

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21



NEPAL WATER FOR HEALTH (NEWAH)
Kathmandu, Nepal

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

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FROM THE CHAIRPERSON'S DESK

Since its establishment in 1992, Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) has been serving Nepal's water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector by rendering a remarkable contribution while providing safe drinking water to people in the rural areas of Nepal. It gives us an immense satisfaction to share the fact that our organization has been successful in serving over 2.1 million people with quality water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Most of these projects are being implemented in the rural and remote parts of the country where people are in a great need.

NEWAH is also extremely pleased to inform all our stakeholders as well as the well-wishers that this year it has successfully completed a long journey of 29 years of active engagement in the country's WASH sector. However, some of the activities were delayed and over-extended due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns being declared in the country. Nevertheless, the organization has once again demonstrated its unwavering commitment by ensuring that over 28,000 of the country's population gain access to sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services this year. Moreover, NEWAH has also implemented COVID-19 response activities in its working areas in a close coordination with District Coordination Committee and Rural/Municipalities of Sindhuli and Baglung Districts.

The majority of NEWAH's activities are focused on improving WASH service delivery in the rural areas of Nepal along with a lot of effort towards building capacity of communities and local WASH stakeholders to bring desired improvements in their hygiene and sanitation status as well as the behavioral changes. We have continued to support the national initiatives, such as, the post Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign and Community-led Total Sanitation program (CLTS) and are also actively engaged in the WASH sector at municipal, district and national level to help achieve the national WASH targets. Furthermore, its engagement in a number of different areas has been instrumental in improving the access to improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in Nepal and beyond.

NEWAH, as a continuous-learning organization, has continued its journey by sincerely adopting a learning-by-doing model and has started monitoring through sensors and toll-free call center. Learning through new initiatives has proved to be a great value-add to NEWAH's ongoing work. It has started a new initiative on monitoring through sensor-based remote technology to monitor the functionality of the water supply schemes built in the rural areas of the country. Till date, NEWAH has installed over 800 sensors in the 'charity water' funded projects in Baglung and Sindhuli districts of Nepal. NEWAH has also installed sensors in fund board-built water schemes in Phikkal Rural Municipality in Sindhuli district. We are hopeful that NEWAH's useful learning and experiences like these will surely create opportunities for the organization to explore emerging issues in the WASH sector and will also help to raise the voice in the support of prioritizing of the sustainable WASH services to the poor and marginalized groups who are still in a great need. Moreover, NEWAH has established a 'toll-free call center' at its Headquarters along with the toll-free number of 16600123450 in the coordination

with Nepal Telecom. The community people are encouraged to make the call to the call center to share their issues related to water structures and can get the support through the response-call or visit by the NEWAH technical team to address the issues in the respective water system. The collected information and issues will be analyzed and responded accordingly.

On behalf of the NEWAH Executive Board, I appreciate the very sincere efforts of all our NEWAH staff. We would also like express our heart-felt gratitude to our most magnanimous funding partner- the charity water, U.S.A, concerned agencies of the Government, municipalities, Social Welfare Council, politicians belonging to almost all political parties and the most important agent- the local communities for giving us all us all kinds of support, assistance and encouragement. NEWAH will obviously continue to build the strategic partnership with the existing donors and will also seek to explore prospective donors for longer-term funding opportunities to enable us to contribute in achieving the National WASH targets.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kapil Shrestha', written in a cursive style.

Prof. Kapil Shrestha

DIRECTOR'S NOTE

It is with immense pleasure that I would like to share through this annual report, the major interventions, accomplishments, and learnings of NEWAH in the year 2020-21. Dedicated to leave no one behind, the year saw further reach out to the rural and the excluded communities in the country. NEWAH's interventions in 2020-21 served over 28,000 people from seven rural/municipalities in Sindhuli districts and six rural/municipalities in Baglung districts. In the process, NEWAH collaborated with local people, government, and institutions; developed and expanded the WASH infrastructures in the communities; and built the capacity of the local actors to take ownership of their development. NEWAH also supported local government's WASH initiatives and engaged actively in research-based deliberations and advocacy for safe water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services needs of the underserved people in Nepal.

NEWAH has another year full of challenges and new learnings, particularly in areas of sustainability of water supply and sanitation schemes and fundraising in the year 2020-21. Nevertheless, NEWAH will strive to ensure sustainable services by continuing to coordinate with relevant stakeholders, focusing on capacity building, and developing innovative solutions to existing WASH issues and scaling up based on the learnings from past projects. Efforts are underway to diversify funding base. Moreover, NEWAH has been expanding its monitoring system through sensors monitoring and toll-free call center support. The NEWAH technicians will follow up with the respective community based on the information received from sensor dashboard every month and provide necessary coaching by call to caretaker and will visit in person if needed for technical assistance. NEWAH technicians will provide remote support to the communities by call center and directly support maintenance operations if the breakdown overcomes local capacities. In this connection, NEWAH has established toll-free call center at its Headquarters along with the toll-free number of 16600123450 in coordination with Nepal Telecom. The community people can call to the call center to share their issues related to water structures and can get support by coaching through call or visit by the NEWAH technicians in person based on the issues in the respective water system. The collected information and issues will be analyzed and respond accordingly and shall be used for future design.

Furthermore, NEWAH implemented COVID response activities in Baglung and Sindhuli districts to respond to COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown in the country. NEWAH prepared COVID safety guidance for workplace to ensure the safety of NEWAH's staff during the pandemic. The COVID-19 response activities comprised dissemination of information on COVID-19 through print media (posters and brochures) and FM stations in Baglung and Sindhuli districts, distribution of safety materials to frontline staff, and installation of contactless handwashing stations at public places in close coordination with District Coordination Committees and local governments of Baglung and Sindhuli districts.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to NEWAH's funding partners- charity: water and Rotary Club of Elgin who have been continuously supporting NEWAH to serve

needy people with improved WASH services. I would also like to thank local governments for their continued support, and the people in the communities for their trust and togetherness in our journey. I am equally thankful to the NEWAH Executive Board for the invaluable support and guidance, and all NEWAH staffs for their commitment, enthusiasm, and hard work.



Umesh Kumar Pandey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NEWAH envisions of a prosperous and healthy Nepal where every citizen is entitled an improved quality of life and are also able to access their right to improved and safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, and health. To achieve its vision, NEWAH supports the development and strengthening of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructures in rural areas of the country by working directly with the beneficiaries, build their capacities, and provide them opportunities for socio-economic empowerment. In doing so, NEWAH actively collaborates with the government and the sectoral development partners at all levels and develops projects and implements WASH promotional activities in the field. It is also involved in awareness creation, research, and advocacy to secure the needs of water and sanitation of the underserved communities.

NEWAH successfully completed 29 years in the WASH sector in 2020-21. Over the period, it has successfully completed 2,538 projects across 51 districts of the country. More than 2.1 million people from over 337,068 households have benefited from NEWAH WASH projects. Furthermore, NEWAH's school projects have served around 314,020 students through its facilitation and service delivery in Nepal.

During FY 2020-21, NEWAH has made significant endeavor to improve the quality of life of the underserved population through WASH services. A total of 75 projects were executed, reaching out to 5,794 households, 42 schools, directly benefiting 28,592 people from six rural municipalities/municipalities and seven rural municipalities/municipalities of Baglung and Sindhuli Districts respectively. In this connection, a total of 2,346 water distribution points was constructed in 2020-21 to serve 28,592 daily water users. Most of the projects utilized simple gravity flow technology while the remaining utilized solar pumping and motorized pumping technology. Water quality was tested for physical, chemical, and biological parameters in all water systems constructed as per national standard.

By organizing capacity-building activities, NEWAH strengthened the capacity 75 Water and Sanitation Users' Committee (WSUC) formed during 2020-21 in areas of project management, monitoring and sustainability through skill-based training and orientations. In total, 773 WSUC members including 345 female members, were trained/oriented this year. Likewise, the members of Ward WASH Coordination Committee (W-WASH-CC), School WASH Committee, Community Child Health Group (CCHG) and Child Health Awareness Committee (CHAC) also benefited from our various capacity building activities in 2020-21. Furthermore, NEWAH organized several cluster-based education and WASH campaigns to create public awareness and bring sustainable hygiene and sanitation behavior change in rural areas of Nepal.

As usual, NEWAH has been continuing with the participatory monitoring and evaluation using, Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBME) tools where the users were involved right from the planning stage to project implementation, operation, and maintenance, and monitoring and evaluation stages. Two rounds of joint monitoring visits (one each in Baglung and Sindhuli Districts) were also conducted. Moreover, a series of pre- and post-implementation monitoring activities were carried out for the past projects supported by charity: water. Projects from earlier grants were monitored through 'hello monitoring', which reported that over 86% water systems were functional on the day of call.

With these results, NEWAH ensured to make Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) as a key priority across all its policy and implementation works. NEWAH continued with its policy of ensuring 50% representation of women in WSUCs, with 50% being in the decision-making position of the committee. However, it fell short of realizing the target - in all the WSUCs formed during 2020-21, only 44.63% of the members were women. NEWAH also carried on its social inclusion policy, endorsing a proportionate representation of all castes, ethnic, minority, and socio-economic group among project beneficiaries and the WSUCs formation. Of the total beneficiaries of 2020-21, 61% belonged to 'Disadvantaged Janajati' category based on ethnicity, and around 23% belonged to 'Dalit' category. Furthermore, participatory wealth ranking data from the project area suggests that 38% of the beneficiaries were categorized as being 'Ultra-poor' during 2020-21.

Furthermore, NEWAH implemented COVID response activities in Baglung and Sindhuli districts to cope with COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown in the country. NEWAH also prepared COVID safety guidance for workplace to ensure the safety of field staff during the pandemic as well as develop noble ways to work from home during lockdown in the project areas. The COVID-19 response activities comprised providing, dissemination of information on COVID-19 through printed materials (posters and brochures) and FM stations in Baglung and Sindhuli districts, distribution of safety materials to frontline staff, and installation of contactless handwashing stations at public places in close coordination with District Coordination Committees and local governments of Baglung and Sindhuli districts of Nepal.

During FY 2020-21, NEWAH's partnership is continued with charity: water, who has remained as NEWAH primary funding partner since 2010. The funding came mainly for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities. NEWAH's total income during 2020-21 amounted to NPR 199 million and the total expenditure approached to NPR 199 million as well. Of the total expenditure, 80% was spent on the program while 20% was spent on administration in this year. Moreover, NEWAH has been expanding its monitoring system through sensors monitoring and toll-free call center monitoring. The NEWAH technicians will follow up with the respective community based on the information received from sensor dashboard every month and provide necessary coaching by call to caretaker and will visit in person if needed for technical assistance. NEWAH technicians will provide remote support to the communities by call center and directly support maintenance operations if the breakdown overcomes local capacities.

In addition, NEWAH has established toll-free call center at its Headquarters along with the toll-free number of 16600123450 in coordination with Nepal Telecom. The information about the call center have been sharing with WASH stakeholders, WSUCs, users, etc. by different IEC materials and broadcasting through local FM stations in Baglung and Sindhuli districts of Nepal. The community people can call to the call center to share their issues related to water structures and can get support by coaching through call or visit by the NEWAH technicians in person based on the issues in the respective water system. The collected information and issues will be analyzed and respond accordingly. With above-mentioned backcloths, the key lesson learnt from its challenges are low functionality in piped systems, low proportion of yard connections, lack of standardization of tap stands in yard connections that needs to address in the future to do more for the people of Nepal by serving improved WASH services.

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ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLS

3R	Recharge, Retention, and Reuse
CCHG	Community Child Health Group
CHAC	Child Health Awareness Committee
CHSV	Community Health and Sanitation Volunteer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GI	Galvanized Iron
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
NEWAH	Nepal Water for Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
USD	United States Dollar
RM	Rural Municipality
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WSUC	Water and Sanitation Users' Committee
WSUG	Water and Sanitation Users' Group
W-WASH-CC	Ward WASH Coordination Committee

PROFILE OF NEWAH

Introduction

Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) is a national level non-governmental organization (NGO) that specializes in ensuring access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in the rural areas. Established in 1992, NEWAH has been actively working with local communities to provide access to WASH facilities to people in the need.

In 1992 when NEWAH started its operation, there were a number of local NGOs that did many other things and WASH used to be one of them. Urban WASH projects still used to fall under the government's jurisdiction and NGOs were to undertake small rural schemes. Government being the major player, sanitation and hygiene was still not a priority in the overall WASH domain. Almost no opportunities existed for learnings and knowledge sharing and therefore NEWAH had to continue its journey in a learning by doing model. Since, these were early days, NEWAH continued supporting the local NGOs projects on a demand driven basis without any specific long term or strategic plans. It was only in 2000 where a number of other players also emerged into the sector, NEWAH decided to move forward with a very specific strategic plan. The first NEWAH Strategic Plan was developed in 2000-2005. Since then, NEWAH continued to develop a five-year strategic plan in every five years. Since the rollout of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in 2011, NEWAH has been actively partnering with the local governments to secure the basic needs for water and sanitation of the poor communities and strengthening their capacity to undertake community development activities themselves. Focusing on the organization's key objectives, NEWAH manages projects and provides technologically appropriate solutions for WASH-related issues to the people in the need.

For the past 29 years, NEWAH has assisted more than 2.1 million people through more than 2,538 small, medium, and large-scale WASH-related projects implemented across 51 districts. NEWAH has constructed 40,262 community water points and 685 school water points. As a result, NEWAH has been able to establish itself as a credible NGO in Nepal, gaining the trust of the Government of Nepal (GoN) at all levels as well as local and international development partners.

Considering the need for concentrated effort in the WASH sector, NEWAH has been advocating for sustainable policies and programs in WASH sector. NEWAH's advocacy efforts have been crucial in influencing the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation policy of 2004 in incorporating the Poverty and Gender Gap Approach. NEWAH's effort to develop an umbrella organization to protect and promote the rights of users throughout the country took headway through the formation of the Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN).

NEWAH has conducted a series of action research and studies to complement to the development of WASH. As NEWAH moved on, it realized the importance of strengthening its own systems as well as its programs in a sustainable manner. Many development organizations, bi-laterals and multi-lateral organizations from across the globe have supported NEWAH in this improvement and meeting its strategic objectives.

Vision, Mission, Goal & Objectives

Vision

Improved quality of life of all Nepali people through water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.

Mission

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

Goal

Bring clean water to the doorstep of the people, provide extensive health and hygiene education, and promote total sanitation in communities through collaborative projects.

Objectives

The specific objectives of NEWAH are as under:

- i. Provide technical knowledge and financial support for the development and improvement of WASH services in unserved areas of the country.
- ii. Develop the capacity of individuals and institutions involved in WASH sector to manage WASH programs sustainably.
- iii. Engage in research and studies to enhance sectoral knowledge base and involve in research-based deliberations and advocacy for policy reform.
- iv. Collaborate with government and other agencies to leverage equitable and sustainable access to WASH services; and
- v. Support state policies and stakeholders' programs to increase equitable and sustainable access to WASH services.

Guiding Principles

NEWAH's work is guided by the following principles:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Poverty sensitive
- Gender equity and social inclusion
- Community participation
- Integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Sustainability

Thematic Areas

NEWAH has been implementing projects under the following thematic areas:

- i. Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services delivery to households, communities, and local institutions
- ii. Capacity building and advisory to local actors/stakeholders
- iii. Advocacy to secure the need for water and sanitation of the underserved population
- iv. Monitoring, evaluation, and continued learning
- v. Research, study, and publication

Target Population

NEWAH is implementing the water projects with integration of hygiene and sanitation in its working districts and Rural/Municipalities. The program is planned to deliver services to the people by remoteness, having lack of power and excluded by the technologies so that people of such areas will also be benefitted by safe water, hygiene, and sanitation facilities.

In line with the values of NEWAH, it targets those communities who are living in poverty and seek to enable them to improve their quality of life through increased access to WASH services and various livelihood enhancement activities. The employment opportunities in the prospect activities are given to the poor and excluded group.

NEWAH ensures to make GESI a key priority across all its policies and implementation work. The approach aims to release women and the excluded groups from existing social, cultural, and institutional marginalization so that they can realize their potentials and enjoy the benefits of development. The targeted population by NEWAH primarily consist of women, children, people with different ability as well as caste and ethnic minorities from rural and marginalized communities who are deprived of basic water and sanitation services. The unique needs of this population will determine the nature of the actions we undertake. The marginalized communities are identified during the project selection at the initial phase based on the severity of the problem and socio-economic context of the communities.

The project selection is based on local government's priorities. Local government prioritizes projects depending on factors like poor, marginalized and excluded community/groups, water fetching time, quality of water and inadequacy of water. Based on that, NEWAH conducts detail feasibility of the project to prepare project plan, design, and costing. After the survey, projects that are technically, socially, financially, and environmentally feasible are selected for implementation. When NEWAH gets confirmation for the funds from its donors, NEWAH coordinates with the stakeholders for the project implementation.

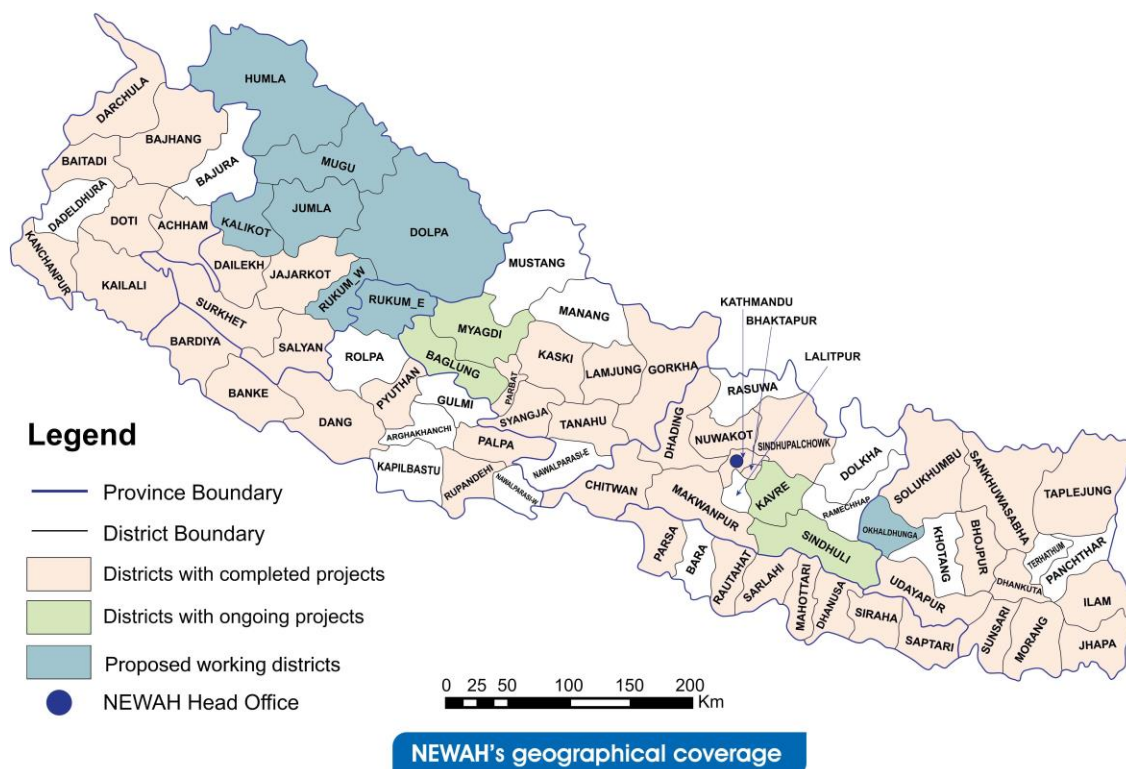
Geographic Coverage

According to the latest data of DWSSM 2021, 91% coverage have been achieved in basic water supply facilities and universal coverage have been achieved in basic sanitation. However, climbing up the sanitation ladder, coverage to improved water and sanitation facilities is disproportionate among various geographical regions. Terai and rural areas have comparatively less access to improved sanitation and hygiene services. Hence, NEWAH will adopt the total sanitation approach to provide improved WASH services to poor and unserved communities. NEWAH has worked in 51 districts since 1992. Currently, NEWAH prioritizes a full coverage of WASH services and presence in Sindhuli district, Kavre district of Bagmati province and Baglung and Myagdi district of Gandaki province. NEWAH will expand its working district based on the following criteria:

- i. Remoteness
- ii. Basic water coverage
- iii. Improved sanitation coverage
- iv. Hygiene/ health status

Usually, remote areas are lagging in terms of sanitation and hygiene behavior although they may have access to basic water facilities. Therefore, NEWAH will strive to reach the communities where demand for WASH programs isn't met, particularly those of the vulnerable population groups. NEWAH plans to expand its working areas to East Rukum, Myagdi, Okhaldhunga and Karnali Province Districts depending on the availability of fund.

NEWAH has successfully implemented 2,538 projects in 51 out of 77 districts of Nepal, directly benefiting over 2.1 million people.

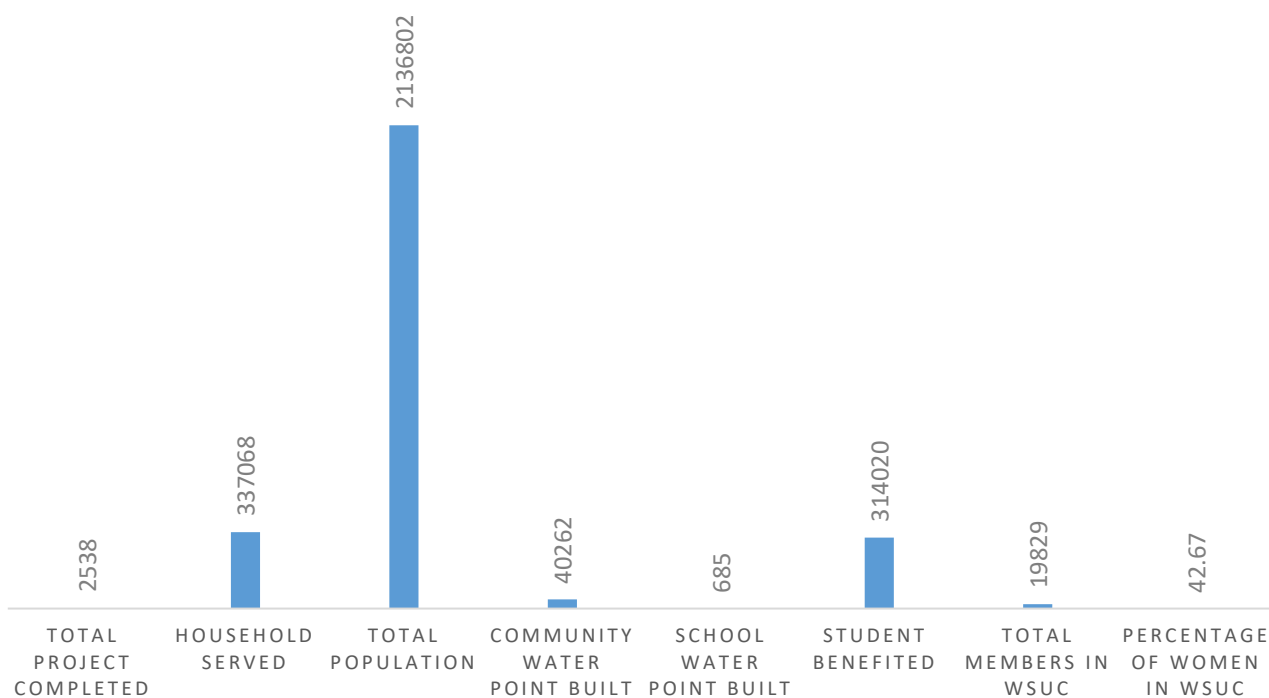


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Accomplishments

NEWAH's accomplishments as of August 2021 are as under:

NEWAH ACHIEVEMENT TILL DATE



Indicator	No. (Cumulative)
Projects completed	2,538
Households served	337,068
Total Population	2,136,802
Community water points built	40,262
School water points built	685
Student benefited	314,020
Total members in WSUC	19,829
Percentage of women in WSUC	42.67

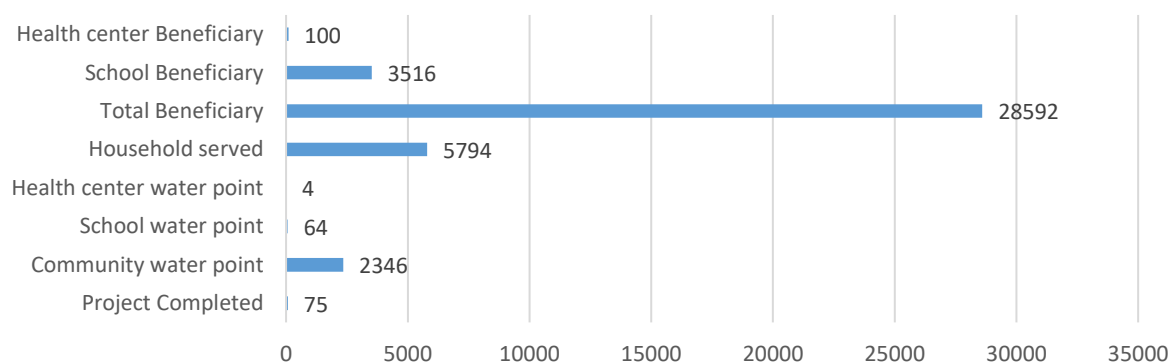
KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF 2020-21

In 2020-21, NEWAH completed 75 projects, reaching out to 5,794 households, schools and four health centers, directly benefiting 28,592 people from nine rural municipalities and four municipalities across Baglung, and Sindhuli Districts. The project implementation has contributed towards resolving the interlinked and complex problems of water supply, sanitation and hygiene facing rural, poor and the marginalized communities. Besides, local actor's capacity development, sanitation and hygiene awareness generation, and promotion of gender equality and social inclusion in WASH sector were other complementing areas of intervention.



Figure 1 Happy mood for using water tap in her doorstep at the Robang Rangil project, Baglung. Photo by Gorakh Shahi

NEWAH invested its time and efforts to coordinate with the local and provincial governments, build relationships with them and support their WASH initiatives. The figure below provides a graphical view of NEWAH's accomplishments during 2020-21.



OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS IN 2020-21

The projects implemented by NEWAH in 2020-21 had been directed towards enhancing the WASH service delivery in the underserved communities at larger extent. The associated activities have focused on safe drinking water supply to households, communities, and local institutions (schools and health posts), and promotion of sustainable sanitation and hygienic behavior among people.

THEMATIC AREA I: Service Delivery

Water Supply

During 2020-21, NEWAH completed the construction of 75 water supply projects including five-yard connections projects. A total 2,346 water distribution points were established to serve 28,592 daily water users. Water meters were installed in all water points under yard connection where the tariff is based on the volume of water used. Most WSUCs used increasing block tariff, keeping the initial five cubic meters per month at an affordable rate, and gradually increasing the tariff for higher water consumption. In community connections, however, water meters were not installed, and the O&M funds are collected based on a monthly flat rate decided by WSUC.

Water quality was tested in all water systems constructed. The test comprised of various physical, chemical, and biological parameters including taste and order, temperature, TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), electrical conductivity, turbidity, ammonia, nitrate, pH, total hardness, and coliform. The test was carried out both before the commencement of the project (baseline) and after the project completion (end-line). All the parameters tested are found as per the standard permissible limits of Nepal National Drinking Water Quality Standards 2005.



Figure 2 A child fetching water from tap at Pakhathar project, Baglung. Photo by Yog B. Muktan.

NEWAH has been continuing the construction of treatment plants i.e., plain sedimentation tank, roughing filters and slow sand filters in water systems which has the stream or stream fed spring sources.

The technologies for water supplying are gravity fed water systems, solar power pumping water supply systems and electrical power pumping systems have been constructed for delivery of water supply to community. The solar and electrical power pumping systems are supportive to provide the clean water to the people of remote areas, hilly terrains, and technologically excluded people of Baglung and Sindhuli districts.

Case study - 1

Life of Yukumari Thapa, resident of Thumkila cluster is full of struggle. Community people of this area have difficult life as it is remote and has water problems. Yukumari life's struggle is different from others. Despite she was born healthy, her physical development did not take place properly and she cannot move / walk like others. She was born as the first child in the family. She has a family of 5 with her mother and 3 brothers. Her two brothers are also disable and one brother frequently travels abroad.



She had to face a lot of struggles due to scarcity of water. Her mother used to fetch water as much as she can. Her mother is aging, and she is in no condition to carry water anymore. The responsibility landed up in the shoulders of 67 years old, Yukumari. Water came in houses sometimes from the unmanaged pipes. It was easier when water came at house. After few months, pipelines were haphazard, and water stopped coming at their house. People started depending in the spring. She shared her difficult experiences of getting wounded while fetching water from spring. She cannot walk with two legs. She used to go to spring with the help of her hands and legs. She was compelled to go spring even to bath. Yukumari used to bring water in jerry can as she cannot carry water pot. Toilet used to be very dirty. Though she had willingness to remain clean, she could not be due to her physical condition and difficulty to go the spring. She used to think her miserable life will finish by fetching water.

She expressed her happiness when Dhusbhir water and sanitation project implemented by Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) in partnership with Municipality was completed in time and felt that her days of sorrow are gone. It has become much easier after construction of water tap within house premises as she does not have to carry water from distant. It has become easier to wash utensils because of the construction of utensils washing place and for drinking water and cleanliness. Now she feels great sense of happiness brought by water tap and recalls how physical disability used to be painful when she had to fetch water.

Hygiene and Sanitation

NEWAH implemented hygiene and sanitation activities as an integral part of the water supply projects. During 2020-21, it facilitated the post ODF activities in Sindhuli and Baglung District of Nepal. Since two districts where water supply projects were implemented during 2020-21 have achieved ODF status, NEWAH continues to support its sustainability by implementing the post ODF activities guided by the Total Sanitation approach promoted by the Government of Nepal.

Consequently, the Ward-WASH-CCs and WSUCs have been assisted with self-declaration of “clean and healthy community”. The declaration was made after the communities met the five pre-determined criteria. They include: a) WSUC members have been trained in matters related to hygiene and sanitation, b) each household/local institution has a latrine built and is in use, c) hand-washing (with soap) facility available in each household/local institution and handwashing in critical times is mandatorily practiced, d) access to basic water services and affordable water purification technology/ies at household/local institution levels, and e) practiced hygienic and sanitary food and kitchen practices including use of clean dishes and food covered with lids.

Environment sanitation through proper management of solid and sludge waste was also promoted as a critical component post-ODF support and a pre-requisite for a clean and healthy community.



Figure 3 Water fetching at Dharakhola project, Baglung. Photo by Kushal Thapa

Accordingly, NEWAH supported the establishment of 2,400 handwashing stations, 2,868 washing slab, 3,368 dish drying rack, and 1,345 garbage disposal pits and oriented community people on safe disposal and management of waste. Moreover, the handwashing practices has improved as per the respondents that the handwashing with soap and water before eating has increased from 29% at baseline survey to 61% at endline survey. Altogether, 28,592 people benefited from NEWAH's sanitation and hygiene promotion activities during 2020-21.

WASH in local institutions

As per the spirit of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of 2011, all schools must have separate latrines for men/boys and women/girls as well as handwashing facilities and must provide access to all including differently abled children, youths, and adults. However, inadequate sanitation and latrine facilities in schools are still causing some female students to drop out of or be absent from school for a prolonged period. Community schools in rural areas have lack resources, knowledge, and capacity to build, operate and maintain water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.

Against this backdrop, NEWAH supported the establishment, repair or upgrade of WASH infrastructures at a total of 39 community and private schools in Sindhuli and Baglung Districts and promoted sustainable hygiene and sanitation behavioral practices among students, teachers and parents through education and awareness. The total number of beneficiaries from our school WASH projects was 3,516 during 2020-21. Furthermore, NEWAH strengthened WASH infrastructures in the community health centers in the project area benefiting around 90 regular staffs directly and hundreds more people visiting those health centers indirectly.

COVID-19 response activities

The summary of COVID activities under hygiene are as under:

1. Distribution of safety materials to health clinic/Centers in project areas:

Considering the increasing trend of COVID infected cases in country and in both Baglung and Sindhuli districts as well as request from the health institutions, the safety materials such as, mask, sanitizer, oximeter, digital thermometer, face shield and PPE set had distributed to health clinic/centers and District COVID Hospital to ensure safety of its beneficiaries and staff at workplace.

2. Distribution of safety materials to local frontline workers (Masons and Project Assistants):

To make working area safe from spreading of COVID infection during project implementation, these safety materials help health post personnel for monitoring, supervising, and providing services to COVID affected people of project area of both Baglung and Sindhuli districts. So that project staff, skill masons and users feel safe and motivate for project work.

3. Contactless handwashing/sanitizing stations:

To provide safe handwashing/sanitizing stations to prevent from coronavirus and other diseases, the contactless handwashing stations were installed at public places such as health clinic/centers, hospital, etc. in Baglung and Sindhuli districts of Nepal.

THEMATIC AREA II: Capacity Building

NEWAH is continuously striving to improve access to safe drinking water, promote sustainable sanitation and enhance hygienic behavior among the people. As one of the crucial factors to meet these objectives, NEWAH in 2020-21 focused on transferring knowledge and skills to local stakeholders through various capacity-building activities.

Training and Orientation

Training and orientation were provided to the followings:

WSUC

NEWAH has been implementing its projects in partnership with WASUC. A WSUC is a community-based organization, comprised of nine to eleven members who are responsible for overseeing the overall management of a water supply project. NEWAH strengthened the capacity of all 75 WSUCs formed during 2020-21 for project management, monitoring and sustainability through skill-based training and orientations.

As a result, WSUCs can plan, co-finance, manage, monitor, and sustainably operate and maintain the water supply systems. WSUCs were also oriented on water safety planning (WSP) for identifying water-related risks and hazards and designing locally available control measures and improvement plans. Since the WSP is a health-based approach that requires water to be free from microbiological agents such as e-coli, WSUCs were further trained on water chlorination and were advised to do so at least two times a year (before and after the rainy season). Altogether, 773 WSUC members, including 345 female members, were trained/oriented during 2020-21.

Ward-WASH-CC

NEWAH has been implementing its projects in partnership with local government-rural/municipalities. The capacity of the W-WASH-CCs was enhanced through training to make them able to prepare and implement the WASH plan, monitor, and evaluate WASH activities at the ward level, and coordinate with local government for financial support for implementing WASH plan and repair and rehabilitate non-functional water supply systems. They were also oriented on the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan and the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to help achieve the ODF status. A total of 13 sessions for W-WASH-CC were conducted.

Community Hygiene and Sanitation Volunteer (CHSV)

Hygiene and sanitation training was given to the 1,898 CHSVs as part of community-level hygiene and sanitation promotion. The CHSVs were selected locally and in an inclusive manner considering gender balance and the representation of different caste, ethnic and socio-economic groups present in the community.

Once trained, the CHSVs assist in conducting hygiene and sanitation promotion activities in their respective community during the project period. They also assist the communities in declaring a “clean and healthy community.” After project completion, they help for the sustainability of the hygiene and sanitation behavior change in the community.

Caretaker

NEWAH has been capacitating its partnership along with caretakers of the respective WSUC. Caretakers selected from WSUCs were trained to ensure continued operation and maintenance of the constructed water supply systems. The skill-based training focused on technical aspects of O&M of water supply systems such as HDPE pipe joining, preparing fittings, threading GI pipes and joining fittings with other pipes. They were also trained in collecting tariff based on water usage and keeping the tariff and expenses in a financial ledger. Caretakers were selected based on NEWAH's strategy to provide income opportunities to deserving and motivated women and men from poor households and disadvantaged/socially excluded caste groups. In total, 351 caretakers, including 156 female caretakers, were trained during 2020-21.

School WASH Committee

Total of 293 members including 171 females from 26 School WASH Committees were trained to enhance their capacity to manage school hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. Teachers were also trained to teach the best hygiene and sanitation practices using fun and interactive techniques.



Figure 4 Community sanitation training at Chrilingbas Khani WASH Project, Sindhuli. Photo by Bal Bahadur Budhathapa.

Community Child Health Group (CCHG)

Children can be effective change agents to promote good hygiene and sanitation at the household and community level. With this realization, 28 CCHGs were formed and trained on hygiene and sanitation-related issues with an aim to spread awareness among children of a similar age group. CCHG training has not only been effective in changing the hygiene and sanitation behavior of children, but also those of the adults in their home and community. During 2020-21, the training was offered to 327 children (including 149 girls) between 10-16 years old.

Child Health Awareness Committee (CHAC)

NEWAH facilitates the formation of a CHAC- a student's committee with 13-15 members (with at least 50% girls)—in community schools of the project area. It also supports the formation of an Advisory Committee to CHAC consisting of representatives from the School Management Committee, municipality/rural municipality, teachers, and the Project Management Committee. During 2020-21, 52 CHACs were formed and trained to bring about sanitation and hygiene-related behavioral changes among the students. The training directly benefited 296 students, including 148 girls from community schools in Baglung and Sindhuli Districts.

Awareness Campaigns

Sustainable hygiene and sanitation behavior change has been a lingering challenge. Notwithstanding, NEWAH continued to adopt its municipality/rural municipality coverage approach in water, sanitation and hygiene by training local staffs and organizing cluster-based education and WASH campaigns to create public awareness and bring sustainable behavior change, particularly in the proper use of the toilet, handwashing at critical times and household waste management.



Figure 5 World water day celebration at Dukursing WASH Project, Sindhuli, Photo by Nabaraj Subedi.

Triggering campaigns were regularly organized in the project areas to generate awareness among the community people as well as to celebrate different national and international events in the project areas. During 2020-21, 173 community hygiene and sanitation campaigns and

105 school hygiene education sessions were organized. NEWAH also conducted awareness creations related to COVID-19 through dissemination of printed materials and FM stations.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Following the NEWAH policy, the WSUC formed at the project level should have the provision of ensuring 50% representation of women with 50% in the decision-making position of the committee. The users' committee formed during 2020-21 had over 537 members, 55% of them were women.

NEWAH also takes social inclusion as one of its key principles. Therefore, NEWAH endorses a proportionate representation of all castes, ethnic, minority, and socio-economic group in the WSUC formed. In terms of beneficiaries, data from 2020-21 reveals that 61% were from 'Disadvantaged Janajati' category based on ethnicity, and around 23% belonged to 'Dalit' category. Furthermore, participatory wealth ranking carried out in the project area suggests that a majority 38% of the beneficiaries were categorized as being 'Ultra-poor.' NEWAH's gender-responsive and inclusive approach aims to release the people from existing social, cultural, and institutional barriers so that they enjoy the benefits of development programs and realize their potentials.

THEMATIC AREA III: Monitoring and Evaluation

To measure effectiveness, sustainability and equity of community water supply and sanitation interventions and factors influencing them in project communities, NEWAH has been emphasizing on integrating traditional and novel approaches in monitoring and evaluation of its water supply and sanitation projects. The integration has not only helped NEWAH with the assessment of the project outcomes and costs and the benefits and burdens from project interventions within the community, but has also provided benchmarks for measuring project progress, and valuable feedback to improve subsequent project performance and future project development.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The water and sanitation users were involved right from the planning stage to project implementation, operation, and maintenance, and monitoring and evaluation stages in all water supply projects completed during 2020-21. A participatory monitoring system was established using Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBME) tools through which the users evaluated their progress and defined priority actions regularly. The capacity of the W-WASH-CCs was enhanced to make them able to prepare and implement the WASH plan and monitor and evaluate WASH activities at the ward level. W-WASH-CCs routinely monitored the status of WASH in their respective wards and prepared lists of households with and without access to water supply and basic sanitation. They also played effective roles in evaluating the ODF status and monitoring the implementation of post ODF plan.

Joint Monitoring

To learning and sharing, monitoring progress in the field, and interacting and listening to the communities, NEWAH supports joint monitoring visits from the local and District levels to the central level. During 2020-21, two joint monitoring visits were conducted with participation of various stakeholders from WASH Sector as well as members from local government in Baglung and Sindhuli Districts.

Representatives from the District line agencies including the District Coordination Committee (DCC), District-WASH Coordination Committee (D-WASH-CC), D, and the chairman/vice-chairman of the rural municipality where the drinking water project is situated participated in the joint monitoring visit. After the joint monitoring visit, participants reflected on the quality of the projects and shared that frequent visit is necessary for effective implementation of projects as well as increasing the collaboration and reducing duplication. Likewise, the participants also appreciated the effort of NEWAH to institutionalize the practice of joint monitoring visit in the project Districts.

Pre- and Post-Implementation Activity

All the past charity: water projects were monitored during 2020-21 through hello monitoring within the one-year monitoring frame expect the system where sensors were deployed. In addition, all projects that exceeded the one-year frame were monitored through hello monitoring and Sensor. The hello monitoring covered a total of 243 projects from the earlier charity: water grants and rest were monitored with sensors. The result reveals that 86% of water points are functioning well. The monitoring results also report that all W-WASH-CCs are functional and actively involved in planning, implementing, and monitoring activities related to WASH in their respective communities. Interaction with the members revealed an enhanced capacity to prepare and implement ODF and post ODF plan and drinking water supply plan, as well as perform their roles effectively. The WSUCs are fully functioning in terms of operation, maintenance, water tariff collection, and taking care of water supply facilities. The committee members are fully undertaking their roles and responsibilities in the process of planning, management and operation and maintenance of water supply systems.

Post-Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

NEWAH carried out the post-implementation monitoring of last year's charity: water grant in Baglung and Sindhuli Districts. During the monitoring, NEWAH conducted meetings with W-WASH CC, WSUC and the users to get information on the functionality of the systems as well as the status of O&M fund, caretakers, and other issues. NEWAH also continued with the hello monitoring (for projects completed prior 2020-21) to obtain information on the status of the projects, the functionality of water points, problems if any, wear and tear in parts and structures, spare availability and replacement, and regularity of meeting and tariff collection.

Moreover, during the reporting period, the end-line survey was completed. The results of the end-line survey were compared against the results of the baseline survey for the same project. The end-line survey was useful since it helped communities identify changes in water access and usage, the hygiene and sanitation practices, and their capacity to plan, manage, operate,

and maintain water supply projects and overcome the situational and institutional barriers, which are necessary to ensure sustainability.

Regarding the functionality, the hello monitoring carried out in 2020-21 that reported around 86% of water systems constructed by NEWAH at least two years earlier are functional. Those non-functional were due to various reasons such as sources dried up, natural disasters, pipeline blockage, and breakage, or leakage.

Case study - 2

People of Tinpatan were compelled to wait for hours to collect water from the spring in the past. In dry seasons, it used to take a lot of time even to collect water in the spring. They had to worry about the drinking water every time.

Tankamaya Shrestha, 58 years old lives in Tinpatan-1 Khorkhola. She shared her hardship and experiences in the past for collecting water. “I had slipped several times during rainy seasons due to slippery roads while fetching water from the spring. The spring water was just enough for drinking, and we had to go river which is an hour below from the village for bathing and washing clothes.” shares Tankamaya.

Whenever any relatives come to her home, she felt that it will be good if they don't waste water. She could not even cultivate 2-4 vegetables in their kitchen garden as she used to give wastewater from washing hands and utensils to cattle. They had to start collecting water 4-5 days earlier during any wedding feast and different social functions.

With the technical and financial support of Nepal Water for Health, a solar lifting water project was completed in Khorkhola, Tinpatan. Now people have access to safe drinking water within their house premises.

“Tap stand within the house premises has erased the compelling situation to fight with our relatives for water. It feels like a dream. We used to worry about water than any other things. Now I am very happy as there is 24 hours availability of water” says Tankamaya Shrestha.

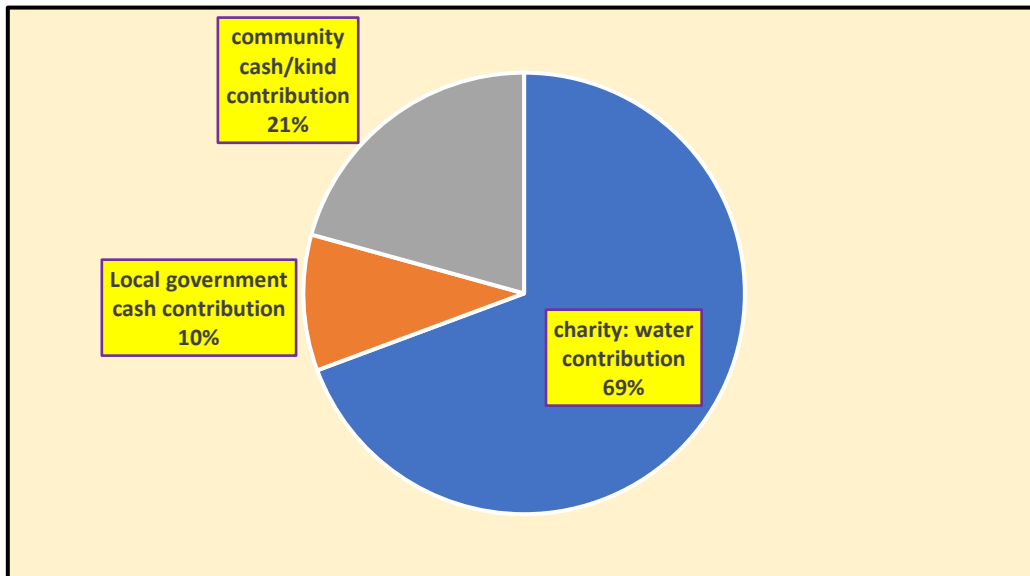
People could not believe that water can be lifted till their village from the water source which is way below from them. This is the first time they saw this technology in the rural area.

There have been many changes in the village after training and workshops related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Previously, due to lack of water and knowledge there was no habit of washing hands with soap and water. Now people give importance to personal and household hygiene and environmental sanitation and have been using drying rack, utensils washing place and bucket with tap. They have started to cultivate by utilizing the wastewater.



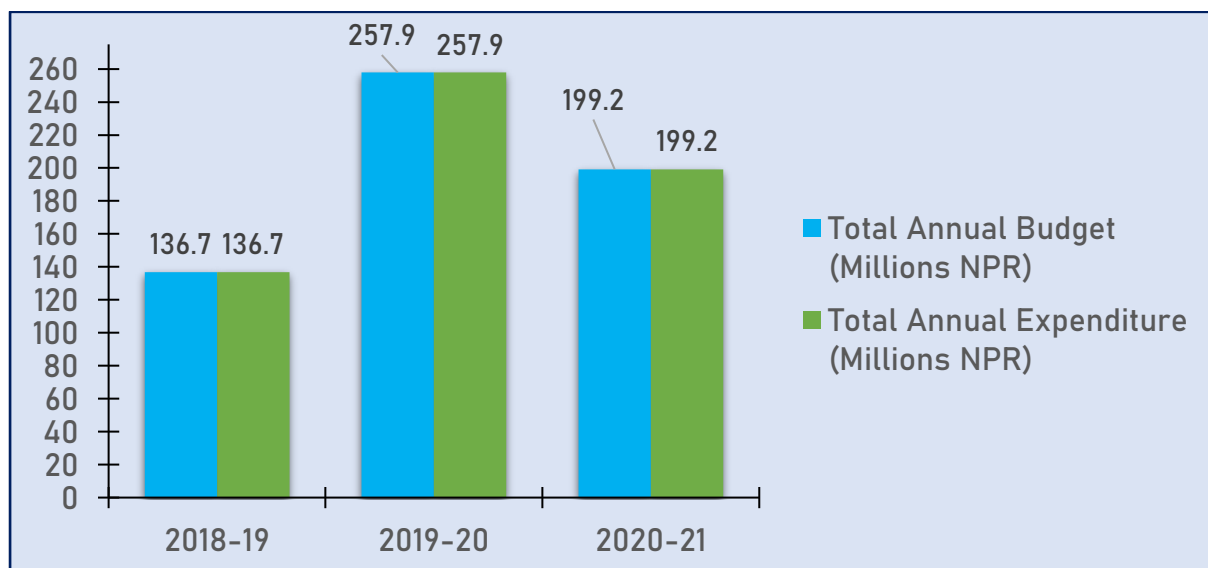
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

NEWAH had implemented the projects with the funding from charity: water and other donor agencies of NPR 199,248,260.00, local government cash contribution of NPR 28,622,846.00, and cash/kind contribution from the respective communities of NPR 59,492,000.00 in 2020-21. The contributions pattern by different sources are as follows:



In this connection, NEWAH's income for 2020-21 amounted to NPR 199,248,260.00 (equivalent to USD 1,696,018.55; conversion 1 USD = NPR 117.48), a 22.76% decrease over 2019-20 income. The decrease occurred due to budget income received as per disbursement schedule of charity: water. 100% of the total income received in 2020-21 was grant received from charity: water and Global Giving.

Similarly, the total expenditure for the year 2020-21 was NPR 199,248,260.00 (equivalent to USD 1,696,018.55), a 22.76% decrease over the 2019-20 expenditure. Of the total expenditure, 80% was spent on the program, while 20% was spent on administration. The trend in budget and expenditures is given below:



CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

The key challenges faced by NEWAH during 2020-21 are as follows:

- The lack of clarity on the level of authority and autonomy among federal, provincial, and local governments effects on formulation of policies resulting in the issues related to source registration and WSUC registration at local level.
- The community has been raising the issues related to their contributions arguing that there is more contribution in NEWAH projects than that of other agencies in main pipeline digging. In particular, the community people in semi-urban areas are less willingly involve in kind/labor contribution They have been expecting support from local government, local government (rural/municipalities) paid for main pipeline digging and laying cost to the WSUC in few cases.
- Difficult to find spring water sources nearby the community and/or other sources, the high cost required for projects and per capita cost is also higher to maintain water quality in case of stream sources as well as long pipeline distance from the community settlement to meet demand of the community.
- The cancellation of the surveyed projects during implementation due to the budget allocation by province government for the same projects.
- Delayed in completing the electrical pumping projects due to prolonged process for electrification in the respective sites.
- Low functionality rate in piped systems than that of expected. The 2021 survey results indicated 12% of projects were found to be non-functional while 18% of projects were found to be partially functional due to source dried up and damages from the natural disasters.
- Low proportion of yard connections are less willingly accepted by the community as they are looking for higher level of services at their doorstep.
- NEWAH has provided design of small standpost for private/yard connections however the community people are willing to build bigger size standpost.
- In case of semi-urban areas, the community people have been less willingly to be involved in both hygiene and sanitation related promotion activities and facilities such as, drying racks, solid waste managing pits at household level.
- In some cases, the community people/WSUC are not timely replacing filter media in slow sand filter (SSF), chlorination candle and aggregates in horizontal roughing filter (HRF).

Lessons Learned

NEWAH is continuously learning from its previous works and various monitoring and evaluation results and incorporating them into designing of programs and projects for the better results. The lessons learned during 2020-21 are as follows:

- **Functionality in piped systems-** The 2021 MAP results showed 12% of communities/projects were found to be non-functional and 18% of projects were found to be partially functional due to source dried up and damages from the landslides/floods. In this regard, the source discharge will be measured once again before actual construction work to ensure availability of water in the respective sources in future. Likewise, the risks associated with the landslides and floods will be considered during selection of sites, design, and costing for implementation.
- **Proportion of yard connections-** Nepal's WASH sector development plan (SDP) which is developed in line with SDGs has aspiration to increase service level through one house one tap policy. The federal, provincial, and local government have been implementing this policy alongside other agencies in the sector. Having metering system into private connections i.e., one house one tap for optimum use of drinking water, NEWAH has the growing proportion of yard connections over time to meet community demand and contribute to SDGs through SDP.
- **Community can choose drawing from various options in yard connections-** NEWAH has provided design of small standpost for private/yard connections however the community people are willing to build bigger size standpost. In this connection, the community people may build tap stands with different size and standard which may not be at par of NEWAH standard. Therefore, NEWAH will provide different options from standard drawing for different size of yard connections tap stands, and the community people may select one of them and build their tap stands accordingly.
- **Diversification in services-** NEWAH is planning to incorporate the cross-cutting issues such as climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), agriculture, nutrition and livelihood, and integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) contribute to the 15th periodic plan of Nepal and SDGs 2030.

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Audit Report

B.R.S. Neupane & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Kumari Marg, House No. 43
P.O. Box 8137, Naxal,
Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel : 977-1- 4511314
Fax : 977-1- 4520572
E-mail : chartered@brs.com.np
Web : www.brs.com.np

**B.R.S. Neupane
& Co.**

Independent Auditor' Report To the Members of Nepal Water for Health

We have audited the financial statements of Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31st Ashad 2078 (15th July 2021), Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended on 31st Ashad 2078 (15th July 2021) and with Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanation given to us, the financial statements referred to above, read with Significant Accounting Polices and Notes to Account, present fairly, in all material respects for the period from 1st Shrawan 2077 to 31st Ashadh 2078 (16th July 2020 to 15th July 2021) are in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and accounting policies of the NEWAH where stated otherwise in Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the Auditor section of our report. We are independent of the NEWAH in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of financial statements of current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of the NEWAH and the audit, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the

preparation of financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management is responsible for overseeing the organization's financial reporting process.

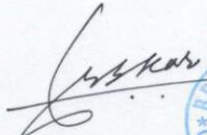
Responsibilities of the Auditor for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained information and explanations asked for, which, to best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the financial statements are in agreement with the books of the account of the NEWAH and proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the NEWAH.

To the best of our information and according to explanations given to us and so far, appeared from our examination of the books of account of the NEWAH necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across any cases where any employees of the organization have acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to the accounts, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the NEWAH relating to the accounts in the NEWAH.


CA. Gyanendra B. Bhattarai
Partner



Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
Date: 10th October 2021

UDIN: 211008CA00070nNOAH



Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)
Kathmandu, Nepal
Statement of Financial Position
As on July 15, 2021 (Ashad 31, 2078)

Particulars	Schedule	FY 2020/21	FY 2019/20
Property, Plant & Equipment (A)	1	12,678,468	13,556,652
Land and Buildings		5,738,568	5,803,756
Other Capital Assets		6,939,899	7,752,895
Current Assets (B)	2	33,318,666	29,831,000
Cash and Bank Balance		36,707,970	24,785,671
Inventories		11,391,109	7,510,513
Prepayments, loans, Advances & Receivables		1,591,669	6,890,644
<u>Less: Other Current Liabilities & Provisions</u>		(16,372,081)	(9,355,827)
Current Liabilities		(16,372,081)	(9,355,827)
Provisions		-	-
Total Assets (A+B)		45,997,134	43,387,652
Represented by:			
Capital Fund		5,738,568	5,803,756
Other Capital Asset Fund		6,939,899	7,752,895
Restricted Fund	3	19,489,298	15,842,284
Unrestricted Fund	4	13,829,368	13,988,716
Total Funds		45,997,134	43,387,652

Schedule 1 to 6 form an integral part of this statement.



 Sajal Shrestha
 Finance Manager


 Umesh K. Pandey
 Director

As per our report of even date
 For and on behalf of

 CA Gyanendra B. Bhari
 BRS Neupane & Co., Chartered Accountants



 Mukunda Neupane
 Treasurer


 Rekha Tulachan
 Member Secretary


 Prof. Kapil Shrestha
 Chairperson

Date: 2078/06/20
 Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)
Statement of Income & Expenditure
For the period July 16, 2020 to July 15, 2021 (Shrawan 01, 2077 to Ashad 31, 2078)

NRs.

Particulars	Schedule	FY 2020/21	FY 2019/20
Opening Fund Balance			
Income			
Restricted Fund	5	198,717,943	257,564,563
Unrestricted Fund	6	530,317	362,555
Total Income		199,248,260	257,927,117
Expenditure			
Restricted Fund		198,717,943	257,564,563
Direct Project Expenditure	5	198,717,943	257,564,563
Unrestricted Fund		530,317	362,555
General & Overhead Expenses	6	530,317	362,555
Total Expenditure		199,248,260	257,927,117

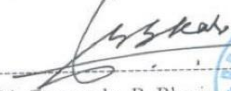
As per our report of even date
For and on behalf of







Sajal Shrestha
Finance Manager

Umesh K. Pandey
Director

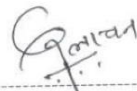





CA Gyanendra B. Bhari
BRS Neupane & Co., Chartered Accountants



Mukunda Neupane
Treasurer



Rekha Tulachan
Member Secretary



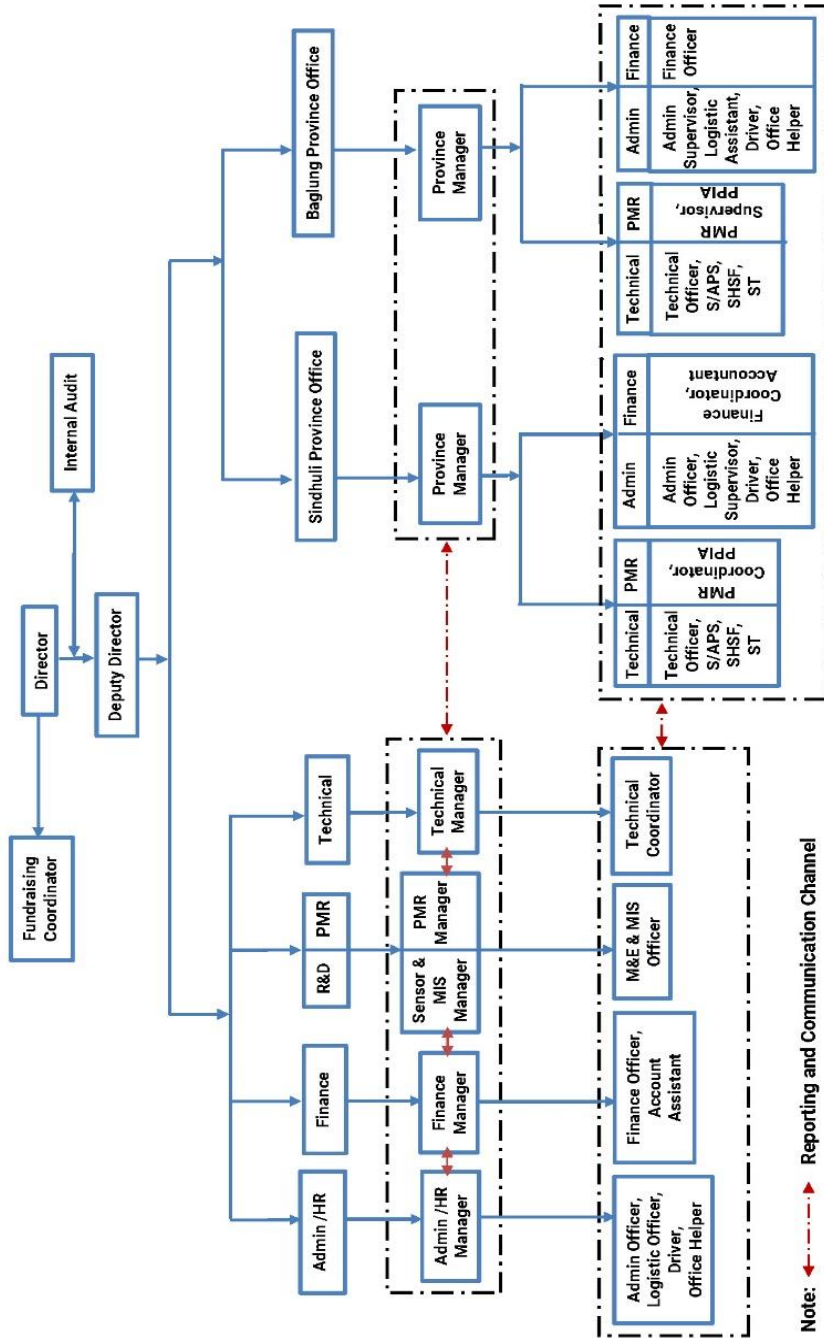
Prof. Kapil Shrestha
Chairperson

Date: 2078/06/20
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Annex 2: NEWAH Organizational Structure

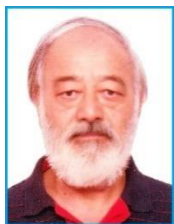
Effective from January 2021

NEWAH Organizational Structure (Operation Level)



Note: Reporting and Communication Channel

Annex 3: NEWAH Board 2021-2023



Prof. Kapil Shrestha
Chairperson



Ms. Manjuri Singh
Vice-Chairperson



Mr. Mukunda Pd. Neupane
Treasurer



Ms. Rekha Tulachan
Member Secretary



Mr. Bijay Pant
Member



Mr. Ram Kaji Koney
Member



Ms. Ratna Kumari Shrestha
Member

