- 354 community triggering events conducted for a total of 116 people;
- 9,801 hand washing stations established providing easy access to 186,789 people;
- 3,246 P/A vials tested among 36,593 people;
- 80,347 people directly reached through celebration days;
- 587 partner staffs trained on WASH ToT;
- 93 masons trained on construction of household latrine; and
- 186,789 mothers/family members practiced hand washing with soap and water.

A multi-faced programme integrating nutrition, health, hygiene & sanitation, and agriculture the SUSAHARA programme is intended to improve the nutritional status through reduction of diarrheal infection and environmental enteropathy and at the same time also improve the health of pregnant and lactating women and children under two years in the 41 districts.

Essential Hygiene Action (EHA) programme is one of the major components of the SUSAHARA programme. Besides being a consortium partner and contributing in the EHA component in 41 districts, NEWAH has also been managing the overall programme in 6 districts i.e. Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Gulmi and Arghakhanchi.

SABAL: Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security

The USAID funded SABAL programme is being launched with the aim to ensure that the targeted populations in the six districts of Central and Eastern mid-hills of Nepal become more resilient and food secured. The programme was launched in December 15, 2014 and will end on 31 July 2019. The programme is being implemented by SABAL, a consortium of partners led by Save the Children.

NEWAH carried out Essential Hygiene Action (EHA) activities in Makwanpur, Sindhuli and Ramechhap districts of the rural central hills and Udayapur, Okhaldhunga and Khotang districts of the rural eastern hills.

The implementation of programme activities was delayed for some time due to the unexpected and unavoidable circumstances in the country like the devastating earthquake and the political unrest in different parts of the country.

For the smooth and effective implementation of the project, NEWAH has also hired 4 EHA supervisors based in the district offices at Ramechhap, Khotang, Okhaldhunga and Udayapur. The WASH manager is based in SABAL Kathmandu office and the finance coordinator is based at NEWAH HQ in Kathmandu.

Plan Nepal WASH Programme

NEWAH in partnership with Plan Nepal implemented the Morang Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project in 26 VDCs of Morang district aiming to declare 8 VDCs as ODF and improving the sanitation and hygiene status of the targeted communities. The project started in July 2014 and was completed in June 2015. During the project intervention, five VDCs were upgraded to four municipalities. The project covered 21 VDCs and 4 Municipalities.

The main objectives of the project were to capacitate and strengthen the VDC WASH Coordination Committee (V-WASH-CC) and district-level water, sanitation and hygiene coordination committees; to increase access to sanitation facilities and to promote good hygiene in rural communities; to provide good WASH services in schools; to ensure sanitation and hygienic behaviour changes in the communities and schools; and to advocate promotion of WASH.

With the support from the project, four VDCs has been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF). The V-WASH-CCs of the respective VDCs were reactivated for the sustainability of the sanitation facilities. With the sector joint monitoring visits to the project areas, V-WASH-CCs have been made more accountable to promote sanitation activities. 17 child clubs of different schools a have been trained on WASH management in the respective schools. Two schools were supported in repairing the existing water system to provide safe drinking water facilities as well as supply water facility to regularize the school latrines. Four V-WASH-CCs were oriented on Water Safety Plan (WSP) and were provided with basic knowledge about household water treatment methods.

Child Protection Policy & Child Rights

THE STAR FOUNDATION Impact Award

Mainstreaming Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach has been one of the crosscutting development agendas of NEWAH and according to the agenda, it puts emphasis on ensuring child rights in its WASH programmes. Being a responsible civil society organisation, NEWAH is strongly committed towards child protection and child participation issues. As the result of the submission of a position paper on child rights on WASH in 2011, NEWAH was awarded as a runner-up of the STARS Impact Award 2013 by the Stars Foundation. Stars Foundation is a UK based charity organization founded in 2001 with a vision of transforming

the lives of disadvantaged children and their communities globally. As a prerequisite of this award, NEWAH developed its Child Protection Policy (CPP) with the support of the Stars Foundation and endorsed by its Executive Board in 2014.

Earthquake and NEWAH's Response

On 25 April 2015, different parts of Nepal was hit by a devastating and ominous earthquake of 7.8 Richter scale followed by two powerful aftershocks measuring 6.9 and 6.8 Richter scale on 26 April and 12 May respectively and other subsequent major aftershocks thereafter, causing wide scale devastation to life and property in the country. The earthquake left more than 8,700 people dead, more than 22,000 injured and property worth billions damaged completely or partially. Similarly, over 505,745 houses were destroyed and around 279,330 houses were damaged leaving people deprived of the most basic needs including food, shelter, water and sanitation.

People in the affected areas were completely shocked and were in total chaos. Many had lost their dear and near ones and had their houses completely destroyed or were not in the conditions to live inside. They had been displaced and left in a situation of helplessness. All schools, colleges and other educational institutions were closed for months, disrupting the academic sessions of the children and pushing children's future into darkness.



Latrine destroyed by the earthquake

The earthquake has had its impact on all sectors of human life in the affected areas. This included NEWAH project areas. But undeterred by the aftermath of the destructive earthquake, NEWAH board and staffs together with the funding partners became more resilient and determined to reach the needy and affected people to provide its service by all possible means. The work conducted by NEWAH and its partner organizations took a new and even greater significance. Undeterred by overwhelming logistic, political and humanitarian challenges, the people of Nepal and the national and international community pulled together to rebuild and restore the hope of the millions who lost everything.



A completely destroyed house by earthquake in Mahendrajhydi VDC of Sindhuli

Nonetheless, at the time of desperation and need of the nation and its people, a lot of helping hands were extended by various national and international communities for providing immediate relief and rehab/reconstruction programmes. NEWAH too joined hands with various donors including WaterAid and Concern Worldwide to go with the relief materials and recovery works in its programme areas in Gorkha, Sindhuli, and Dhading (??) district. NEWAH carried out preliminary assessments of the damaged projects in the affected areas for possible

rehab/reconstruction and has been seeking support from different potential donors.

As a member of the Nepal Emergency WASH cluster, the immediate responsibility of NEWAH after the earthquake was to begin emergency humanitarian relief operations in providing water and sanitation to the people who needed most. NEWAH initiated the construction of temporary toilets and water supplies to provide access to clean water and prevent the spread of water-borne disease in the operation areas of these districts. NEWAH also built temporary pipelines to address the problem of destroyed and dried up water sources so that the affected people of the area could have clean drinking water until a permanent water source could be installed.

With regard to rehabilitation, another major post-earthquake challenge, NEWAH is involving itself in repairing the damaged projects and linking the damage to social movements, such as the push to achieve ODF (Open Defecation Free) nationwide by 2017. Working in partnership with charity: water to repair water systems and Concern Worldwide to construct latrines, NEWAH has been focusing its rehabilitation efforts in Sindhuli district, where over 28,000 houses and 7,000 latrines are damaged or destroyed and 17 major water sources have been depleted. NEWAH is in the process of constructing 300 latrine and 218 bedding units in its operational VDCs of Sindhuli.

NEWAH provided its support in Sindhuli, Gorkha and Chitwan districts. In, Sindhuli relief was provided with support and facilitation from Concern Worldwide. Coordinated by the District Disaster Rescue Committee (DDRC) for the distribution of relief materials including Non Food Items (NFIs) and hygiene kits were distributed to 3,938 affected households (HHs) in 12 VDCs of Sindhuli. Likewise, 1,228 hygiene kits were distributed in Shanteswori and Netrakali VDCs of Sindhuli with the support of WaterAid Nepal.

In Gorkha, supported by WaterAid Nepal, NEWAH distributed 2,000 hygiene kits, 25 water filters and plastic sheets for latrines to around 1,700 HHs in Simjung and Saurpani



Distribution of Hygiene Kits in Gorkha

VDCs. Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and promotional activities related to hygiene were also carried out in these two VDCs in close coordination with the DDRC and the Relief Management Committee (RMC) here. Likewise, 1,300 and 5,250 meters of HDPE pipe was provided in Simjung and Ghyachowk VDCs respectively. In Chitwan, supported by WaterAid Nepal, 400 Hygiene Kits were distributed in Lothar VDC.

NEWAH also coordinated in the distribution of 5 solar energy systems from SunFarmer for charging mobile phones at the VDC level in two VDCs of Gorkha district (Simjung and Saurpani)

and three VDCs of Sindhuli district (Pipalmadi, Mahendrajhyadi and Hariharpurgadhi) to facilitate the communication process related to relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in these affected VDCs.

With the rehabilitation stage still underway and thousands of people still living in temporary camps around the country, NEWAH has still a big role to play in reaching the unreached and serving the most needy and deprived ones. NEWAH has new projects in Sindhuli, Gorkha, Dhading and Kavre that are expected to provide permanent and sustainable benefits for their inhabitants for the years to come.



Hands on training on point of use of treatment of water

Capacity Building

2 CHAPTER

Project Level Capacity Building

Capacity building at the project level is centred on effective project execution, management and future sustainability. At each project, a water and sanitation users committee (WSUC) is formed, comprised of at least nine and at most 11 members who are responsible to oversee the overall management of the project and they are trained on project management aspects. A number of community people are given caretaker training and a caretaker is selected from among them for the operation and maintenance of the water supply system. The community people are also trained on the use of community monitoring and evaluation tools.

Sanitation mason training and community health volunteer (CHV) training is an integral component of project level training to assist hygiene and sanitation activities in communities. Likewise, to facilitate effective promotion of health and sanitation activities among children, the community child health group (CCHG) trainings are organized. Other trainings organized in projects on cross cutting themes are gender and social inclusion (GSI).



WSUC training in Aankhibhui WASH project

Project Management and Sustainability

Project Management Training

The project management trainings are targeted for the WSUC members. The objectives of these trainings are to introduce and familiarize them with the various project management aspects and their responsibilities towards the project. This year, a total of 20 WSUC members comprising of 11 male and 9 female members benefited from the project management training.

Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation

Caretaker Training

At the community level, seven Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBME) tools are used to help community members keep track of their project and its progress. This year a total of 162 WSUC members (105 male and 56 female) were trained on the use of these tools related to financing; decision



Caretaker training in Eva Devitar Matsya Pokhari

making; training; progress monitoring; GSI; social auditing etc. for effective monitoring of their projects. The tools are publicly displayed to help people be informed about their projects, to initiate discussions at community level and for concerned stakeholders to carry out joint monitoring at the project level.

The caretaker training is organized in projects to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the constructed water supply systems. As part of NEWAH's strategy to provide project paid job opportunities, depending on the project size two to four community women and men especially from poor households and disadvantaged/ socially excluded caste groups are selected and trained. The practice of training more than one person is to ensure that even if the selected caretaker leaves there is another to replace him/her. This year the project caretaker training included 4 male and 2 female.

Hygiene and Sanitation

Sanitation Mason Training

Another project paid job opportunity is created through the sanitation mason training. When the women and men from the community are trained they are able to build toilets for the community HHs to support the sanitation movement and at the same time earn some income. This year 13 people, 6 female and 7 male members participated in this training provided at the project level.



Opening ceremony for CHV training in Aankhibhui WASH project

Community Health and Sanitation Volunteer Training

The hygiene and sanitation training is given to the Community Health and Sanitation Volunteers (CHSVs) as part of community level hygiene and sanitation promotion. Selected locally, their selection is done in an inclusive manner considering gender balance, representation of different caste, ethnic and socio-economic groups. Once trained, the CHSVs assist in conducting the hygiene promotion and sanitation activities in his/her Tole (cluster) and community during project implementation. After project completion, they help for the sustainability of the hygiene behavior change in the community. A total of 101 CHSVs were trained this year, of them 24 are male and 77 are female.

Community Child Health Group (CCHG) training

Specifically targets out of school children, so that they can promote good hygiene and sanitation at household and community level. This training this year benefited 107 children (52 boys and 55 girls).

Others Gender and Social Inclusion

The gender and social inclusion (GSI) trainings are provided in the project areas to create harmony in the delivery and access to WASH services. A total of 142 people comprised of WSUC members, CHSVs, caretakers and sanitation masons participated in the GSI trainings. Of them 67 percent are male and 33 percent female.



Demonstration of Hand Washing practices by children in Aankhibhui after the training

Funding Partners

The Fiscal Year saw the continuation of NEWAH's partnership with WaterAid, charity: water, SIMAVI, USAID/Save the Children (Suaahara programmes), Plan Nepal, and specific Project (Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network Foundation-RAIN and Rotary Club). The funding from the donor partners were mainly for water, health, sanitation and nutrition related programmes.

NEWAH currently works in 3 regional offices in Eastern - Biratnagar, Central- Bharatpur and Western- Pokhara and a Headquarter based in Kathmandu to utilise the funding in the targeted areas effectively and efficiently.

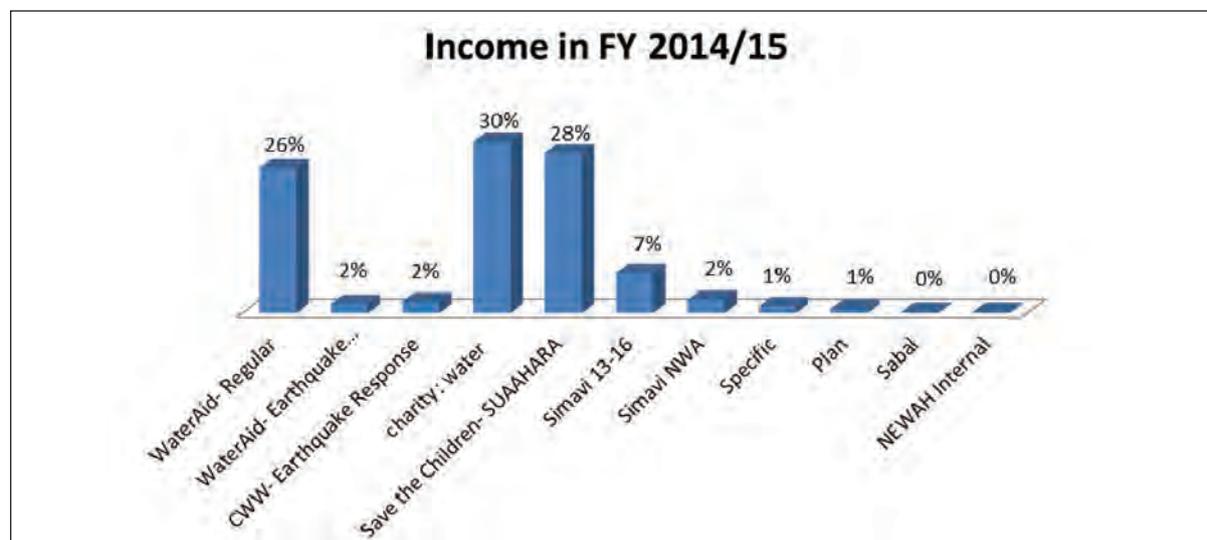
Financial Report

A. Income during FY 2014/15

During fiscal year 2014/15, NEWAH's overall income was NRs. 489.684 million, of which NRs. 488.691 million was in the form of grants

received from donors, and NRs. 0.99 million was from internal sources. Donor wise income, expenditure and activity wise expenditure is shown on percentage basis in bar diagram below.

Major programme donors for the year were WaterAid, charity: water, SIMAVI, USAID/Save the Children for Suaahara and SABAL program, Plan Nepal, Concern Worldwide, and Specific Project (Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network Foundation-RAIN and Rotary Club). Donor supported programmes were specialised in water, health, sanitation, research and advocacy, nutrition, etc. There was an overall increase in income by 12.72% at donors' and NEWAH front. Considering donor wise income, there was an increase of 40% in regular programme and 100% increase in earthquake response programme (ERP) by WaterAid Nepal, 100% increase by Concern Worldwide in ERP, 2% by charity: water, 23% by Suaahara, 211% by SIMAVI 13-16, 100% by SABAL. Similarly, there was a decrease of 100% by



Income in 2014/15 (in Rs. '000)

	F/Y 2014/15		F/Y 2013/14		Increased/ (Decreased)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
WaterAid- Regular	126,792.00	25.89%	90,264.00	20.78%	36,528.00	40%
WaterAid- Earthquake Response Programme	7,831.43	1.60%	-	0.00%	7,831.00	100%
WAN/AusAID	-	0.00%	36,045.00	8.30%	(36,045.00)	-100%
CWW- Earthquake Response	9,753.63	1.99%	-	0.00%	9,75.004	100%
charity: water	149,083.72	30.44%	146,722.00	33.77%	2,361.00	2%
USAID/SC/Suaahara	139,214.22	28.43%	113,196.00	26.06%	26,018.00	23%
Simavi 13-16	34,425.00	7.03%	11,078.00	2.55%	23,347.00	211%
Simavi NWA	11,255.38	2.30%	14,210.00	3.27%	(2,954.00)	-21%
Specific Project (Rain, Rotary, Star)	5,877.65	1.20%	13,974.00	3.22%	(8,096.00)	-58%
Plan Nepal	3,431.77	0.70%	5,401.00	1.24%	(1,969.00)	-36%
SABAL	1,025.72	0.21%	-	0.00%	1,026.00	100%
Kisan	-	0.00%	1,458.00	0.34%	(1,458.00)	-100%
NEWAH Internal	993.62	0.20%	2,067.00	0.48%	(1,073.00)	-52%
Total	489,684.00	100.00%	434,415.00	100.00%	55,269.00	12.72%

WAN/AusAID, 21% by SIMAVI (NWA), 58% by specific, 36% by Plan Nepal, 100% by KISAN and 52% by NEWAH Internal. During this period, WaterAid Nepal and Concern Worldwide came up with a new agreement to implement earthquake response programmes.

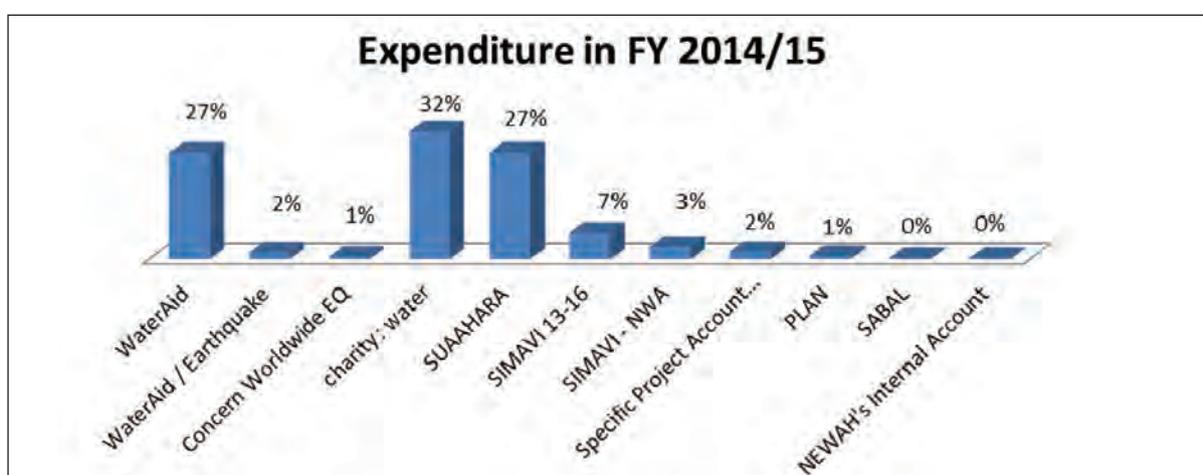
B. Expenditure

During the fiscal year 2014/015, NEWAH's annual expenditure increased by 7.22% to NRs. 479,715 million. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the implementation of the projects with support of

charity: water, WaterAid, Suaahara, SIMAVI 13-16, SIMAVI NWA and 100% increase from new donors SABAL and Concern Worldwide during the accounting period.

Expenditure in FY 2014/15:

There was an increase in expenditure by 43% and 100% of WaterAid in regular and ERP respectively, 100% of Concern Worldwide, 6% of charity: water, 10% of Suaahara, 27% of SIMAVI 13-16, 46% of SIMAVI (NWA) and 100% of SABAL funded projects. Similarly, there was a decrease of 100% by WAN/



Expenditure in 2014/15 (in NRs. '000)

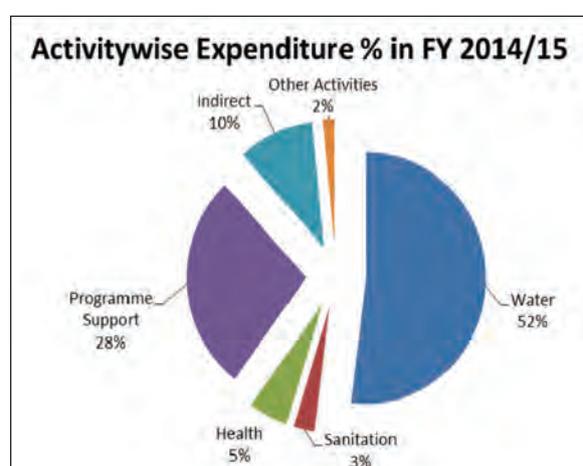
	F/Y 2014/15		F/Y 2013/14		Increased / (Decreased)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
WaterAid- Regular	127,618.00	26.60%	89,502.00	20.00%	38,115.32	43%
WaterAid- Earthquake Response	7,831.00	1.63%	-	0.00%	7,831.43	100%
WAN/AusAID	-	0.00%	43,519.00	9.73%	(43,519.19)	-100%
CWW- Earthquake Response	2,846.00	0.59%	-	0.00%	2,846.08	100%
charity: water	152,975.00	31.89%	144,951.00	32.40%	8,024.13	6%
USAID/SC/Suahara	127,974.00	26.68%	116,829.00	26.11%	11,145.13	10%
Simavi 13-16	31,697.00	6.61%	24,911.00	5.57%	6,785.85	27%
Simavi NWA	14,438.00	3.01%	9,907.00	2.21%	4,530.45	46%
Specific Project (Rain, Rotary, Star)	8,589.00	1.79%	9,740.00	2.18%	(1,151.02)	-12%
Plan Nepal	3,562.00	0.74%	5,401.00	1.21%	(1,839.40)	-34%
SABAL	1,044.00	0.22%	-	0.00%	1,044.09	100%
Kisan	-	0.00%	1,380.00	0.31%	(1,379.71)	-100%
NEWAH Internal	1,142.00	0.24%	1,285.00	0.29%	(143.33)	-11%
Total	479,715.00	100.00%	447,425.00	100%	32,290.00	7.22%

AusAID, 12% of specific projects, 34% of Plan Nepal, 100% of Kisan and 11% by NEWAH Internal.

C. Activity Wise Expenditure

Eighty eight percent of the funded amount was been on programme support related to water, sanitation, and health. Twelve percent of the project amount expenses was in indirect and other activities during the reporting period.

Activity Wise Expenditure in FY 2014/15
There was an expenditure of 52% on water, 3% on sanitation, 5% on health, 28% on programme support, 10% on indirect and 2% on other activities.



Activity-wise Expenditure Summary in FY 2014/15

Activity	Amount in '000	Activity-wise %
Water	249,613	52%
Sanitation	13,679	3%
Health	25,391	5%
Programme Support	134,228	28%
Indirect	49,288	10%
Other Activities	7,517	2%
Total	479,715.00	100%

**Nepal Water For Health (NEWAH)
Lohasal, Kathmandu**

Fund Accountability Statement

for the period 1st Shrawan 2071 to 31st Ashad 2072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015)

Particulars		FY 2014/15	FY 2013/14
		Rs	Rs
Opening Balance		57,358,484.39	70,368,729.70
Cash		19,106.09	4,853.88
Bank		31,963,307.24	25,017,712.05
Advances		27,131,500.43	44,559,046.97
Payables		(1,755,429.37)	787,116.80
Restricted Fund		488,690,520.17	432,348,062.85
Grants Received During The Year		488,679,520.17	432,348,062.85
WaterAid- Regular		126,781,000.00	90,264,464.86
WaterAid- Earthquake Response		7,831,425.11	-
CWW- Earthquake Response		9,753,632.50	-
charity: water		149,083,723.10	146,722,378.84
Save the Children- SAAHARA		139,214,218.24	113,196,419.08
Simavi 13-16		34,425,000.00	11,077,545.00
Simavi NWA		11,255,379.00	14,209,633.00
Specific		5,877,654.74	13,974,079.00
Plan		3,431,769.48	5,401,073.00
Sabal		1,025,718.00	-
WAN/AusAID		-	36,044,759.47
Kisan		-	1,457,710.60
Other Income		11,000.00	-
Unrestricted Fund		993,618.75	2,066,704.67
Membership Fees		750.00	3,600.00
Interest earned		119,889.21	175,392.19
Others Income		872,979.54	1,887,712.48
Total Fund Available for the year	A	547,042,623.31	504,783,497.22
Fund Utilisation During the year			
Office Running Cost and Office equipments 91		19,112,564.25	15,937,252.19
Capital Costs 92		3,328,857.98	3,266,326.43
Vechile Running Cost 93		9,128,902.29	4,907,184.78
Staff & Partner Support Cost 95		88,039,234.86	75,303,469.06
Material and Material Transport Cost 96&97		360,105,287.25	347,217,645.56
Refunded to donor		-	793,134.81
Total Fund Used During the year	B	479,714,846.63	447,425,012.83
Balance	C=A-B	67,327,776.68	57,358,484.39
Balance Represented by:			
Cash		10,424.21	19,106.09
Bank		39,885,415.39	31,963,307.24
Advances		32,424,928.48	27,131,500.43
Payables		(4,992,991.40)	(1,755,429.37)
		67,327,776.68	57,358,484.39

As per our report of even date

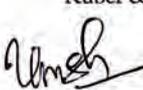
For and on behalf of

Kuber & Company, Chartered Accountants

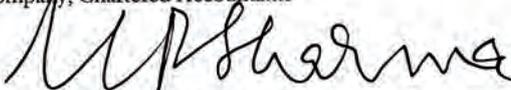

Krishna Mani Adhikary
Finance Manager


Mukunda Neupane
Treasurer




Umesh Pandey
Director


Dr. Pitambar Chhetri
Chairperson


CA. Kuber Prasad Sharma
Partner
Kuber & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Date: 2072/05/13
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal



Lessons Learned and Future Plan

4 CHAPTER

Water Supply

NEWAH has been able to implement its project in over 53 districts of the 75 districts of the country providing service to more than 1.8 million people from over 286,000 households. However, there are still many unreached and unserved populations in different parts of the country. Unfortunately, such unreached populations needing to be served are settled in very remote areas and are widely scattered. The geographical locations and conditions of these areas make it even more difficult to reach them with all necessary tools and technologies. Moreover, with its present limited budget and human resource, it is not possible for NEWAH alone to reach these populations and address their needs in terms of WASH or with other services of NEWAH.

In the VDCs declared as ODF, there are still few toilets that have not been used as people in those areas still have water supply problems. Keeping this situation in mind, the community; V-WASH CC and D-WASH CC made a request to NEWAH to mitigate the scarcity of water by constructing a proper water supply system and to supply the water regularly. Unfortunately, NEWAH has not been able to fulfil their request and demand as it does not have a separate fund to construct the water supply system in project area.

Threats from Natural Disasters

This reporting fiscal year went through the worst and most horrendous natural disaster of

the century that will be remembered for years and years by the people of entire Nepal. More than 8,000 people lost their lives and more than 22,000 people seriously injured and property worth billions was destroyed. There was no sector or area that was left unaffected by this disastrous and ominous earthquake. NEWAH projects too were affected by it as it resulted into breaking and damage of many infrastructures built by NEWAH in its operational areas and the drying up of many water sources in the project areas. Considering this, NEWAH has included the disaster risk reduction (DDR) in its project implementation to cope up with the difficult situation.

Undeterred by the devastating impact of the earthquake, NEWAH joined hands with various donors including WaterAid and Concern Worldwide to go with the relief works in its programme areas in Gorkha, Sindhuli, and Dhading district. NEWAH carried out preliminary assessments of the damaged projects in the affected areas for possible rehabilitation/reconstruction and has been seeking support from different potential donors.

Being a responsible member of the Nepal Emergency WASH cluster, swung itself into emergency humanitarian relief operations in providing food, water and shelter to the people who needed most. In this great hour of need, NEWAH was assisted partners like Concern Worldwide and WaterAid Nepal by funding many of its operations during the relief phase. NEWAH distributed Non Food Items (NFI) such as hygiene kits, tarpaulins, mattresses and blankets in Sindhuli and Gorkha. It initiated the construction of temporary toilets and water supplies so as to provide access to clean water

and prevent spread of water-borne disease in the operation areas of these districts. NEWAH also built temporary pipelines to address the problem of destroyed and dried water sources so that the affected people of the area could have clean drinking water until a permanent water source could be installed.

With regard to rehabilitation, another major post-earthquake challenge, NEWAH is involving itself in repairing the damaged projects and linking the damage to social movements, such as the push to achieve ODF (Open Defecation Free) nationwide by 2017. Working in partnership with charity: water to repair water systems and Concern Worldwide to construct latrines, NEWAH has been focusing its rehabilitation efforts in Sindhuli district, where over 28,000 houses and 7,000 latrines are damaged or destroyed and 17 major water sources have been depleted.

NEWAH is in the process of constructing 300 latrine and 218 bedding units in its operational VDCs of Sindhuli. Similarly, reconstruction projects in several other districts with support of WaterAid in Gorkha, the new constructions are invaluable in terms of maintenance of hygiene and sanitation standards at the time of mass upheaval and displacement.

With the rehabilitation stage still underway and thousands of people still living in temporary camps around the country, NEWAH has still a big role to play in reaching the unreached and serving the most needy and deprived ones. NEWAH has new projects in Sindhuli, Gorkha, Dhading and Kavre that are expected to provide permanent and sustainable benefits for their inhabitants for the years to come.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of ODF VDCs Facilitated by NEWAH

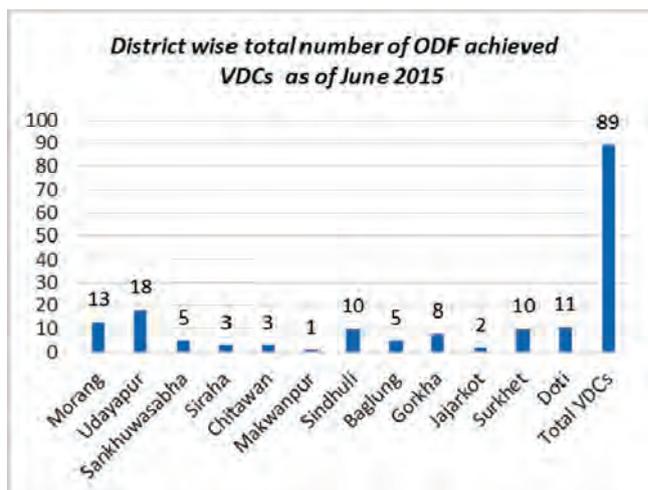
S.N.	District	VDC	Declaration Date Nepali (DD/MM/YY)	Declaration Date English (DD/MM/YY)	Wards	Donor
Eastern Region						
1	Morang	Letang	10-09-67	25-12-10	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
2	Morang	Jante	27-09-67	11-01-11	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
3	Morang	Sanischare	20-10-68	03-02-12	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
4	Morang	Urlabari	25-12-68	07-04-12	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
8	Udayapur	Limpatar	16-06-69	02-10-12	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
9	Morang	Tetariya	22-11-69	05-03-13	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
10	Udayapur	Sirise	03-12-69	16-03-13	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
11	Udayapur	Shorong Chhabise	10-12-69	23-03-13	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
12	Udayapur	Mayankhu	11-12-69	24-03-13	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
13	Udayapur	Hardeni	12-12-69	25-03-13	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
14	Morang	Kerabari	21-03-70	05-07-13	1 to 9	WAN/SCF
15	Udayapur	Ename	09-10-70	23-01-14	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
16	Udayapur	Panchhawati	20-11-70	04-03-14	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
17	Udayapur	Rauta	22-11-70	06-03-14	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
18	Udayapur	Risku	06-12-70	20-03-14	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
19	Udayapur	Okhale	14-12-70	28-03-14	1 to 9	WAN
20	Udayapur	Lekhgaun	15-12-70	29-03-14	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
23	Siraha	Padariya	28-12-70	11-04-14	1 to 9	WAN/AusAID
21	Sankhuwasabha	Matsyapokhari	24-01-71	07-05-14	1 to 9	WAN
22	Sankhuwasabha	Akhibhui	28-02-71	11-06-14	1 to 9	WAN
6	Morang	Pathari	28-02-71	11-06-14	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
5	Morang	Kasaini	23-02-71	06-06-14	1 to 9	Plan, Nepal
7	Morang	Rajghat	10-03-71	24-06-14	1 to 9	Plan Nepal
24	Udayapur	Nametar	29-09-71	13-01-15	1 to 9	WAN/HSBC
25	Sankhuwasabha	Sabha Pokhari	28-11-71	12-03-15	1 to 9	WAN
26	Udayapur	Tribeni	29-11-71	13-03-15	1 to 9	WAN
27	Udayapur	Jalpa Chilaune	01-12-71	15-03-15	1 to 9	WAN
28	Udayapur	Pokhari	02-12-71	16-03-15	1 to 9	WAN/HSBC
29	Siraha	Bhokraha	10-12-71	24-03-15	1 to 9	WAN
30	Siraha	Brahmandgauchhari	15-12-71	29-03-15	1 to 9	WAN
31	Sankhuwasabha	Pawakhola	26-12-71	09-04-15	1 to 9	WAN
32	Sankhuwasabha	Makalu	28-12-71	11-04-15	1 to 9	WAN
33	Morang	Sidraha	06-02-72	20-05-15	1 to 9	Plan
35	Morang	Motipur	25-02-72	08-06-15	1 to 9	Plan

36	Morang	Hasandaha	26-02-72	09-06-15	1 to 9	Plan
37	Udayapur	Hadiya	28-02-72	11-06-15	1 to 9	WAN
38	Udayapur	Tapeshwary	02/30/2072	13-06-15	1 to 9	WAN
38	Morang	Banigama	13-03-72	28-06-15	1 to 9	Plan
34	Udayapur	KatariMunicipality	18-03-72	03-07-15		WAN
Central Region						
1	Chitawan	Kathar	16-12-65	29-03-09	1-9	WAN
2	Chitawan	Meghauri	07-01-66	20-04-09	1-9	WAN
3	Chitawan	Sukranagar	30-07-67	16-11-10	1-9	WAN
4	Sindhuli	Mahadevdada	04-12-68	17-03-12	1-9	WAN
5	Sindhuli	Bahuntilpung	15-01-69	27-04-12	1-9	WAN
6	Sindhuli	Tosramkhola	29-08-69	14-12-12	1-9	WAN/ charity: water
10	Makwanpur	Namtar	02-02-70	16-05-13	1-9	WAN
8	Sindhuli	Kakurthakur	04-02-70	18-05-13	1-9	WAN/charity: water
9	Sindhuli	Ratnawati	27-02-70	10-06-13	1-9	charity: water
7	Sindhuli	Bitizor	06-10-70	20-01-14	1-9	WAN
11	Sindhuli	Solpathana	10-11-70	22-02-14	1-9	charity: water
12	Sindhuli	Arunthakur	09-02-71	23-05-14	1-9	charity: water
13	Sindhuli	Dudebhanjyang	03-03-71	17-06-14	1-9	charity: water
14	Sindhuli	Tamajor	10-12-71	24-03-15	1-9	WAN
Western Region						
1	Baglung	Arjewa	14-05-62	30-08-05	1-9	WAN
2	Gorkha	Ghyachowk	10-01-68	23-04-11	1-9	WAN
3	Baglung	Jaljala	13-09-68	28-12-11	1-9	SIMAVI
4	Baglung	Dagatundada	14-09-68	29-12-11	1-9	SIMAVI
5	Baglung	Resha	01-07-69	17-10-12	1-9	WAN/ charity: water
6	Gorkha	Thumi	25-08-69	12-10-12	1-9	WAN
7	Baglung	Bhimgithe	01-09-69	16-12-12	1-9	WAN
8	Gorkha	Tanglichok	26-02-70	09-06-13	1-9	SIMAVI/NWA
9	Gorkha	Manbu	02/30/2070	13-06-13	1-9	SIMAVI
10	Gorkha	Simjung	06-10-70	13-12-13	1-9	WAN
11	Gorkha	Lapu	26-02-71	09-06-14	1-9	Simavi
12	Gorkha	Takukot	20-03-71	04-07-14	1-9	WAN
13	Gorkha	Sourpani	17-08-71	03-12-14	1-9	WAN
Mid-Western Region						
1	Jajarkot	Dasera	10-02-67	24-05-10	1-9	Concern
2	Jajarkot	Majakot	19-07-67	05-11-10	1-9	Concern
3	Surkhet	Dasaratpur	15-01-68	28-04-11	1-9	AusAID
4	Surkhet	Dahachaur	19-01-68	02-05-11	1-9	EC
5	Surkhet	Salkot	30-01-68	13-05-11	1-9	AusAID
6	Surkhet	Guttu	11-01-69	23-04-12	1-9	AusAID
7	Surkhet	Lekhgaun	24-02-69	06-06-12	1-9	AusAID
8	Surkhet	Ghatgaun	31-03-69	15-07-12	1-9	AusAID
9	Surkhet	Kunathari	29-05-69	14-09-12	1-9	AusAID
10	Surkhet	Khanikhola	18-03-70	02-07-13	1-9	AusAID
11	Surkhet	Tatapani	27-09-70	11-01-14	1-9	AusAID
12	Surkhet	Taranga	27-11-71	11-03-15	1-9	WAN

Far-Western Region						
1	Doti	Pachnali	28-02-68	11-06-11	1-9	AusAID
2	Doti	Banlek	13-09-68	28-12-12	1-9	AusAID
3	Doti	Dahakalikasthan	24-01-70	07-05-13	1-9	AusAID
4	Doti	Warpata	28-01-70	11-05-13	1-9	AusAID
5	Doti	Mannakapadi	22-02-70	05-06-13	1-9	AusAID
6	Doti	Bajkakani	01-03-70	15-06-13	1-9	AusAID
7	Doti	Ghagal	11-03-70	25-06-13	1-9	AusAID
8	Doti	Lamikhhal	17-06-70	03-10-13	1-9	AusAID
9	Doti	Lanakedareswar	21-09-70	05-01-14	1-9	AusAID
10	Doti	Toleni	28-10-70	11-02-14	1-9	AusAID
11	Doti	Latamandu	06-11-70	18-02-14	1-9	AusAID

Eastern	39
Central	14
Western	13
Mid	12
Far	11
Total	89

District	No
Morang	13
Udayapur	18
Sankhuwasabha	5
Siraha	3
Chitawan	3
Makwanpur	1
Sindhuli	10
Baglung	5
Gorkha	8
Jajarkot	2
Surkhet	10
Doti	11
Total VDCs	89



Annex 2: Statistical Overview of Projects by Region from July 2014-June 2015

No of core WASH projects completed					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	1	-	-	-	1
Dug Well	-	1	-	-	1
Gravity Flow	50	13	16	-	79
Gravity Flow/RWH	1	-	-	-	1
SH	-	1	-	-	1
Tube Well	-	3	-	-	3
VDC ODF	3	20	4	-	27
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	1	-	-	-	1
Tube Well	-	1	-	-	1
Total	56	39	20	-	115

No. of HH Served with WASH Projects					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	111	-	-	-	111
Dug Well	-	219	-	-	219
Gravity Flow	3,081	942	1,751	-	5,774
Gravity Flow/RWH	67	-	-	-	67
Tube Well	-	1,081	-	-	1,081
VDC ODF	2,262	15,810	2,797	-	20,869
Total	5,521	18,052	4,548	-	28,121

No. of Community Beneficiaries Served with WASH Projects					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	971	-	-	-	971
Dug Well	-	1,349	-	-	1,349
Gravity Flow	18,969	4,851	8,912	-	32,732
Gravity Flow/RWH	355	-	-	-	355
SH	-	32,027	-	-	32,027
Tube Well	-	6,467	-	-	6,467
VDC ODF	13,922	87,568	16,072	-	117,562
Total	34,217	132,262	24,984	-	191,463

No. of school Beneficiaries					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	1,133	-	-	-	1,133
Gravity Flow	7,058	3,764	2,770	-	13,592
Gravity Flow/RWH	55	-	-	-	55
Tube Well	-	150	-	-	150
VDC ODF	-	-	60	-	-
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	442	-	-	-	442
Tube Well	-	3,669	-	-	3,669
Total	8,688	7,583	2,830	-	19,101

Total Beneficiary (School + Community)					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	2,104	-	-	-	2,104
Dug Well	-	1,349	-	-	1,349
Gravity Flow	26,027	8,615	11,682	-	46,324
Gravity Flow/RWH	410	-	-	-	410
SH	-	32,027	-	-	32,027
Tube Well	-	6,617	-	-	6,617
VDC ODF	13,922	87,568	16,132	-	117,622
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	442	-	-	-	442
Tube Well	-	3,669	-	-	3,669
Total	42,905	139,845	27,814	-	210,564

No. of Domestic Latrines					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Dug Well	-	115	-	-	115
Gravity Flow	1,857	255	-	-	2,112
Gravity Flow/RWH	63	-	-	-	63
Tube Well	-	810	-	-	810
VDC ODF	1,844	6,985	2,322	-	11,151
Total	3,764	8,165	2,322	-	14,251

No. of School Latrines					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Gravity Flow (New)	-	1	1	-	2
Gravity Flow (Rehab)	-	2	-	-	2
VDC ODF	-	-	2	-	2
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	1	-	-	-	1
Tube Well	-	5	-	-	5
Total	1	8	3	-	12

No. of Water Points					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Dug Well (Rehab)	-	9	-	-	9
Gravity Flow	-	-	-	-	-
New	1,260	191	417	-	1,565
Rehab	37	63	9	-	109
Gravity Flow/RWH	-	-	-	-	-
New	29	-	-	-	29
Rehab	2	-	-	-	2
Tube Well	-	-	-	-	-
New	-	25	-	-	25
Rehab	-	82	-	-	82
Total	1,328	370	426	-	2,124

No. of School Water Points					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Gravity Flow	43	14	16	-	73
Gravity Flow/RWH	1	-	-	-	1
Tube Well (Rehab)	-	1	-	-	1
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	1	-	-	-	1
Tube Well (New)	-	5	-	-	5
Tube Well (Rehab)	-	3	-	-	3
Total	45	23	16	-	84

No. of other physical outputs					
Region	Garbage Pits	Drying Racks	Vegetable Gardens	HQ	Total
Central	1,441	2,546	60	-	4,047
Eastern	1,945	1,711	-	-	3,656
Western	1,109	1,585	412	-	3,106
Total	4,495	5,842	472	-	10,809

Water, Health and Sanitation Beneficiaries (Community)			
Region	Water	Hygiene	Sanitation
Central	19,982	33,614	25,363
Eastern	7,212	132,147	83,479
Western	8,912	15,651	16,072
Total	36,106	181,412	124,914

Water, Health and Sanitation Beneficiaries (School)			
Region	Water	Hygiene	Sanitation
Central	8,246	8,028	-
Eastern	3,914	3,914	998
Western	2,770	2,830	94
Total	14,930	14,772	1,092

Financial Report (Fund Raised at Project Level)				
Region	VDC Funding	Community Contribution	Total	Maintenance Fund
Central	5,875,072	39,306,845	45,181,917	2,423,096
Eastern	10,532,261	11,510,663	22,042,924	338,480
Western	2,995,500	9,565,454	12,560,954	1,130,353
Total	19,402,833	60,382,962	79,785,795	3,891,929

Total project cost for core & non-core WASH projects including VDC, DDC, Community Contribution and others					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	Non-Core	Total
Bio Sand Filter	616,300	-	-	-	616,300
Dug Well	-	2,839,617	-	-	2,839,617
Gravity Flow	169,615,752	50,279,185	59,991,684	-	279,886,621
Gravity Flow/RWH	3,438,865	-	-	-	3,438,865
Non-Core	-	2,103,410	-	1,969,215	4,072,625
SH	-	7,881,674	-	-	7,881,674
Tube Well	-	6,206,880	-	-	6,206,880
VDC ODF	3,850,670	19,891,357	5,738,092	-	29,480,119
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	2,619,831	-	-	-	2,619,831
Tube Well	-	7,045,485	-	-	7,045,485
Total	180,141,419	96,247,608	65,729,776	1,969,215	344,088,018
	134,959,502	74,204,684	53,168,822	-	-

Total project cost for core & non-core WASH projects excluding VDC, DDC, Community Contribution and others					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	243,300	-	-	-	243,300
Dug Well	-	1,898,642	-	-	1,898,642
Gravity Flow	126,287,013	39,048,220	48,156,229	-	213,491,462
Gravity Flow/RWH	2,708,686	-	-	-	2,708,686
Non-Core	-	2,103,410	-	1,969,215	4,072,625
SH	-	3,561,674	-	-	3,561,674
Tube Well	-	4,733,380	-	-	4,733,380
VDC ODF	3,250,670	16,190,096	5,012,592	-	24,453,358
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	2,469,831	-	-	-	2,469,831
Tube Well	-	6,669,262	-	-	6,669,262
Total	34,959,501	74,204,684	53,168,821	1,969,215	264,302,221

Total Donor Cost - Overall core WASH projects					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Total
Bio Sand Filter	243,300	-	-	-	243,300
Dug Well	-	1,898,642	-	-	1,898,642
Gravity Flow	126,287,013	39,048,220	48,156,229	-	213,491,462
Gravity Flow/RWH	2,708,686	-	-	-	2,708,686
SH	-	3,561,674	-	-	3,561,674
Tube Well	-	4,733,380	-	-	4,733,380
VDC ODF	3,250,670	16,190,096	5,012,672	-	24,453,438
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	2,469,831	-	-	-	2,469,831
Tube Well	-	6,669,262	-	-	6,669,262
Total	134,959,501	72,101,274	53,168,901	-	260,229,676

Donor cost per Project					
Project Category	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Average
Bio Sand Filter	243,300	-	-	-	243,300
Dug Well	-	1,898,642	-	-	1,898,642
Gravity Flow	2,525,740	3,003,709	3,009,764	-	2,846,405
Gravity Flow/RWH	2,708,686	-	-	-	2,708,686
SH	-	3,561,674	-	-	3,561,674
Tube Well	-	1,577,793	-	-	1,577,793
VDC ODF	1,083,557	809,505	1,253,168	-	1,048,743
School MHM	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity Flow	2,469,831	-	-	-	2,469,831
Tube Well	-	6,669,262	-	-	6,669,262

Cost per beneficiary on donor cost					
Water Supply Type	Central	Eastern	Western	HQ	Average
Bio Sand Filter	251				251
Dug Well		1,407			1,407
Gravity Flow	6,658	8,050	5,404		6,704
Gravity Flow/RWH	7,630				7,630
SH		111			111
Tube Well		732			732
VDC ODF	233	185	312		243
School MHM					-
Gravity Flow	5,588				5,588
Tube Well		1,818			1,818

Photo Feature

Photos of major events and activities during reporting year



CHSV training at Manbubesi



Hygiene Education on Hand Washing Practices at Manbu, gorkha



WAN-2. CHSV Training at Gwalekanada



Tapstand at Baidar Baralthok, SIMAVI



World Water Day Celebrating at Thanidada, SIMAVI



Cutting pipe & thread in training of Caretakers at Jamune, Thumi, Gorkha



WAN-6. Operation and Maintenance Fund Collection at Sekhamandre, Thumi



WAN-9. Training of Mothers' Group at Baluwa Mausuli, Simjung, Gorkha

NEWAH in Nutshell

Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) is a national level non-government organization (NGO) in Nepal working towards clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion. Established in 1992, it has been actively working with local communities to provide access to clean water and sanitation facilities to those who need it most. NEWAH works in an integrated manner by complementing infrastructure development with the promotion of health, hygiene and livelihood opportunities. To date, NEWAH has worked in 53 districts across the country serving over 1.8 million people which is about 7% of the national population.

Vision

Improving quality of life of the people of Nepal through increasing access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

Mission

To bring water to the doorstep of the people, provide extensive health/hygiene education, and promote sanitation in communities through collaborative development programs.

Goal

Improve the living standard of the Nepali people in greatest need through equitable and sustainable access to safe water, health and sanitation services.

Objective

- Providing technical knowledge and financial support in water, health and sanitation activities/services directly or through other nonprofit making agencies (NGOs, CBOs, other development partners)
- Developing capacity of the individual and institutions in the sector to manage water , health and sanitation programs
- Engaging in research and studies to enhance sectoral knowledge base and involving in research based deliberations and advocacy for policy reform
- Collaborating with other agencies to leverage equitable and sustainable access to safe water, health and sanitation services
- Supporting the state's policies and other stakeholders programs to increase equitable and sustainable access to safe water, health and sanitation services.

Strategy/Approach

- Community mobilization
- Sanitation promotion
- Hygiene education
- Integrated WASH services
- Gender equity and social inclusion (GESI)
- VDC coverage
- Post monitoring and follow up for sustainability

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