



Annual Report

July 2005-June 2006



Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)
Kathmandu Nepal



Few Words from the President

According to the estimates by the National Planning Commission (NPC) drinking water coverage had reached about 82 percent in 2005, drastically up from the 34 percent reported when the international water decade programme ended in 1990s. The macro-level national figure of coverage does not, however, provide real picture of the service at a disaggregated level say, for example, that of the Village Development Committee (VDC). One challenge is that the quality of data on coverage is differential. At the same time definitions of coverage and level of service also varies. Besides, the data does not take into account the time taken to collect water. It also does not indicate the nature of the water source whether: a piped system, a tube-well, or an improved spring source.



Women in many households in the hills even today spend as much as five hours per day collecting water. In addition, the maintenance of completed systems leaves much to be desired as many completed water systems do not deliver service as designed. If these factors are considered the actual figures for coverage would be lower. Source degradation and pollution have created additional layers of stress as does the fact that levels of access to basic sanitation facilities are much lower than that to water supply. Together with poor sanitation, pollution and other forms of degradation further debilitate community livelihoods.

Poor access to drinking water and sanitation projects means that those in greatest need have not received benefits. In the recent past demand led approaches hoped to reverse the trend. Much more needs to be done to bring social inclusion issues in programme in order that those in the margin and vulnerable are capable of accessing services and that support agencies devise mechanisms to capture such expression of interest. NEWAH has continued institutional innovation. We have begun partnership with new support agencies. This new beginning has added responsibilities and we are committed to our cause.

This year NEWAH has begun 'WATSAN Accelerated and Universal Coverage Approach (ASUC)' in Dhading District. The objective of this initiative is to help achieve universal coverage of water and sanitation services in the district. Likewise, inception of Scaling-Up programme in Siraha District has taken place to meet similar objectives. Based on outcomes of the pilot stages, NEWAH hopes that these programmes will be scaled up.

From a purely an 'implementing organisation', NEWAH is gradually transiting to one that also accords importance to learning and knowledge management. We hope to share our experiences with other sector actor to enhance sector learning. NEWAH will continue to help those in greatest need access drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Ajaya Dixit
President

Director's Note

Out of the 119 projects completed this year NEWAH provided services on water, health and sanitation through 94 projects serving 83,471 people belonging to 13,299 households throughout the five development regions of Nepal, working under the most difficult conditions in various parts of the country. Few projects were supported in semi urban areas to serve the urban poor population with sanitation facilities.



Over the years, considering the nationwide low state of sanitation and less progress in the sector a persistent concentration has been driven to this area through integrated water, health and sanitation projects and health and sanitation only programmes especially in the *Tarai* where sanitation coverage have been reportedly low. Moreover, programmes like Community Led Total Sanitation, School Led Total Sanitation and SaniMart approaches have been piloted and scaled up as per NEWAH's capacity to increase sanitation access of people.

NEWAH hopes to provide services to as many people as possible through programmes like WATSAN-ASUC (Dhading) and Scaling-up (Siraha) by working closely with local bodies in the district. These initiatives define an approach based on common values and targets to achieve universal coverage on water and sanitation within a selected district. Based on the learning of the pilots, other districts will be explored in consultation with various stakeholders.

With one or two research projects undertaken every year, their learnings and findings have provided basis for improvement of NEWAH projects and programmes. This year the two main researches undertaken were the NEWAH Participatory Assessment (NPA) II and Socio Economic Impact Study in the Eastern region. The main findings of these researches have given us impetus to look into the issues of social inclusion more strategically. Next year an assessment of the NEWAH supported CLTS projects and study on water source depletion is planned.

Likewise, a number of publications and IEC materials were published throughout the year keeping in mind the information needs of stakeholders. Engagement with the media has also increasingly improved for better networking and advocacy in the sector through constant efforts of nation wide WASH media campaigns and competitions. As a result media coverage on water and sanitation has been on the rise in comparison to past several years.

A new strategy and log frame (2006-2010) is in place and organisational restructuring has been done through a rigorous exercise. Efforts in strengthening organisational capacity along with those of local partners shall be emphasised in the coming year. NEWAH intends to identify and serve as many poor and excluded (P&E) groups possible with its water, health and sanitation services. To achieve this, projects and programmes like in the past will not only be demand responsive but NEWAH will be proactive in identifying those groups to serve a large proportion of P&E groups with water, health and sanitation.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our community members, partners (NGOs, CBOs, WSUCs), FEDWASUN, RCNN members, Nepal WASH group members, NWCF, Media group and others, local authorities, government agencies, funding partners, NEWAH Executive Board and members, NEWAH staff and all our well wishers and supporters for their immense support and contribution to the organisation.

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

Umesh Pandey
Director

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List of Acronyms

ASUC	Accelerated and Universal Coverage
C to C	Child to Child
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCHG	Community Child Health Group
CHAC	Child Health Awareness Committee
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRO	Central Regional Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ENPHO	Environmental and Public Health Organisation, Nepal
ERO	Eastern Regional Office
FEDWASUN	Federation of Water and Sanitation Users, Nepal
FWRO	Far Western Regional Office
GAP	Gender and Poverty Approach
GF	Gravity Flow
HH	Household
HM	Health Motivator
HQ	Headquarters
HS	Health & Sanitation only
HURDEC	Human Resource Development Centre
IDS	Integrated Development Society, Nepal
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre, The Netherlands
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KM&AD	Knowledge Management & Advocacy Division
LSI	Livelihood and Social Inclusion
LTSS	Long Term Sustainability Study
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MANGO	Management Accounting for Non Government Organisation
MDTs	Millennium Development Targets
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWRO	Mid Western Regional Office
NPA	NEWAH Participatory Assessment
NWCF	Nepal Water Conservation Foundation
O&M	Operation and Management
ODF	Open Defecation Free
P&E	Poor & Excluded
PMIS	Project Management Information Systems
PRDC	Panchawati Rural Development Centre
PRODWAT	Productive Uses of Water
RCD	Resource Centre Development
RCNN	Resource Centre Network Nepal
S	Sanitation only
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
SC	Saving and Credit
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
SSHE	School Sanitation and Hygiene Education
TW	Tube well
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene for All
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WHS	Water, Health and Sanitation
WRO	Western Regional Office
WSUC	Water and Sanitation Users Committee

Exchange rate in 2005-2006 1£ = 134.89 NRs.

Executive Summary

This year a total of 119 projects were supported by NEWAH out of which 94 were core and 25 were non core projects. The non core projects comprised of research, studies, post project evaluation, new initiatives and advocacy projects. The core projects concerned with water, health and sanitation services, served 83,471 beneficiaries from 13,299 households. Sixty six integrated water, health and sanitation (WHS) projects were implemented. The total number of health and sanitation (HS) only projects has increased from 6 to 15 this year with 10 projects in the *Tarai* and 5 in the hills. Latrine uptake in the WHS and HS projects was 77 and 81 percent respectively.

Five Community Led Total Sanitation projects in nine communities were completed this year while the School Led Total Sanitation project in Kathar VDC in Chitawan to support in achieving total sanitation in Chitawan district by 2009 continues. The project implemented through the SaniMart approach has shown positive impact and possibility of replication in other communities due to easy accessibility of materials even for poor families. Construction of disable friendly water and sanitation structures are now promoted in the projects. Kitchen gardening through the use of wastewater where possible are encouraged in the programmes to support livelihood opportunities for people in communities.

Approaches such as Water and Sanitation Accelerated and Sustainable Universal Coverage (WATSAN - ASUC) and Scaling-Up are some new initiative programmes being undertaken to speed up the coverage on water and sanitation at district level. A VDC approach was followed in Arjewa VDC in Baglung district to achieve total sanitation. NEWAH is also promoting local private entrepreneurs in latrine material production to save time of community and local staff and also to make latrine materials more accessible to especially the poor. Community overhead tank system was introduced in a project in Far Western region. An integrated water resource management project was also piloted this year. The experiences from these new initiatives will help to replicate these approaches in more projects next year.

Various programmes and activities such as WASH fellowship award, journalist writing competitions, meet the press, media monitoring, campaign and nation wide WASH media competition was organised. Radio programmes and TV documentary were produced to increase engagement with the media, widen their knowledge on water and sanitation issues and promote awareness through them.

The RCNN activities to share information and knowledge among members continued with their capacity building facilitated by IRC on water portal development, database management and RCD process assessment and strategic planning. Different workshops were conducted in several parts of the country 1) to collect civil society's voices and concerns on sanitation to contribute to the SACOSAN paper and 2) share about the NEWAH GAP approach to the sector stakeholders. NEWAH won the Productive Uses of Water (PRODWAT), IRC award for the case study on 'One development leads to another' and a detailed case study on it will be written soon.

Each year NEWAH is trying to widely inform people with issues on water and sanitation through its publications in the form of leaflets, issue sheets, wall newspapers, booklets etc. A process document on the CLTS projects piloted by NEWAH is prepared. The WASH newsletter and calendar are brought out regularly and have received positive responses. Likewise, the major researches and studies this year were on the socio-economic impact of water, health and sanitation projects in the Eastern Region and NEWAH participatory assessment II.

NEWAH worked through 67 old and new local partners in communities this year. The partners and communities were trained and capacitated through several trainings to ensure good management, operation, maintenance, monitoring and sustainability of projects. Pertaining to the training needs of staff various trainings were organised. NEWAH provided consultative support to the Swiss Red Cross water and sanitation project in the Tibet autonomous region this year.

A new strategic plan and log frame (2006-2010) is in place and will guide much of NEWAH's future projects and programmes. New monitoring and evaluation systems at project and programme level have been developed and adopted. Staff have been trained accordingly and the monitoring tools in the form of posters are being used in NEWAH supported projects.

Funding partnerships continued with WaterAid Nepal, IRC, SIMAVI, Plan Nepal, WSSCC, Rotary Club and Friendship Clinic and new partners this year are OXFAM, Concern Worldwide and World Vision. The overall income this FY was NRs. 202.14 million and expenditure was almost NRs. 202 million.

Working under a fluid political situation, absence of people's representation in local bodies, lack of effective coordination among sector agencies and managing and maintaining change have been challenges faced. The GAP approach will be reviewed from a social inclusion perspective to better serve the poor and excluded (P&E) groups. Likewise, strengthening partnership with local bodies will be focused to increase responsibility towards projects and strengthen

their capacities. Proactive approaches shall be followed to serve the maximum number of P & E groups through NEWAH water, health and sanitation projects.

Strategic operational plan and regional profiles have been developed and will be followed to identify working areas next year, mainly areas low in coverage and with greater concentration of P&E groups. Few projects will also be implemented in semi urban areas to serve the urban poor population. The WATSAN-ASUC programme is going to be expanded to other areas and the scaling up project will be implemented in Siraha. An assessment of CLTS projects implemented by NEWAH and study on water source depletion in hills are planned.

Drawing up a capacity development plan to increase management capacities and strengths of staff in meeting new and emerging challenges is under planning. The capacity and performances of the regional offices are going to be reviewed and assessed to determine their merger / relocations. An independent management audit is also planned. Based on all this NEWAH will move forward in the future.

सारसंक्षेप

यस वर्ष नेवाको आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक सहयोगमा समुदायमा कुल ११९ आयोजनाहरू सम्पन्न भए, जसमध्ये ९४ वटा स्वानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइ, उत्थान तथा पुनः निर्माणसम्बन्धी र २५ वटा अनुसन्धान, अध्ययन, आयोजना सम्पन्न पछिको मूल्याङ्कन, नवीन प्रयासहरू तथा पैरवीसँग सम्बन्धित थिए । सम्पन्न भएका यी स्वानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाहरूबाट १३ हजार २ सय ९९ परिवारका ८३ हजार ४ सय ७१ जना लाभान्वित भए । यस वर्ष ६६ वटा एकीकृत स्वानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाहरू कार्यान्वयन गरिए । यसैगरी यस वर्ष स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाहरू ६ वटाबाट वृद्धि भई १५ वटा सञ्चालन गरिए, जसमध्ये १० वटा तराइ र पाँच वटा पहाडी क्षेत्रमा सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए । स्वानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना र सरसफाइ आयोजनाहरूमा क्रमशः ७७ र ८१ प्रतिशत चर्पी बनिए ।

यस वर्ष नौ वटा समुदायमा पाँच वटा 'समुदायको अगुवाइमा सञ्चालित पूर्ण सरसफाइ आयोजना' हरू सञ्चालन गरिए भने चितवन जिल्लालाई सन् २००९ सम्ममा पूर्ण सरसफाइ बनाउने अभियानमा योगदान पुऱ्याउनका लागि उक्त जिल्लाको कठार गाउँ विकास समितिमा विद्यालयको अगुवाइमा सञ्चालित पूर्ण सरसफाइ आयोजना सञ्चालन सुरु गरियो । सानिमार्त पद्धतिका माध्यमबाट कार्यान्वयन गरिएको आयोजनामा विपन्न परिवारहरूको समेत चर्पी सामग्रीमा सजिलै पहुँच भएकाले गर्दा अन्य समुदायमा पनि यसको सकारात्मक प्रभाव पुर्नुका साथै सरसफाइ कार्यक्रमको अनुसरण गर्ने संभावनाहरू देखिए । अपाङ्गहरूलाई अनुकूल हुने खालका धारा तथा चर्पीहरूको संरचना निर्माण कार्य हाल आयोजना तहमा प्रवर्धन भएको छ । संभाव्य स्थानहरूमा खेर गएको पानीको सदुपयोग गरी करेसाबारी लगाउने कार्यलाई कार्यक्रमले प्रोत्साहित गरेको छ, जसबाट समुदायका मानिसहरूको जीवन निर्वाहमा सहयोग पुगेको देखिएको छ ।

जिला स्तरमा स्वानेपानी तथा सरसफाइको सेवालाई द्रुत बनाउन सामुदायिक स्वानेपानी र सरसफाइ छिटो र सबैका लागि (सास्वास-छिसला) तथा समुदायको गुणस्तर अभिवृद्धि (Scaling-Up) जस्ता पद्धतिहरूलाई नयाँ कार्यक्रमका रूपमा लागू गरियो । बाग्लुङ जिल्लाको अर्जेवा गाविसमा पूर्ण सरसफाइको प्राप्तिका लागि गाविसलाई समेट्ने पद्धति अपनाइयो । समुदाय तथा स्थानीय कर्मचारीहरूको समयको बचत गर्ने तथा समुदायका मानिसहरू, खासगरी विपन्नहरूलाई चर्पी सामग्रीहरूको पहुँच सरल बनाउनका लागि नेवाले स्थानीय स्तरका निजी उद्यमीहरूलाई चर्पी सामग्री उत्पादन गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्‍यो । पानीको तह कम भएको क्षेत्र, भावर क्षेत्र तथा आर्सेनिक तत्व भएका स्थानमा ओभर हेड ट्याङ्कबाट स्वानेपानी आपूर्ति गरिने रणनीति

अनुसार यस वर्ष नेवाले सुदूर पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रको एउटा आयोजनामा यसप्रकारको प्रविधि अपनाएको छ । यस वर्ष एकीकृत स्वानेपानी स्रोत व्यवस्थापन आयोजना पनि परीक्षणका रूपमा लागू गरियो । यी परीक्षण गरिएका तथा नयाँ आयोजनाहरूबाट प्राप्त अनुभव र सिकाइहरूलाई भविष्यमा सञ्चालन गरिने आयोजनाहरूमा लागू गरिनेछ ।

सरसफाइका मुद्दा तथा विषयवस्तुहरूलाई सञ्चार माध्यममार्फत् प्रचार प्रसार गरी जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले यस आर्थिक वर्षभरि नै सरसफाइसम्बन्धी राष्ट्रिय स्तरको WASH पत्रकारिता प्रतियोगितात्मक लेखन, प्रेस भेटघाट, सञ्चार अनुगमन तथा सञ्चार अभियानहरूजस्ता विभिन्न कार्यक्रम तथा गतिविधिहरूको आयोजना गरिनुका साथै रेडियो फिचर तथा वृत्तचित्रहरू उत्पादन गरियो ।

आफ्ना सदस्यहरूबीच सूचना र ज्ञानको आदानप्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्वानेपानी तथा सरसफाइसम्बन्धी स्रोत केन्द्र सञ्जाल नेपालका क्रियाकलापहरूले पनि यस वर्ष निरन्तरता पाए । जसमध्ये यस क्षेत्रको वेबसाइट निर्माण, स्रोत केन्द्र विकास प्रक्रियाको मूल्याङ्कन तथा रणनीतिक योजनासम्बन्धी क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि यस सञ्जालमा आबद्ध संस्थाका सम्बन्धित कर्मचारीहरूलाई IRC द्वारा सहजीकरण गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न भयो । दक्षिण एशियाली सरसफाइ शिखर सम्मेलनका लागि तयार गरिने कार्यपत्रमा सरसफाइसम्बन्धी नागरिक समाजको आवाज र सरोकारहरू समावेश गर्ने तथा नेवाको महिला पुरुष समविकास तथा गरीबी संवेदनशीलता पद्धतिबारे स्वानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ क्षेत्रका सरोकारवालाहरूलाई जानकारी दिने उद्देश्यले यस वर्ष देशका विभिन्न स्थानमा विभिन्न कार्यशालाहरू सञ्चालन गरिए । यस वर्ष नेवाले 'विकासका अवसरले ल्याएको विकास' शीर्षकको घटना अध्ययनका लागि पानीको उत्पादनमूलक प्रयोग (PRODWAT) सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पुरस्कार प्राप्त गर्‍यो ।

नेवाले विभिन्न पुस्तिका, जानकारीपत्र, ब्रोसर, समाचार बुलेटिन, भित्तेपत्रिका आदिका माध्यमद्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष स्वानेपानी तथा सरसफाइसम्बन्धी विषय तथा मुद्दाहरूबारे जनमानसलाई विस्तृत रूपमा जानकारी दिने कार्य गर्दै आएको छ । नेवाद्वारा परीक्षणका रूपमा लागू गरिएको समुदायको अगुवाइमा सञ्चालित पूर्ण सरसफाइ आयोजनाको प्रक्रियागत अभिलेख तयार गरिएको छ । नेवाद्वारा नियमित रूपमा प्रकाशन गरिने WASH समाचार बुलेटिन र सरसफाइसम्बन्धी क्यालेण्डरहरूलाई उपभोक्ताहरूले रूचाएको पाइएको छ । यसैगरी यस वर्ष पूर्वाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रमा स्वानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ आयोजनाहरूले सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपमा पारेको प्रभावका बारेमा अध्ययन तथा नेवा सहभागितात्मक मूल्याङ्कन पद्धति

भाग - २ जस्ता महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन अनुसन्धानहरू पनि सम्पन्न गरिए ।

यस वर्ष नेवाले नयाँ र पुराना गरी ६७ वटा स्थानीय साभेदारहरूका माध्यमद्वारा समुदायमा काम गर्‍यो । यी साभेदार संस्था तथा समुदायहरूलाई आयोजनाको राम्रो व्यवस्थापन, सञ्चालन, मर्मतसम्भार, अनुगमन र दिगोपनाको सुनिश्चित गर्नका लागि सधैं भैं विभिन्न तालिमहरूका माध्यमबाट प्रशिक्षित गर्ने तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने कार्य गरियो । यसैगरी कर्मचारीहरूको आवश्यकताअनुरूप उनीहरूलाई विभिन्न तालिम दिने कार्य पनि गरियो । नेवाले स्वीस रेडक्रसलाई चीनको स्वशासित क्षेत्र तिब्बतमा सञ्चालित खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाका लागि परामर्श सेवा पनि उपलब्ध गरायो ।

सन् २००६ देखि २०१० सम्मका लागि लागू भएको नेवाको नयाँ रणनीतिक योजना र तर्कपूर्ण ढाँचाले नेवाका आगामी आयोजना तथा कार्यक्रमहरूलाई निर्देशन गर्नेछ । आयोजना तथा कार्यक्रम तहमा मूल्याङ्कन र अनुगमनको नयाँ प्रणाली विकास भई लागू भएको छ । यस अनुसार कर्मचारीहरू प्रशिक्षित भएका छन् र नेवाको सहयोगमा सञ्चालित आयोजनाहरूमा अनुगमनका विधिहरू प्रयोग गरिएका छन् ।

वाटरएड नेपाल, IRC, SIMAVI, प्लान नेपाल, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ साभेदारी परिषद् (WSSCC), रोटरी क्लब र फ्रेण्डसीप क्लिनिकहरूसँगको नेवाको साभेदारीले यस वर्ष पनि निरन्तरता पायो भने Oxfam, Concern Worldwide र World Vision हरूसँग नेवाले साभेदारी सुरु गर्‍यो । यस आर्थिक वर्षमा नेवाको आय २० करोड २१ लाख ४० हजार रूपैयाँ रहेको थियो भने करिब २० करोड २० लाख रूपैयाँ व्यय भएको थियो ।

देशको अनिश्चित राजनैतिक अवस्था, स्थानीय निकायमा जनप्रतिनिधिको अनुपस्थिति, यस क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवालाहरू बीचको प्रभावकारी समन्वयको

अभावजस्ता परिस्थितिमा आएका परिवर्तनसँगै कार्यक्रमलाई व्यवस्थापन गर्नु मुख्य चुनौतीहरू हुन्, नेवाले अपनाएको महिला पुरुष समविकास तथा गरीबी संवेदनशील अवधारणालाई समावेशीकरणका पक्षबाट पुनरावलोकन गरी गरीब र पछाडि पारिएका वर्गहरूलाई प्रभावकारी सुविधा प्रदान गरिनेछ । त्यसैगरी स्थानीय निकायहरूको खानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ आयोजनाप्रति जिम्मेवारी र क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने हेतुले उनीहरूसँगको साभेदारीमा सुधार ल्याइनेछ । बढीभन्दा बढी गरीब तथा पछाडि पारिएका वर्गहरूलाई खानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइको सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउन आफ्नै पहलमा आवश्यकता पहिचान गरी आयोजना लागू गर्ने पद्धति अवलम्बन गरिनेछ ।

रणनीतिक योजना र क्षेत्रगत पार्श्वचित्रहरू तयार गरिएका छन्, जसको प्रयोग आगामी वर्ष गरिने आयोजनाहरू पहिचान गर्न, विशेष खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइको सुविधा कम भएका, गरीब र पछाडि पारिएकाहरूको बसोबास भएका भौगोलिक क्षेत्रहरू हुनेछन् । केही आयोजनाहरू अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रमा पनि सञ्चालन गरिनेछन्, जसबाट त्यस क्षेत्रका गरीबहरूलाई सुविधा प्रदान गरिनेछ । धादिङ जिल्लामा सुरु भएको साखास-छिसला अन्य क्षेत्रमा पनि विस्तार गरिनेछ र सिरहा जिल्लामा Scaling-Up पद्धतिबाट कार्यक्रम सुरु गरिनेछ । यसैगरी नेवाले सञ्चालन गरेका समुदायको अगुवाइमा सञ्चालित पूर्ण सरसफाइ आयोजनाहरूको मूल्याङ्कन र पहाडी क्षेत्रमा रहेका आयोजनाहरूको मुहानको क्षमता अध्ययन गरिने योजना रहेको छ ।

बदलिंदो परिस्थिति र भावी चुनौतीहरूको सामना गर्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउने हेतुले व्यवस्थापकीय क्षमता र सक्षमता अभिवृद्धि योजना तय गरिनेछन् । क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयहरूको क्षमता र कार्य सम्पादन अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कन गरी भावी नीति तय गरिनेछ । स्वतन्त्र रूपले व्यवस्थापकीय लेखा परीक्षण गराइनेछ र यी सबैका आधारमा आगामी दिनमा नेवा अघि बढ्नेछ ।

1. Overview

NEWAH's Vision: Improved quality of life (socio-economic status) of all Nepali people through water, health and sanitation services.

Mission: NEWAH is committed to improve the quality of life of Nepali people by contributing towards safe water, health and sanitation services to those in greatest needs.

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

NEWAH has come a long way since 1992 in its effort to extend support to poor and marginalised groups through water, health education and sanitation in the rural and remote parts of the country. Over the past 14 years NEWAH programmes has expanded to 49 districts across the five development regions of Nepal serving 8,96,558 people from 1,45,249 households with water, health and sanitation services. Eight hundred fifty one projects have been completed till June 2006 with the support of communities, local partners, staff and various donors.

Reflecting back NEWAH has truly evolved as a learning organisation. Several initiatives and approaches have been developed, adopted, and implemented to make water, health and sanitation services more responsive to the needs of women, poor and excluded groups of people. NEWAH also realises its roles and responsibilities towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water and sanitation and the elimination of poverty. Thus, it has also been working towards that end.

The Gender and Poverty (GAP) approach developed since 1999, piloted, tested in the subsequent years and mainstreamed throughout NEWAH since 2005 aims to ensure equitable benefits and opportunities to women, poor and excluded groups through the provision of water and sanitation by involving them in decision making positions and processes and empowering them. The GAP approach has not only helped to serve women and poor equitably in communities but has also supported to improve gender relations, enhance their social status, self-confidence and improve their general well-being. In the recent years, the need to address the WATSAN needs of socially

excluded and disabled has drawn NEWAH's focus to these issues. New policies and guidelines are being developed in these areas. Likewise, the GAP approach will also be reviewed and revised from this perspective.

The slow pace progress in the field of sanitation has led NEWAH to embrace approaches such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) which promotes 100% sanitation by igniting and motivating communities to build and use latrines on their own, without providing any kind of hardware subsidy. Likewise, NEWAH is also part of the concerted effort of Nepal WASH group members to declare Chitawan a model district by 2009, in terms of achieving total sanitation through the School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) approach. SLTS is principally similar to the CLTS approach but the only difference is that it uses the school and its surrounding areas as entry points, while CLTS uses communities. The concept of SaniMart introduced since 2003 by NEWAH in Panchawati VDC of Udayapur district with the support of Panchawati Rural Development Centre (PRDC) a local NGO is to make latrine building materials accessible at the local level by bringing together in one place all the different components required to construct and maintain a latrine.

NEWAH also adopts various technological options such as Rain Water Harvesting and Fog Water Harvesting to provide alternative source of water in hill communities that are inaccessible, scattered, hard to reach and lie much above the water sources and cannot benefit from the regular gravity flow systems. With the objective of reaching to communities without water and sanitation more efficiently, quickly and effectively and to attain universal

coverage in these areas. NEWAH is promoting district based approaches such as Water and Sanitation Accelerated Universal Coverage (WATSAN – ASUC) which was piloted in Gajuri VDC of Dhading district this year and Scaling-Up which is in its inception phase and will be adopted starting with Siraha district next year.

Water and sanitation services alone does not guarantee efficacy, utility and sustainability of projects, hygiene awareness and basic knowledge about technology is equally important. In the meantime assessment and evaluations are also necessary to understand whether projects are sustainable and meeting required ends. Therefore, NEWAH conducts subjective researches from time to time to help identify areas to be improved, better their service standards and recommend on new, appropriate and alternative technologies and approaches. In this respect NEWAH has conducted various studies such as the Water Consumption Study, Sustainability of Hygiene Behaviour, Long Term Sustainability Study, public latrine studies in different areas, NEWAH Participatory Assessment II, Socio-economic Impact brought about by water, health and sanitation projects, etc. in the recent years.

As a national level NGO working in the water and sanitation sector, NEWAH believes that it can and should play certain roles in policy advocacy and support in strengthening good governance in the sector so that communities and groups without water and sanitation especially women, dalits, disabled and unreached people are best served. NEWAH has also played an important role to influence the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation policy 2004 through its GAP approach. Similarly, symposiums are timely organised to draw attention of the government and other sector stakeholders towards important issues of concern.

NEWAH has been involved; and is a member of different steering committees at national level, (Sanitation Steering Committee, National Arsenic Steering Committee, Nepal Water, Sanitation & Hygiene for All (WASH) group which comprises of national and international organisations, NGO Forum for Urban Water and Sanitation, Resource Centre Network Nepal). It constantly keeps

itself updated on global issues and concerns of water and sanitation. It is part of the global WASH campaign initiated by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). It has also contributed to establishment of the Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN), whose objective is to provide a forum to raise users' voice, discuss water and sanitation issues and influence concerned agencies to make their programme approach more participatory, pro poor and sustainable at the district and national level.

The yearly deaths and illnesses of thousands of people especially children through diarrhoea and other water borne diseases has a grave impact on the national economy, yet the media in Nepal have not paid enough attention to this aspect. Thus, to increase awareness of the media and at the same time make them understand their role in promoting awareness, NEWAH has been regularly and continuously orienting journalists from different parts of the country and organising competitions to promote production, publication and airing of contents related to sanitation through the Nepal WASH group. Documentation and knowledge sharing is also important for the organisation, thus every year various publication and learning products around water and sanitation are brought out to share about new developments, issues of water and sanitation and best practices within and outside the organisation.

Further, NEWAH staff and partners are capacitated and management structures are reviewed regularly to meet increasing and upcoming demands in the sector. A new NEWAH strategy (2006-2010) and log frame has been developed recently and the organisation will set out to meet the goals and objectives set forth.

The GAP approach mainstreamed by NEWAH is envisaged to contribute to the MDG Goal 3 of empowering women and promoting equality between women and men. The overall programme of NEWAH is targeted to improve the water and sanitation sector in the country and support towards achieving the MDG Goal 7 target of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015.

2. Water, Health and Sanitation Projects

This year 119 projects were supported by NEWAH with 76 carry over projects and 43 new projects. Out of the total projects NEWAH Far Western Regional Office (FWRO) completed 30, Mid Western Regional Office (MWRO) 26, Eastern Regional Office (ERO) 21, Central Regional Office (CRO) 17, Western Regional Office (WRO) 11 and Headquarters (HQ) 14. The main reason behind greater number of carryover projects was mainly due to delays in projects resulting from political instability and conflict situation in the country. The maximum number of carryover projects was in the Far West and Mid West with 27 and 18 projects respectively.

Table 2.1 Region wise completed projects as of 30 June 2006

Region	Core	Non Core	Total
HQ	1	13	14
ERO	16	5	21
CRO	14	3	17
WRO	7	4	11
MWRO	26	0	26
FWRO	30	0	30
Total	94	25	119

Table 2.2 Region wise carry over and new completed projects as of 30 June 2006

Region	Carryover	NEW	Total
HQ	7	7	14
ERO	8	13	21
CRO	11	6	17
WRO	5	6	11
MWRO	18	8	26
FWRO	27	3	30
Total	76	43	119

The projects this year served 13,299 Households (HHs) and 83,471 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries served with water, health and sanitation exclusively all across NEWAH programmes were 40,425, 82,530 & 71,739 respectively (NEWAH MIS). A total of 48 school latrines were constructed through various projects with the most built in the WHS rural hill projects. (See Annex 1 for details)

Ninety four projects implemented this year are core projects that include 66 Water, Health and Sanitation (WHS), 15 Health and Sanitation (HS) only, 4 Sanitation (S) only, 2 School WHS, 4 *Utthan*¹, 1 Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and 2 rehabilitation projects (refer to Table 2.3 for further details). Twenty five projects were non core projects, mainly comprising of research and studies, post project evaluations, new initiatives and advocacy type of projects.

Table 2.3 Region wise distribution of core projects completed as of 30 June 2006

Project Category	HQ	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-Western	Far-Western	Total
HS Rural Hill		2	2	1			5
HS Rural <i>Tarai</i>		2	2			5	9
HS Urban <i>Tarai</i>			1				1
IWRM	1						1
S Rural Hill		1			1		2
S Urban <i>Tarai</i>		2					2
School WHS Rural Hill		1	1				2
<i>Utthan</i>			3	1			4
WHS Rural Hill		2	1	4	24	15	46
WHS Rural <i>Tarai</i>		5	4		1	10	20
Rehabilitation		1		1			2
Total	1	16	14	7	26	30	94

¹ *Utthan* programme was designed with the objective of supporting weak projects identified by Longer Term Sustainability Study (LTSS) carried out in 2001 of 298 pre 1998 NEWAH supported projects. Under this programme each year few projects in need of support and rehabilitation are prioritised using the LTSS database.

Water supply systems - Gravity flow / Tube well

NEWAH's water supply system mainly consists of gravity flow (GF) and tube well (TW) systems that serve communities with drinking water in the hills and *Tarai* respectively. A



Women taking turns to fill their vessels at a hill water point

typical GF project consists of spring or a stream source from which water is collected through a catchment into an intake. A sedimentation tank is constructed where necessary. The water travels from the intake to a distribution tank and then to various reservoir tanks. A number of tap stands are linked to each reservoir tank. Because the

source and reservoir tanks are located above the water points, gravity causes the water to travel through the system. In a typical *Tarai* project in the plains, shallow tube wells are installed near to clusters of houses to extract ground water using a hand pump. This year a total of 923 water points were constructed with 607 GF and 316 TW water points.

Health education and sanitation are an integral part of water projects, thus NEWAH supports to provide health, hygiene and sanitation awareness and sanitation facilities in communities that it serves with water. Out of 66 WHS projects 46 WHS projects in the rural hill served 4,459 HHs and 26,859 people. While 20 WHS projects in the rural *Tarai* served 5,268 HHs and a population of 33,309 people. Similarly, the WHS projects implemented in 2 schools in the rural hills of Eastern and Central region served 2,405 students.

The overall contribution of the Village Development Committees (VDC) and community towards the schemes were 3,85,042 rupees and approximately 27 million rupees respectively.

Health and Sanitation (HS)

Considering the low status of sanitation in the country the focus of NEWAH programmes

Latrine is going to increase our life span



"This latrine is mine and that belongs to my wife," says 85 years Prem Lal Bhandari of Upallosari VDC 1, Pyuthan, pointing cheerily to the latrines built one on top of the other and adjoined to the house. "Earlier we were uninformed that latrine construction is necessary. It is a late start, yet we have constructed latrines now and we feel they will increase our life span by five years," informs Bhandari's wife Saraswati with the same enthusiasm.

The water, health and sanitation project supported by NEWAH commenced in 2004 in Upallosari where the drinking water and sanitation status was very poor. During the project period, 33 water points were constructed to serve 1,679 people in the community. Latrines were constructed on the basis of 'one latrine per household'. In this process the Bhandari couple also constructed. "After building the latrines half our trouble has vanished," says Prem Lal. Presently, 272 latrines have come up in the community.

Bhandaris' five children are all married and have separated from them. Their old age makes it difficult to go in and out of the house all the time. Thus, Prem Lal had a latrine constructed right above the previous one. It is also approachable from his top floor. As per NEWAH's policy he received subsidy to construct the previous latrine but he spent on the second one. "It cost me fifteen thousand rupees for both the latrines. But I did not construct two latrines because I could afford them. It is just to make our old lives comfortable."

Previously they managed even without a latrine. Now it sounds strange that there are two latrines in the same house. The Bhandari pair has set an example that really understanding the importance of sanitation motivates people to build and use a latrine. Water nearby the house has made water transportation to the latrines fairly easy for them. "Sixty years of our lifetime went without the facility of water and latrine. Even though our courtyard seems far in this age, we are hopeful that with water and latrine facility, rest of our days will go by comfortably," says Saraswati.

- Dinesh Upreti, NEWAH MWRO

over the years have shifted to HS projects in areas solely with access to water facilities. As a result of this kind of intervention this year the 15 HS projects served 16,345 people belonging to 2,687 HHs through construction of 2,196 domestic latrines. The highest number of HS projects was supported by CRO and FWRO. Five projects were implemented in the rural hill, 9 in the rural *Tarai* and 1 in the urban *Tarai*. The reason for greater focus of these projects in the rural *Tarai* areas are mainly because of reported low level of sanitation practices due to lack of awareness and customary beliefs among the people living there.

The latrine coverage through the HS projects this year has reached to 81 percent with mainly 94 percent coverage in HS rural hill and 81 percent in the HS rural *Tarai* projects. This year 79 percent latrine coverage was achieved through the WHS Rural Hill and 75 percent through the WHS Rural *Tarai* projects, with a marginal difference of four percent between the two. Regionally, the latrine coverage is found to be highest in the Eastern region followed by the Mid Western, Western, Central and Far Western with a coverage of 93, 86, 75, 73 and 71 percent respectively.

(Annexes 1 & 2 give a statistical overview and detailed analysis of projects completed within July 2005 - June 2006)

Scaling up Sanitation

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Since 2003 NEWAH has facilitated to implement CLTS programmes in 19 communities in five districts (Morang, Sunsari, Dhading, Gorkha and Banke) from the, Eastern, Central, Western and Mid Western region of Nepal of which some project have completed and some are expected to complete next year. This year five projects were completed covering a total of nine communities. Cultural, socio economic and geographical backgrounds of project communities have been found to govern the facilitation of programmes, making them different from one another.

Implementation of this approach is targeted in additional 19 communities

Faeces calculation exercise taking place in a CLTS community

for 2006/07 projects including a community in Kailali district of the Far Western Region. The projects are being implemented using the NEWAH CLTS guidelines developed in September 2005 based on the findings, learnings, issues and challenges of the pilot projects. An assessment is planned in 2007 to analyse the sustainability of the approach in NEWAH projects and for future improvement.

SaniMart

The SaniMart approach continued this year with the support of NEWAH long term partner PRDC, with provisions of targeted subsidy for ultra poor and medium poor HHs. A total of 100 HHs of Panchawati 4 and Bhalayadanda 1-2 VDC of Udayapur district have built and used latrines benefiting 504 people through this project. Achieving total sanitation is being targeted in communities situated within the Nepaltar valley and few neighbouring communities of Udayapur district through this approach and a valley coordination committee has been established to support to this process.

Materials required for building latrines like pan, cement, iron rods, binding wire, pipe and fittings are mainly found in the SaniMart. A trained local sanitation promoter is stationed at the SaniMart to support the local people on technical and maintenance aspects. More ultra poor households have been found to build the latrines through this approach. Requests for establishment of a new SaniMart in other communities is on the rise observing positive impacts such as increased demand of materials from the existing SaniMart and affordability of latrine construction materials especially for the poor at the local level.



Chitawan Model District Approach

A School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) project is under implementation by NEWAH CRO in Kathar VDC, Chitawan in partnership with the School Water & Sanitation Management Coordination Committee involving 430 students - 224 girls and 206 boys, 6 male and 2 female school teachers and 1 caretaker. Sanitising Kathar VDC and making it open defecation free (ODF) is targeted through the SLTS approach. The project hopes to support in declaring Chitawan a model district in terms of sanitation by 2009. Coordination has undertaken with concerned stakeholders in Chitawan to disseminate information on NEWAH activities and progress in the field.

A teacher's workshop and child club training has been conducted. A school latrine is under construction in the project site. NEWAH has been implementing WHS projects in Meghauri VDC in Chitawan in coordination with locally based NGO Friendship Clinic Nepal, which will also support to increase coverage in the district. With nearly 100 percent sanitation coverage in Ward No. 1, 2, 3 & 4, projects in other wards are scheduled to commence from September 2006.

Making WATSAN Services User Friendly

The NEWAH Gender and Poverty (GAP) approach is based on the principle that no individual or group in communities are excluded from the WHS services. The issue of making these services more user-friendly have emerged over the past few years. This is especially considering the water, health and sanitation needs of disabled people in the

country who happen to occupy 0.45 percent of the total population (CBS 2001). An exploratory research study on the 'Discomfort faced by Pregnant Women, Elderly, Overweight, Sick and Disabled People when Using Squat Latrines' was conducted in 2004 and based on it a HS project for the disabled was piloted in Baglung district last year. Using the project experience and learning as basis, constructing disable friendly WATSAN structures at household and school level and providing health education on a individual and family basis are being considered in projects. Disable Sensitive Policy and Working Procedure is under development to effectively provide the services to these group of people as an extended component of the GAP approach.

Livelihood Opportunities

NEWAH promotes several livelihood supporting opportunities such as kitchen gardening, saving and credit programmes, biogas, improved cooking stove, drip irrigation in its integrated WHS projects to improve the living standards of people especially that of women, with some of these activities linked to other organisations. Since 2000 as part of its GAP approach kitchen gardening practices have been introduced and promoted in projects to make optimum utilisation of wastewater by using the time saved from collecting water. Through the kitchen gardening training provided in several project areas this year, 3696 HHs maintained a kitchen garden with some newly established and some improved.



3.

New Initiatives

Scaling-Up Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

Scaling-Up approach involves expanding the scale of activities reflected in the volume of outputs, and which eventually leads to intensity of impact with sustainable practice.

NEWAH is piloting the Scaling-Up programme approach in Siraha district with the support of WaterAid Nepal. The initiative in Siraha is going to see a shift in working modality from NEWAH's conventional demand driven subsidy approach to an approach that rewards outcomes. It has been acknowledged that changing approaches in clusters where NEWAH is already working would result in conflict and implementation difficulties. As a result NEWAH's traditional approaches will be phased out in Siraha through the completion of coverage in existing working clusters.

The new approach, taking the form of Total Sanitation Campaign, will be introduced in 2 VDCs initially, where NEWAH does not currently have active project interventions. It is hoped, NEWAH, WaterAid Nepal and other sector agencies will be able to expand the Total Sanitation Campaign into other VDCs during the coming years. The inception paper for the programme is under preparation with the professional support of interdisciplinary analysts. The implementation of this approach is going to start by 2007 in the field.

Community Managed Overhead Tank System

Community managed overhead tank system was introduced in Godawari VDC Ward No. 2 & 3 of Kailali district by FWRO in the 2005/06 due to the grave problem of water created by the geological conditions of the area. The

A four decade long wait will come to an end

A pale of water on the head and carrying a bunch of ropes in the hand, is a regular chore for women from Sitapur, Godawari VDC, Ward No. 3 of Kailali district. Drawing water out of the 35 feet deep well and carrying it back home is common. During the 60s the settlement was established by migrants from the hilly districts of the far west in the hope of making a comfortable living. "We put in lot of effort for the provision of drinking water," report the locals. As water is not available at the topmost layer, deep wells have to be dug, which costs 60 to 70 thousand rupees. Eight wells have been dug here through community effort and investment. However, the water from the wells especially during the monsoon could not relieve the community from water borne diseases. Water had to be fetched from the source located 12 kms. away.

"There would be no water, returning home after a hard day's work. Had to fetch it from the well and quench our thirst," says Nirmala Kunwar of Sitapur 3. The men from the 285 HHs in the community travelled to India for work leaving behind the old, women and children at home. Women's work load and burden increased. They understood the health risks generated by lack of safe water and awaited in much anticipation for this provision. "If water is available, we are willing to work day and night," they would say. Only few households had latrines in the community. The locals believed constructing a permanent latrine would not be practical as long as there was no water.

Since, three deep bores have been dug with the support of Underground Water Resources Development Project for irrigation purposes, through collaboration with World Vision and NEWAH a drinking water and sanitation project is under implementation using water from the same bores for distribution. This has given rise to the hopes of the people, especially women. Overhead tanks are under construction and will be connected to the bores to provide drinking water in the community. A total of 44 private and 35 community taps are being constructed.

However, making water available through this type of technology in a poor community like Sitapur is challenging. A diesel engine generator is required to operate the pump, which comparatively is expensive. But the community is willing to pay any price, for water is priceless for them. Since they are also receiving sanitation facilities and health education, they say that these services should not be weighed in terms of its price value.

Bishnu /Mangal, NEWAH FWRO



project area situated in the *Tarai* part of the district is designed as per community demand to provide safe drinking water through 44 private and 35 public tap connections connected to three overhead tanks previously constructed by Underground Water Resources Development Project Office, Dhangadhi for irrigation purposes. The project will complete in 2006/07 and is expected to serve 207 HHs with a population of 1,641 people.

Water and Sanitation Accelerated and Sustainable Universal Coverage (WATSAN - ASUC)

This year, NEWAH initiated a pilot undertaking on WATSAN - ASUC in Dhading district. The purpose of this initiative is to provide drinking water and sanitation services for all in a quick, sustainable and equitable manner in the district; enhance community role in programme planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and local resource mobilisation; promote technical services through the private sector and initiate necessary coordination among government and non-government bodies in the district for increased effectiveness of programme.

Gajuri VDC has been selected for data collection and piloting as a model in the first phase. A MoU has been signed between Dhading District Development Committee (DDC) and NEWAH, to start collaboration in the district. Data collection at Gajuri VDC level has completed. In the future preparation

of analysis report of data collection and sharing at VDC, DDC, NEWAH and sector level, more VDCs selection and data collection for phase wise programme, formation of district WATSAN coordination committee, programme implementation master plan preparation and seeking support from private sector for technical support will be undertaken. Further, a non-negotiable common approach will be prepared and applied at district level along with arrangements for necessary fund raising for programme implementation.

Promoting Local Entrepreneurs through Sanitation Programmes

Managing appropriate land for constructing a curing pond, adequate space for producing ring and slab, mass scale production, storing the construction material and ensuring material security and quality have been some of the major problems faced during project implementation in the *Tarai*. These factors have consumed a lot of time of the field and local staff and led to delays in projects. Though the focus of projects is on the poor, mostly they do not have transportation facilities and there is greater possibility of rings cracking during this process.

Thus, since 2004 NEWAH FWRO started promoting private entrepreneurs to produce, transport and deliver materials to the users' doorstep and bear the damage if it occurs at the time of transportation in two projects in Kailali district. This kind of system has simplified NEWAH's task, reduced the

Local entrepreneurs involvement to improve sanitation in Narayanpur

"Had heard that NGOs support only the poor or the *Dalits* (so called lower caste groups) in communities, but now we know they promote local entrepreneurs like us as well." This is a saying of Pushkar Raj Khadka a tile factory entrepreneur of Narayanpur 8, Satti Bazaar. Khadka has been running the factory that produces cement tiles, rings for latrine and pan slab for many years. His disappointment due to low sale of products has now subsided. "After growth of people's awareness on sanitation, business has grown and there is satisfaction as well," he informs.

These days Pushkar is busy in production of latrine rings. The moment he is free he visits communities and starts promoting about the benefits of using a latrine. He has employed five community people in the factory giving them an opportunity to generate income from within the community. Today many latrines have come up in the community using his products.

Khadka has been supplying rings for latrine construction in the community since the implementation of integrated WHS project supported by NEWAH. He has been constructing latrines and transporting the rings in various *toles* (clusters) of Narayanpur VDC Ward No. 7 & 8 and Dhansinghpur Ward No. 2 of Kailali district.

This sets an example that spreading awareness on the importance of sanitation coupled with encouragement of local entrepreneurs to produce materials for latrine construction (to make construction materials easily accessible at the local level), notable improvements can be expected in the sanitation sector. If there are provisions for funds at the local level and if the community is properly mobilised to use locally produced materials it is sure to support in the growth and development of the sector.

- Bishnu / Arun, NEWAH FWRO

workload of field-based staff and increased demand for latrine construction. Based on the learning from this experience this approach was replicated in two other projects in Kailali in 2004/05. And since then it has been adopted in all the projects implemented by FWRO in 2005/06.

Basic Sanitation Covered VDC: Arjewa

Health and Sanitation programme initiated in Arjewa VDC of Baglung district starting 2003 to achieve universal coverage in two phases was declared a basic sanitation covered VDC through a programme organised in Baglung in August 2005.

Earlier where latrine usage was minimal in this VDC, 350 HHs have constructed latrines through the NEWAH supported projects and 60 with the support of other organisations. Likewise, 56 HHs have constructed a latrine on their own and 19 use shared latrines. Arjewa has become a model VDC and is suitable for replication for adjoining districts and VDCs. NEWAH is considering to take the VDC approach forward in other areas in the future. A process document regarding this has also been prepared.

IWRM Initiative

The GraSiPaNe² Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) project at Jhor Mahankal, Chunikhel and Dharmasthali VDCs in peri Kathmandu and Badikhel in Lalitpur initiated by NEWAH along with Rural Self-Help Development Center, Federation of Irrigation Users, Kathmandu and Nepal Water Conservation Foundation (NWCF) in 2005/06 has completed. Water source improvement, household latrine construction, hygiene education, vegetable farming and users' capacity building were major interventions of the project. Initially the project was designed for a period of 4 months from January to April 2005.

Based on people's demand for additional activities, the lessons from first phase implementation and scope of work, IWRM II and Livelihood Improvement programme was designed for one year period in the same site except Badikhel. It covered Ward No. 1, 2 & 3

² Named after the Nepali initials of each organisation



Declaration of basic sanitation covered VDC: Arjewa in Baglung

of Chunikhel VDC, 2 & 4 of Dharmasthali VDC and 6 & 9 of Jhor Mahankal VDC. A total of 305 households with 1,147 people benefited from the project. This initiative was supported by WaterAid Nepal.

Major achievements of the project were as follows:

- Capacity development of 6 women users committee members towards water management including caretaker training
- 3 new springs protected at Jhor, Dharmasthali and Chunikhel. Improvement of water resource at Badikhel
- 3 pond constructed at Dharmasthali, Jhor and Chunikhel
- 129 household latrines constructed (rest had their own prior to the project)
- Savings and credit groups formed and micro credit started in all the 3 areas

Lessons Learnt

- For a small scale project, project implementation modality like this should be managed by a single organisation. But from macro perspective group effort maybe more relevant and effective.
- IWRM programme needs to capture different socio-economic groups and gender in the management and benefit level as in these projects women groups experienced problems of their decisions not being heard and they had no say over that of men.
- IWRM needs to be integrated into NEWAH's regular projects.

Increasing the Role of Media on Sanitation

Considering the sanitation status in the country every year journalists from various parts of the country are oriented by NEWAH. The key focus of the activities is to increase media awareness and highlight their role in promoting about sanitation. They are motivated to bring out resourceful and insightful materials to make the general public aware about the country's sanitation situation through media campaigns and various award programmes. Thus, as compared to the past media coverage on sanitation has increased. Most importantly the journalists have realised the importance of sanitation and the need to write more about it. The major activities undertaken this year are highlighted below.

WASH fellowship award were awarded to six journalists from Chitawan district involved in the 'Media Campaign for Sanitation Promotion' from May - June 2005 in a



Chintamani Paudel of Annapurna Post being awarded the first prize

programme organised in Chitawan on 9 August 2005. Eleven journalists from the district produced, published and broadcasted 24 material contents related to sanitation as part of the campaign.

A **journalist writing competition** was jointly organised by NEWAH WRO and Deep Jyoti Youth Club, Baglung throughout January 2006 targeting the journalists from Baglung

4. Advocacy

and Parbat district. The competition was organised with the objective of highlighting sanitation related issues through the media to increase public awareness. Before initiating the competition an orientation programme was also organised for the journalists. Four journalists who participated in the competition were awarded.

The Nepal WASH group and Sancharika Samuha, Women Media Organisation jointly organised '**Meet the press**' programme on 27 February 2006 to strengthen partnership with the media as well as promote the importance of sanitation among them. A press release was also brought out calling journalists from all over Nepal to participate in the WASH media award competition. In the future, programmes like this will be organised regularly to interact, collect feedback and update journalists on water and sanitation.

Media monitoring on water and sanitation was undertaken to analyse the reporting trend of water and sanitation in eight National English and Nepali dailies within the period of July - December 2005. The main findings and recommendation were shared during the meet the press programme. The monitoring revealed that a total of 481 news and articles related to water and sanitation were covered during this period of six months. Journalists from various media houses were present during the programme. The major objective of presenting such a report was to inform journalists about the weightage given by them and the papers to these issues and their role in making people aware.

Media campaign for a period of one month begun from 15 March - 30 April 2006 in collaboration with Sancharika Samuha. The concentration of the media campaign this year was especially in the Western, Mid Western and Far Western regions of Nepal. Selective journalists from various media houses were oriented on sanitation issues and provided with reference materials. In turn the journalists from these regions produced awareness promoting and

investigative materials (25 articles, 5 radio programmes and 2 television programmes) on sanitation.

A **nationwide WASH media award competition** was called for from March - April 2006 coinciding with the Global Sanitation and Hygiene Week. Sancharika Samuha was involved in the compilation of the published materials. The competition span was extended by a month due to the political disturbances and instability in the country. The results of the award will be declared in August 2006.

Radio programmes were launched by NEWAH ERO & MWRO this year on Water, Health and Sanitation themes for six months and three months respectively on a weekly basis through local FM stations. The programmes intended to inform, educate and advocate about the present WATSAN situation in selected districts, regions and the country to the general public, communities, civil society, governmental and non governmental organisations.

Sensitising communities about their basic water and sanitation rights, flowing information about use of safe water, importance of sanitation for good health and practicing good hygiene behaviour has been the positive aspects of the programmes. It has been reported that there is a growing demand for information about CLTS projects from agencies in Nepalgunj and communities in the Mid Western region as a result of the radio programme.

A **TV documentary** on 'sanitation-our issue' was produced with the support of NEWAH/WaterAid Nepal highlighting the problems faced by women due to the absence of latrine in public places and its effect on their daily lives. The programme also emphasised on the construction of sufficient public latrines for the general public specially focusing on the needs of women and to minimise their health risks. The documentary aimed to make people at implementation and policy level realise these issues and take them into action. Nepal Television broadcasted the documentary on 28 May 2006 coinciding with the 7th National Sanitation Week.

The Department of Water Supply and

Sewerage (DWSS) has taken the lead for the promotion of the **SLTS Chitawan Model District Approach** with the support of Nepal WASH group members. A model district coordinator has been appointed to proceed with the activities in Chitawan from February 2006 for a period of 3 months. The coordinator is expected to be based in Chitawan to share, coordinate and facilitate about the Chitawan Model District Approach with the support of sectoral stakeholders in the district and update on the progress. Additionally, the coordinator is assigned to design a document on this model approach.

Other Advocacy Activities

Citizen's voice on sanitation

Three regional consultative workshops were conducted in the Mid Western, Eastern and Central regions on 24, 28 July and 11 August 2005 respectively to provide opportunities to the civil society to voice their concerns about sanitation. An opportunity was also taken to share the National Sanitation Policy and Guidelines during these programmes. The participants from various NGOs, government and civil society were invited to share their views and opinions on sanitation issues.

As a result of these consultations the recommendations from civil society perspective has been incorporated in the National Country Paper on Sanitation to be presented by Nepal in the upcoming South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) II being held in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Dissemination of Gender and Poverty (GAP) Approach findings

A regional level GAP dissemination workshop was organised on 7 July 2005 by MWRO in Nepalgunj and regional & district level workshops were organised by WRO in Pokhara on 15 August 2005 to disseminate about the overall background of the GAP approach among representatives of sector organisations (government and non-government), community and NEWAH regional staff. During these workshops evaluation findings of the pilot projects, strategies, challenges and implications of the approach were shared. Feedback, suggestions, comments were collected to further improve the approach.

The workshops were very interactive and

participants raised their interest on various aspects of the approach mainly concerning the implementation mechanisms of the approach, institutional set up from GAP piloting to mainstreaming, indicators of well being, effectiveness of saving and credit, women's participation, registration of the water and sanitation users committee (WSUC) etc.

Resource Centre Network Nepal (RCNN) programmes and activities

As a core member of RCNN, NEWAH focused on two major areas this year a) to strengthen its internal capacity on information and knowledge management b) to initiate the

RCD process assessment and strategic planning with the professional support of IRC. The secretariat role has now shifted from NEWAH to Integrated Development Society (IDS) Nepal through an agreement among members. Several other activities were also accomplished with the support of other RCNN members to fulfil the specific roles on network advocacy and capacity development.

In future NEWAH's focus will be on disseminating information and knowledge to the district level target groups and simultaneously strengthening the RCNN by demonstrating its effectiveness in information and knowledge sharing at sectoral level.

Participation in Streams Asia Advocacy Meeting in Bangkok

Mr. Umesh Pandey Director of NEWAH participated in The Streams of Knowledge—Asia advocacy meeting from 27 - 28 January 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand. The main objective of the meeting was defining and better understanding of Streams Asia's advocacy agenda as well as coordination of work plan and activities following some regional / national / global opportunities.

Mr. Pandey made a presentation on Pro-Poor WASH and the presentation focused on: what are the issues; who are the target groups; what are the present knowledge, attitudes and practices; what type of message to communicate and who will help in communication.

Good news story about gender

A case study from the Far Western Region project about the courage shown by a woman sanitation mason trained under a NEWAH supported project to face up to challenges posed by her male counterparts was submitted to DFID Nepal to contribute to Asia Directorates publication 'Good News Stories About Gender' from DFID Nepal funded programmes.

PRODWAT case study award

A case study titled 'One Development opportunity Leads to Another' on the Productive Uses of Water (PRODWAT) based on three Eastern Region WATSAN projects with special focus on kitchen gardening promoted through the use of waste water was

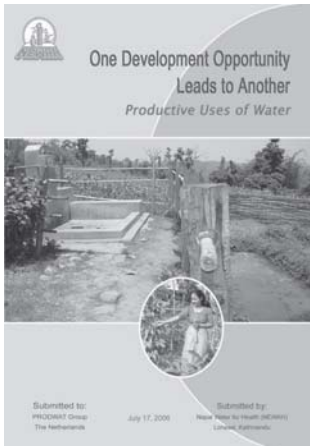


RCNN workshop on RCD process and strategic planning, November 2005

capacity development of RCNN members, develop products and services based on information needs and network advocacy.

Now a Knowledge Management and Advocacy Division (KM&AD) is in place at NEWAH to undertake the activities related to Resource Centre Development (RCD). The main reason for this is to mainstream documentation, publication, communication, information and knowledge management and advocacy initiatives at institutional level. Currently there are four professional staff working in the KM&AD at the HQ. A number of information and knowledge products were brought out and distributed in the sector through this division this year.

In November 2005 NEWAH coordinated hands on training workshop on a) WATSAN - RCNN Water Portal development & Database management and b) International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) - RCNN workshop on



submitted by NEWAH in November 2005 to the PRODWAT thematic group, IRC. This case study was awarded in December 2005. The award of 1000 euro is being provided for further research on the case study that will be

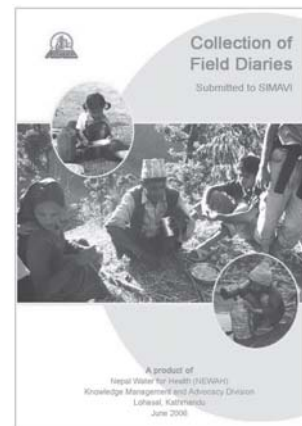
submitted in July 2006.

Field Diary Initiative

Field diary is a new type of communication for SIMAVI (in collaboration with the IRC). A field diary describes the activities, experiences, feelings, deliberations and decisions of a field staff member and is based on the writer's

reflection of his/her own work. It briefly provides an informal description of the daily realities of communities on water and sanitation.

This initiative begun at NEWAH as part of an agreement with SIMAVI to send six issues of one-day field level experience of a staff member from WRO programmes starting November 2005. Bangladesh and Uganda were the first two countries to provide the field diaries. NEWAH from Nepal is the third organisation providing such diaries and they can be found posted on the IRC website (www.irc.nl).



A helpless adolescent's step towards independence

It was almost 7:30 in the morning, deciding to have a talk with Hembahadur Basnet I moved towards his house. Seemed like nobody was there, when suddenly the toilet door creaked. A boy walked out and started washing his hands with soap and water. It was none other than Ganesh the eldest son of Hembahadur and Balkumari. Watching him I was very happy and amazed. Until six months back someone had to help him to the toilet and wash him up.

Finishing, his washing Ganesh greeted me *Namaskar* and went to inform his mother that I had come. I could see that he had started learning to do things like others his age. After suffering from typhoid in childhood, Ganesh became ill and could not properly step or bend his legs. Now, from his body language it was clear that within the last six months he had improved so much.

Positive results of sensitivity towards disability

Taking into consideration the large number of disabled population deprived of drinking water and sanitation services, especially sanitation, NEWAH Western Regional Office piloted a hygiene education and sanitation project in partnership with Gaja Youth Club a local NGO in 2004/05 in a municipality and seven VDCs of Baglung district. Selecting a group of 50 people with disabilities comprising women, men, children, *dalits* (scheduled caste) and people from different caste and ethnic groups, disable friendly stool and pan to those without a toilet were distributed. Basic hygiene education was provided including the family members.

Ganesh was also part of this programme. Unable to bend his knees earlier it was very difficult for him to defecate relates Ganesh's father. "Now the stool provided by NEWAH has made it easy for him to use the toilet and besides we are free from the daily trouble of washing him," he adds. Ganesh's parents are happy that now he can use a latrine and attend to personal hygiene on his own.

Ganesh has also started attending school lately. After showing great interest to study even at 15, he was admitted to the local school at the kinder garden level. Receiving physical therapy from Gaja Youth Club he improved greatly and in return this increased his self-confidence explains his mother.

Ganesh encourages others now

Ganesh seemed very excited to see me. While talking to his parents, I heard him tell his brother to wash his hands and legs properly. When I asked his mother whether he always teaches everyone like this or was it just seeing me, she replied, "he reminds us always to stay clean and wash our hands with soap and water after using the toilet and before cooking food."

"If you are not clean you will contract diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid, dysentery, worms," adds Ganesh listening to our conversation. Observing the changes in Ganesh, who until six months back was totally careless about sanitation makes me feel that the light of awareness can remove the darkness of ignorance.

- Mana Ballav Wagle, Senior Health Educator
Source: Field Diary 1 Submitted to SIMAVI



5. Publications

Communication Publications

Leaflet & posters on tube well spare parts



To address the problem of tube well spare part problems in NEWAH supported programmes in the *Tarai*, several information sharing workshops were organised in Siraha and Dhanusha district with the objective of introducing linkage between the users and the local suppliers in these districts. Posters and leaflets providing information about importance

of tube well maintenance and availability of spare parts in the districts were developed in August 2005 after pre testing it among the users and stakeholders and have been disseminated. The posters have been produced in local language to make them user friendly.

IEC materials on health promotion, technology and programme

User-friendly information, education and communication materials can help field



workers effectively communicate and relay essential messages at the community level. Keeping in mind the importance of effective information sharing mechanism and development of appropriate tools NEWAH in consultation with the regional level moving staff prepared posters on the following themes (topics) for use at the field level:

- a) Health promotion
- b) Technological options used in hills and *Tarai*

The posters have been distributed to regional offices for testing in the field and will be improved based on the remarks and suggestions recieved.

Issue sheet on Long Term Sustainability Study (LTSS)

NEWAH implemented a Long Term Sustainability Study in 2001 to assess the status and sustainability of 298 NEWAH supported projects completed before 1998. The study findings helped to reflect upon sustainability of projects and recommended on areas of improvement. Considering the need to share these important aspects to wider sectoral readers, an issue sheet was published in March 2006. A detailed report and CD of the study is also available.



NEWAH wall newspapers

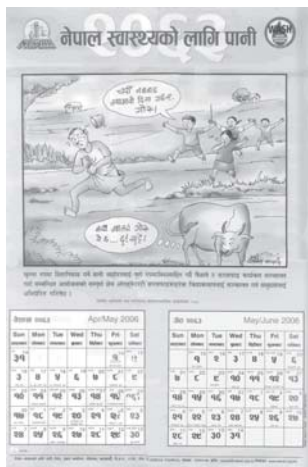
NEWAH FWRO has been publishing *Jaagaran* wall newspaper on a quarterly basis since 2004. Since March 2006 NEWAH MWRO also introduced *Pariwarta* to disseminate information to people at the community level. Considering the need to save time, effort, resources and duplication of work, now the two (*Jaagaran and Pariwarta*) has been merged to



Pariwarta ka laagi Jagaran since June 2006. The wall newspaper will be published alternatively by MWRO and FWRO on a quarterly basis to share the workload and develop writing and editorial skill of staff in both the regions. The wall newspaper is targeted to provide information to grassroots users on local project news. It is published in easy to understand Nepali language considering the large proortion of neo literate readers at local level.

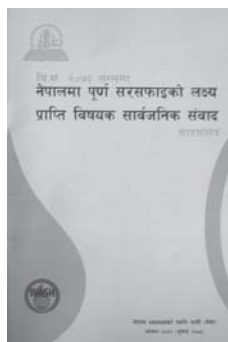
WASH Calendar

The third issue of WASH Calendar targeting the Nepali New Year 2063 was published in March 2006. The calendar containing comic and satiric messages highlights on issues of social inclusion, CLTS, rain water harvesting, hand washing, hygiene behaviour, sanitation etc. The calendar was distributed to the communities, sector institutions through NEWAH five regional offices and NEWAH HQ. It has received positive responses from the users and is reported to be used as IEC materials by some organisations.



Advocacy Publications

Symposium booklet on 'Achieving Total Sanitation in Nepal by 2017' published in July 2005 covers the summary of papers presented during the symposium organised in March 2005 mainly highlighting the issues of disability on water and sanitation. It also includes voices of representatives of Nepal Disable Society, National Federation of the Disabled Nepal and comments, discussions, remarks, questions and answers raised by the participants during the symposium. It is hoped that this booklet will come of use to policy makers, WATSAN sector stakeholders, researchers and others.



This booklet will come of use to policy makers, WATSAN sector stakeholders, researchers and others.

Series II & III of 'Browsing through the Newspapers' was produced this year in March to give continuity to the initiative taken to compile the features and articles of journalists on status of sanitation in Nepal published in various newspapers during the media campaign last year. Series two contains selected features and articles published in newspapers as part of Chitawan WASH Fellowship programme



(April-June 2005) & articles from Sancharika Lekhmala (July-December 2004 and July - September 2005). Likewise series three comprises selective materials from the feature writing competition (30 November - 18 March 2006) on hygiene and sanitation organised by NEWAH ERO.

Giving continuity to the **WASH Newsletter - Paani ra Sarsafai**, (quarterly sectoral newsletter) the Year 4, Issue 3 covers various news, articles and case studies to generate greater focus of people towards sanitation.



'Community Led Total Sanitation NEWAH's Experience of Piloting the Approach in Nepal' is a process document of why NEWAH has adopted the CLTS approach and explains in detail about the process adopted in the three pilot projects. It includes the lessons, issues and challenges and recommendations to guide further improvements and also points out the future direction based on the learnings from the pilot programmes. The report has identified the need for an assessment of the CLTS approach being adopted by NEWAH. This is a good reference material for those who wish to implement CLTS programmes in the future.

Study Findings & Reports

Research on 'Socio-Economic Impact of Water, Health & Sanitation Projects'

The research study report on Socio-Economic Impact of Water, Health and Sanitation Projects, March 2006, on projects implemented in Rampokh of Ilam, Sandhane of Udayapur, Kharjee of Morang, Nahadarigaul of Siraha districts of the Eastern Region of Nepal clearly demonstrates that water consumption patterns increased by cent percent in all these projects, 81 percent of HHs were using a latrine. The study also observed improvements in health awareness and health patterns, decrease in water borne diseases and reduction of health expenses, thus, proving that hygiene behaviour practices have been sustained in these communities.

People expressed that the projects were designed and implemented according to their basic needs and data revealed active participation of community in the projects. The statistical evidence clearly showed that almost 84 percent of the people received direct benefit from the projects in improving their livelihood through the use of time saved from collecting water on income generating activities. Other important impact shown by the study is that caste discrimination among the beneficiaries had minimised through the implementation of WATSAN projects.

NEWAH Participatory Assessment (NPA-II): A Survey Report

NEWAH used NPA³ for the second time (known as NPA II) in March 2006 to evaluate 2003/04 projects as samples. The objectives of the evaluation were to investigate how equitably poor households and women participate in and benefit from the projects and identify the key factors for attaining success in community WATSAN projects. Six projects were selected for the survey, 4 hill projects and 2 *Tarai* projects.

The overall evaluation showed positive changes in these projects from gender, poverty and sustainability perspective. Hill projects were found to be better off than *Tarai* in community management, women participation and project sustainability aspects. Households to water point ratio in hill projects were almost the same, with slight increase in number of HHs as compared to the project period. But the water point to HH ratio in the *Tarai* projects was found to be in

negative status, the main reason being the increase in private pump installation.

From the perspective of different groups, water quality and quantity in hill projects was satisfactory. More quantity of water for kitchen gardening purposes was desired in the hill projects. People from different groups hoped for sustainability of projects due to the use of qualitative materials in construction. In most of the hill projects good wastewater disposal system from the tap had been established.

Nepal's Sectoral Experiences on School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE)

Though many of the organisations in Nepal have their own experience on school sanitation and hygiene, this attempt is the first of its kind to compile sectoral experience on a nationwide basis. The collective sectoral experience was basically compiled through secondary reports, studies and consultation with primarily Nepal WASH group members. This process was funded by WASH India and coordinated by NEWAH. Few schools in Kaski district were also visited to compile on-site SSHE programme experience.

The report 'Nepal's Sectoral Experiences on School Sanitation and Hygiene Education' September 2005, covers areas on national policy on school sanitation and hygiene, major achievement in Nepal from SSHE programmes and lessons learned. It also touches upon existing SSHE guidelines and approach of key stakeholders along with successful strategies for scaling up SSHE.

³ NEWAH Participatory Assessment (NPA) is modification of Methodology of Participatory Assessment to suit NEWAH's requirements and the context of Nepal. It not only addresses gender but also caste, ethnicity and poverty issues and enables community men and women to relate their individual experiences

6. Capacity Building and Organisational Development

NEWAH Partners and Communities

Every year NEWAH works with and through locally based NGOs or with communities as partners to implement projects, with some partnerships continued into projects next year. This year NEWAH worked with 67 partners with 27 previous partners and 40 new partners. Of them 42 were NGOs, 21 WSUCs and four other were community based organisations (CBOs). A total of 955 people represented the WSUCs in projects with 385 women in the committees which happens to be 40 percent of the total representation.

Throughout the year several trainings related to project implementation, management, operation and maintenance (O&M), monitoring and evaluation (M&E) were conducted to partners and communities to increase their capacities and to ensure sustainability of the projects. The regular and major trainings implemented were trainings to WSUC members, NGO Coordinators, Sanitation Masons, Health Motivators (HMs), Community Health Volunteers (CHVs),

Maintenance Caretakers, Community Child Health Groups (CCHGs) trainings to out of school children, Child Health Awareness Committee (CHAC), Teachers' Orientation on C to C etc. The total number of CHVs, Sanitation Masons, Maintenance Caretakers and HMs trained this year were 1179, 252, 192 and 91 respectively. A new type of training on Social Auditing and Sustainable Development was implemented by NEWAH FWRO. Likewise, 1260 and 424 people benefited from the Gender Awareness and Kitchen Gardening training in 2005/06 (For details refer to Annex 1).



Latrine rings under production

Make an attempt and you will succeed

Tiklal Sardar is a 28-year-old resident of Morang district, Babiyabirta VDC, Ward No. 6. It was very difficult for him to support his family of five and all he possessed was a small plot of land. None of his family members earned and there was no other source of income. Thus he was compelled to work as a labourer in the field of the landlord for two kilos of rice per day. Sometimes he traveled to Hariyana and sometimes to Punjab, India to work.

When the users committee in Tiklal's community implemented a drinking water and sanitation project supported by NEWAH and Plan Nepal he took part in the mason training. He learnt to lay the bricks, concrete construction, plaster and measurement with the skilled masons for few days. The committee decided to pay him NRs. 100 per day. Tiklal then went to the community to work as a mason, but no one trusted his skills. He was determined and started by building a latrine in his own house and then in the other households. Since then people sought for his expertise.

Presently, Tiklal Sardar is well known as '*Tikuwa Mistri*' in the community. Now he earns NRs. 200 per day. He proudly expresses that he has earned the skills, employment, fame and money through the project. Now he manages to save NRs. 100 per day. He has bought gold for his wife, clothes and shoes for his parents, a bicycle for his married sister since he started working as a mason. Two goats and a buffalo has been purchased to increase the family income. Observing his success the community people are amazed.

Many like Tiklal from the community are working as waged labourers in India. Tiklal says he has been urging them to return and use their skills in their own home ground. For someone who had barely enough to eat, who was looked down upon as a *Dalit* is now making a dignified living. His aging parents and wife are very happy and thank Plan Nepal, NEWAH and the users committee for making this possible.

- Ram Shankar Devkota, NEWAH ERO

Source: Browsing through the newspapers, *The Status of Sanitation in Nepal, Series III, March 2006*

Entrepreneur's role in sanitation promotion

A two-day workshop entitled 'Entrepreneur's Role in Sanitation Promotion' was conducted from 11-12 March 2006 in Dhangadhi in the Far Western Region to highlight the role of entrepreneurs in sanitation promotion and to ensure quality of product. Eight entrepreneurs from the region participated in the workshop.

As a result of the workshop the entrepreneurs became conscious that sanitation is an important issue. Most importantly they realised that they could contribute to the sector by motivating and promoting construction of latrine in the communities. Commitment to develop a SaniMart to reduce the burden of people's access to the latrine construction materials has been made.

Training on sustainable community development and social auditing

NEWAH FWRO realised that it was necessary to provide extensive knowledge and skill to key position holders of WSUC on sustainable community development and social auditing. This was mainly to increase their capacity as efficient leaders and managers, increase effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability of projects at the same time ensure sustainability.

Thus, keeping this in mind, NEWAH FWRO provided training to the WSUC members in their projects mainly focusing on topics such as gender and poverty issues, role and responsibility of WSUC, concepts of people based development and mobilisation of people participation, coordination and leadership development, simple account keeping and concept and need for maintenance etc.

Savings and credit promotion through district FEDWASUN

Based on the recommendation of evaluation carried out in 2005, NEWAH decided to integrate Savings and Credit (SC) programme into some of the NEWAH supported projects. A model was conceptualised to work with district FEDWASUN as the SC promoting agency for necessary support and monitoring of the SC groups in 3 districts (Udayapur, Parbat and Dang) that were selected through

mutual coordination between NEWAH and FEDWASUN. Main objective of the programme was to capacitate WSUCs towards O&M through FEDWASUN and to ensure project sustainability.

Thirteen members from 3 districts and central FEDWASUN received basic SC training in August 2005. An action plan was prepared and FEDWASUN visited projects after which they provided basic SC training to those project committee members at local and district level. Out of 36 WSUCs trained 15 were from NEWAH supported and the rest from other agency supported projects.

It is hoped that the model to link savings and credit initiatives in water and sanitation projects are sustainable. This is not possible unless the district FEDWASUN is functional. However, long term monitoring and support to those users group is necessary, for which FEDWASUN can play an important role.

Training, Workshop and Exposure Visits for NEWAH Staff

Throughout the year several trainings, workshops and exposure visits were organised to develop staff capacity and to gear them towards meeting the organisational needs and new emerging roles in the sector (See Annex 3 for more information).

Livelihood and social inclusion (LSI) orientation

Realising the need to orient staff on importance of LSI perspective in WATSAN projects, phase wise orientation programmes were organised. The programme was organised for HQ staff and regional managers on 7 December 2005 and 21 staff were oriented under the facilitation of Human Resource Development Centre (HURDEC). Likewise, regional staff were oriented end of December and beginning of January through a similar kind of programme in the different regions, facilitated by HQ staff and respective regional managers. Forty staff from FWRO, 42 from MWRO, 19 from CRO & WRO and 28 from ERO participated in the orientations.

The orientations familiarised the staff with the concepts of LSI and its importance. NEWAH programmes were analysed based on the LSI conceptual framework and areas of

improvement were identified. The findings from the central level and regional level orientations were shared and will be incorporated in programmes. LSI indicators have been developed for disaggregation of data on beneficiaries served and further works are going on in this respect.

Basic community literacy training

Basic community literacy training was conducted with the objective of familiarising the NEWAH staff about the community literacy campaign and making them realise the importance of basic community literacy activities in NEWAH's projects. Twenty five NEWAH staff from WRO and MWRO participated in the programme conducted from 28 - 31 July 2005 in Kathmandu.

Reproductive health education (TOT)

Four days reproductive health education training was organised for health staff from 8 - 11 July 2005 in MWRO. Three senior health motivators from the regional office participated in the training facilitated by GTZ and representatives from Bheri Zonal Hospital and training centre.

The overall reproductive health education package was found to be useful in increasing the knowledge and skills of health staff on current issues and prevalent health problems at community level. After the training some key and relevant areas of reproductive health education has been introduced in existing health and hygiene education package of NEWAH. Accordingly the HM training schedule has been revised, selective components of reproductive health education have been introduced in the *tole* education curriculum and a session plan on the subject has been developed.

M & E workshop in Chitrakoot, India

Mr. Bipul Gyawali and Mr. Yuba Raj Shrestha participated in the M & E workshop organised by WaterAid India in Chitrakoot from 13 - 15 December 2005 to get a better insight of M&E and fundamentals of an effective M&E system, learn about different M&E approaches/tools practiced by WaterAid Nepal, Bangladesh and India, share about NEWAH, its M& E tools and techniques as well as be familiar with WaterAid UK M&E processes, tools and systems.

The workshop helped to receive valuable feedback on existing NEWAH M&E frame work for improvement. This experience increased the level of understanding for adopting qualitative monitoring system which will contribute to improve NEWAH's M&E system.

Management Accounting for Non Government Organisation (MANGO) training, U.K.

Mr. Bipul Gyawali Deputy Director of NEWAH participated in a financial management training organised by MANGO in Oxford, UK from 20 - 31 March 2006. The focus of the training was on how to ensure accountability, transparency and integrity of finance systems in NGOs and how to manage its operations more efficiently and effectively.

The course also covered topics like strategic planning, organisational sustainability, financial sustainability, financing strategies for NGOs, managing core costs, managing donor relationship etc. The appropriate learnings from the training will tried to be incorporated in the NEWAH financial systems.

NEWAH technical support in Tibet autonomous region

NEWAH supported to provide training on technical and community management aspects for the Swiss Red Cross drinking water and sanitation project in Sighatse province of Tibet. Mr. Arun Shrestha, Technical Supervisor from NEWAH FWRO left for Tibet on 30 May 2006 and will be involved in providing technical training and consultative services on technical and management field till mid of August 2006. This is the first time NEWAH is providing this kind of consultative service for such an extensive period.

Developments at the Organisational Front

This year several developments took place at organisational level to give a new thrust and direction to NEWAH and its programmes. Mr. Santa B. Pun came in as a new board member.

A total number of 128 NEWAH permanent staff contributed to the NEWAH projects and programmes this year as of June 2006. Two new staff joined while six left the organisation within the period of July 2005-June 2006

(Please find list of NEWAH personnel in Annex 4).

Five-year strategic plan 2006-2010

This year NEWAH five year Strategic Plan 2006-2010 and a logical framework has been prepared to respond to the changing national and global scenario in water and sanitation sector (*Refer to Annex 5 for details of the Log Frame*). The key focus of the strategy is on equitable and sustainable delivery of water and sanitation services, transfer of knowledge and skills, promoting and strengthening sector alliances / partnership and building local institutional capacity.

The strategy lays emphasis on sanitation, bearing in mind the poor coverage in the country. It aims to implement water supply and sanitation programmes in specific areas focusing on the needs of the poor and excluded (P&E) groups so as to support in meeting MDG targets of halving the proportion of people without water and sanitation by 2015 and the national target of achieving universal coverage on those services by 2017.

On the basis of the strategy a new organisation structure has also been designed for HQ and regional level. Staff have been designated their roles and responsibilities according to the demands of the new structure and the goals laid out in the strategy and log frame. Capacity Building and Advisory Service, Programme and Resource Planning, M&E and Knowledge Management and Advocacy are the new divisions established at NEWAH HQ with planning, monitoring and evaluation section (PM&E) section established in each NEWAH regional offices since April 2006, in the course of

NEWAH's overall structural revision (*See Annex 6 for details on the organisational structure*).

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) at NEWAH

The M&E division has set out its annual plan and aims to establish and perform its activities across NEWAH by 2008. So far, M & E conceptual framework has been developed (*for more details refer to Annex 7*) and workshop among NEWAH staff (HQ and regional) on post project monitoring system revision has been carried out. Project Management Information System (PMIS) application for baseline data entry and report generation is developed and staff have been oriented on the application. A need for a larger and robust project PMIS system has been conceptually designed and is now contracted out for further development. Similarly, community level self monitoring tools have been produced in flex material posters and they are now being used in the different NEWAH supported projects. Forty five staff from NEWAH regional offices have been trained in M&E so far.

Filling the capacity gaps

The capacity assessment study carried out last year with the support of WaterAid Nepal helped to identify several NEWAH capacity gaps. Based on the findings an action plan was prepared to deal with those gaps. Many activities falling under the action plan have been taken up. Developing a strategic plan, annual plan and financial management system are some of the major activities undertaken as per the recommendation of the capacity assessment report.

7. Finance

Funding Partnerships

Funding partnership continues with WaterAid, DFID, IRC, SIMAVI, Plan Nepal, WSSCC, Rotary Club and Friendship Clinic. This year new partnership has been established with other organisations mainly OXFAM, Concern Worldwide Nepal and World Vision.

Financial Report

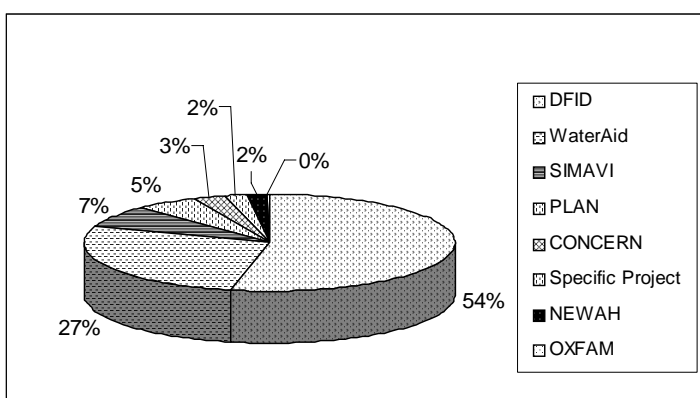
A. Income

In fiscal year 2005/06, NEWAH's overall income was NRs. 202.14 million, of which NRs.198.67 million was in the form of grants received from donors, and NRs. 3.47 million from internal sources. However, net income from internal sources in the form of cash receipt was only NRs. 0.47 million. Remaining income of NRs. 3.00 million from internal sources was due to internal transfer of fund.

Major donors for the programmes this year were WaterAid, DFID, IRC, SIMAVI, PLAN and CONCERN. Other small donors supported programmes were in the areas of water, health, sanitation, research, advocacy, RCD etc. There was overall increase in income by 23.13% in donors' front. Considering the donor wise income, there was an increase of 19.42% of DFID funds, 5.95% of WaterAid, 54.31% of SIMAVI, 78.73% of PLAN and 30.67% of Specific Project. Concern Worldwide Nepal & OXFAM are the new donors from this fiscal year.

In addition to grants from donors, other income in General Reserve Fund, Future Project Pool Account and NEWAH Support Account increased by 119.15%. In General

Donorwise Income in FY 2005/06

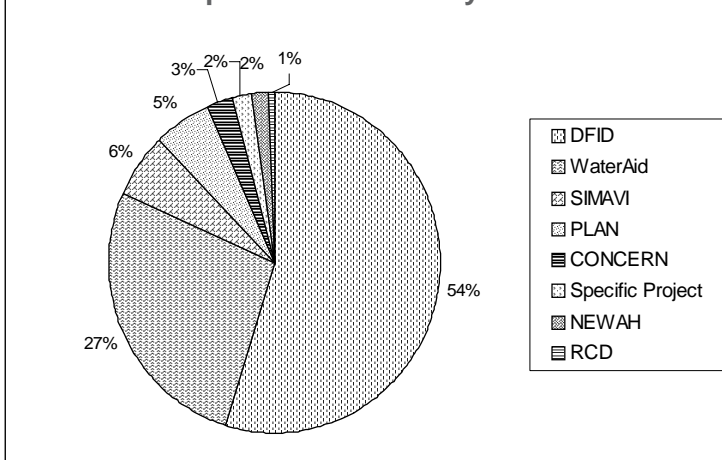


Reserve Fund the outstanding advance of NRs. 2.0 million was paid and account was adjusted with NEWAH Support account. Moreover, Endowment Fund of NRs. 1.0 million was created from the seed money received from NEWAH Support account. Further increases in funds including Future Project Pool account were from the contribution from employees, interest earned and the fund received from donation box. The overall income increased by 24.06 % (See Table 7.1).

B. Expenditure

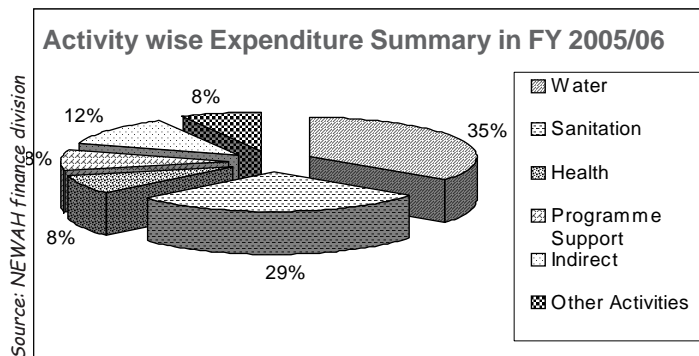
Annual expenditure increased, by 31.50%, to almost NRs.202 million this fiscal year. The increase in expenditure was due to increase in funding by existing donors and initiation of programme funding by Concern Worldwide Nepal starting this fiscal year.

Donorwise Expenditure Summary in FY 2005/06



There was an increase in expenditure by 40.93% of DFID funds, 5.25% of WaterAid, 11.37% of SIMAVI, 78.73% of PLAN, 29.72% of RCD funds. In the case of Specific Project the expenditure decreased by 24.04%. There was an overall increase in expenditure by 29.47% in donor-funded projects.

In addition to donor expenditure, there was 1492.21% increase in expenditure of other accounts (unrestricted funds) mainly due to internal transfer of fund. The overall increase in donor and other funded expenditure was 31.5 % (See detail in Table 7.2).



the support of WaterAid Nepal. The objective of this analysis was to provide clear definition of overhead and programme cost, ways and means for booking these with clear yardstick for measurement, and the basis of allocation of these into various programmes/donors. The analysis was also expected to pave a way for demonstrating the efficiency with which NEWAH conducts its mandate and responsibility. The findings from the analysis were shared by the analyst during a donor's meeting organised on 25 January 2006. NEWAH's overhead costs was found to be within the accepted limit of 15 percent, which was a major finding of this analysis.

Independent Financial Analysis

An independent financial analysis of NEWAH was carried out from July - August 2005 with

Table: 7.1 Income in 2005/06 (in NRS. ' 000)

Organisation	F/Y 2005/06		F/Y 2004/05		Increased / (Decreased)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Donors						
DFID	107,532	53.20%	90,044	54.94%	17,488.11	19.42%
WaterAid	55,175	27.30%	52,078	31.77%	3,096.63	5.95%
SIMAVI	14,891	7.37%	9,650	5.89%	5,241.01	54.31%
PLAN	11,096	5.49%	6,208	3.79%	4,887.61	78.73%
CONCERN	5,412	2.68%	-	0.00%	5,412.04	
Specific Project (IRC, Rotary Club, Friendship Clinic..)	4,115	2.04%	3,149	1.92%	965.64	30.67%
Resource Centre Development (RCD)	-	0.00%	1,187	0.72%	-	0.00%
OXFAM	450	0.22%	-	0.00%	450.21	
Sub Total	198,670	98.28%	162,316	99.03%	37,541	23.13%
Others						
General Reserve Fund	2,005	0.99%	2	0.00%	2,003.06	95940%
NEWAH Support	384	0.19%	1,575	0.96%	(1,191.01)	-75.60%
Future Project Pool	54	0.03%	5	0.00%	48.83	1015.28%
Endowment Fund	1,025	0.51%	-	0.00%	1,024.51	
Sub Total	3,468	1.72%	1,582	0.97%	1,885.39	119.15%
Grand Total	202,137	100.00%	163,898	100.00%	39,426.64	24.06%

Table: 7.2 Expenditure in 2005/06 (in NRS. ' 000)

Organisation	F/Y 2005/06		F/Y 2004/05		Increased / (Decreased)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Donors						
DFID	110,395	54.68%	78,336	51.03%	32,059.34	40.93%
WaterAid	54,194	26.84%	51,490	33.54%	2,704.32	5.25%
SIMAVI	12,476	6.18%	11,202	7.30%	1,274.07	11.37%
PLAN	11,096	5.50%	6,208	4.04%	4,887.61	78.73%
CONCERN	5,282	2.62%	-	0.00%	5,282.05	
Specific Project (IRC, Rotary Club, Friendship Clinic..)	3,994	1.98%	5,258	3.42%	(1,264.23)	-24.04%
Resource Centre Development (RCD)	1,057	0.52%	815	0.53%	242.05	29.72%
OXFAM	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.10	
Sub Total	198,494	98.32%	153,308	99.86%	45,185	29.47%
Others						
General Reserve Fund	1	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.50	
NEWAH Support	3,387	1.68%	188	0.12%	3,198.87	1703.97%
Future Project Pool	-	0.00%	25	0.02%	(25.00)	-100.00%
Endowment Fund	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Sub Total	3,387	1.68%	213	0.14%	3,174.37	1492.21%
Grand Total	201,881	100.00%	153,521	100.00%	48,359.67	31.50%

NEPAL WATER FOR HEALTH (NEWAH)
Consolidated Financial Statement
D2 Report
For the period 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006

PARTICULARS	Restricted Donor Funds										Unrestricted / Non-Donor Funds					Total 2006/06
	WaterAid	DFID	Specific Project (IRC+ROTARY CLUB+FRIENDSH IP CLINIC)	SIMAVI	PLAN	CONCERN	OYFAM	Resource Centre Development (RCD)	Sub Total	General Reserve Fund	NEWAH Support	Future Project Pool	Endowment Fund	Sub Total	Total 2005/06	

Income during the period

Receipt from donor	54,989,000	107,531,890	4,114,567	14,834,203	11,096,610	5,412,000	450,000	-	196,527,069	-	-	-	-	196,527,069	161,810,068
Income from Auction	126,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,794	-	-	-	-	126,794	-
Interest earned	45,307	-	-	32,064	35	211	-	-	77,616	6,771	22,629	24,512	211,172	288,788	-
Miscellaneous (fluctuation in f/e etc.) Income	13,811	-	-	(75,637)	-	-	-	-	(61,827)	(1,624)	-	-	-	(83,451)	1,805,376
Others Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	31,005	1,000,000	3,258,165	3,258,165	282,660
Total Income	55,174,812	107,531,890	4,114,567	14,890,629	11,096,610	5,412,035	450,211	-	196,669,653	2,005,147	384,410	53,834	1,024,512	202,137,386	163,898,001

Expenditure during the period

91 Office Cost	5,403,167	6,508,332	197,614	1,387,225	420,587	248,948	100	376,571	14,542,543	501	5,755	-	-	9,296	14,548,800	16,007,360
91 Furniture+Equipment (Fixed Asset)	934,237	2,206,263	-	-	114,443	-	-	79,000	3,333,943	-	-	-	-	-	3,333,943	1,235,446
92 Vehicle Purchase (Fixed Assets)	37,746	251,631	-	139,630	119,683	-	-	30,000	578,791	-	-	-	-	-	578,791	135,489
93 Vehicle running cost	548,990	890,298	3,391	(14,770)	33,063	30,843	-	500	1,281,896	-	-	-	-	-	1,281,896	1,316,619
95 NEWAH & Partner Staff salaries and other benefits	27,795,453	44,797,652	1,916,431	4,620,680	3,926,852	1,536,272	-	570,488	85,164,038	380,842	380,842	-	-	380,842	85,544,880	81,230,954
96 Construction Materials Cost	19,028,472	52,387,812	1,866,273	5,725,736	6,416,035	3,347,229	-	88,770,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,770,658	90,086,313
97 Freight	446,465	3,953,191	10,080	617,537	65,937	118,795	-	-	4,821,937	-	-	-	-	-	4,821,937	3,365,951
Adjustment with GRF / Support & Endowment A/c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	124,028
Total Expenditure	54,194,131	110,395,071	3,993,749	12,476,438	11,096,610	6,282,049	100	1,056,569	196,493,706	501	3,366,587	-	-	3,367,088	201,860,804	153,621,130

Movement in Funds

980,761	(2,883,361)	120,618	2,414,191	-	129,906	450,111	(1,056,569)	175,947	2,004,645	(3,002,187)	53,834	1,024,512	80,605	256,552	10,376,871
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B/F Opening Funds

5,929,466	24,886,165	4,712,172	575,056	-	-	-	-	1,854,497	(1,963,733)	11,685,467	790,790	-	-	10,812,626	38,393,013
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C/F Closing Funds

6,910,248	22,022,764	4,832,990	2,989,249	-	129,986	450,111	-	797,938	340,923	8,683,270	844,424	1,024,512	10,893,130	49,026,435	48,769,864
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Closing funds represented by:

Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Bank	2,676,641	9,089,171	3,643,558	1,934,063	260,840	12,732	25,211	517,423	16,048,728	346,923	7,607,137	844,424	1,024,512	9,816,997	34,923,938
Advance	4,333,807	12,930,401	1,189,432	1,055,196	71,557	508,996	424,900	286,331	20,800,420	(1,863,733)	2,270,743	-	-	2,270,743	17,096,018
Payable	-	3,213	-	-	(322,488)	(391,742)	-	(5,816)	(716,843)	-	(1,194,610)	-	-	(1,194,610)	(3,250,136)
Total	6,910,248	22,022,764	4,832,990	2,989,249	-	129,986	460,111	797,938	38,133,306	340,923	8,683,270	844,424	1,024,512	10,893,130	48,769,864

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8. Challenges, Lessons and Future Plans

Challenges

Working under the present **fluid political situation** is still a challenge for NEWAH. The desired progress will depend on how things will unfold in the future. NEWAH looks forward to a positive transition and smooth working environment in the sector.

Absence of people's representation in local bodies at the district and village level throughout the country continue to pose difficulties especially with regard to strengthening local governance aspects and increasing accountability of local governing bodies towards projects and programmes.

Coordination among agencies working in the WATSAN sector exists to certain extent, but the effectiveness is questionable at the higher up level. A rural water supply and sanitation sector stakeholder group has been formed nationally but the meetings are not regular and there is lack of effective coordination among organisations involved. In fact the coordination among agencies at the lower level is found more effective.

Managing and maintaining change (both internal & external) is not an easy task. The internal aspects involve various issues within the organisation mainly management and external refers to various effects and impacts that take place politically or in the donor world.

NEWAH has been facing these kind of challenges and will learn to face them as it evolves as a learning organisation.

Lessons

The GAP approach mainstreamed by NEWAH to ensure equal and equitable access of water and sanitation services to the women and poor in communities still identifies gaps that need to be addressed, mainly in terms of addressing social exclusion issues through WATSAN services. Realising the need to strengthen the approach from this

perspective, works related to it have already begun and staff have been oriented about the concepts of LSI throughout the organisation. Likewise, planning for next year is also taking place on the basis of reaching to the P&E groups.

Working in partnership with the DDCs and VDCs supports to improve and strengthen the local governance process. This is an important learning based on NEWAH's experience of working with the local bodies this year. In many communities, projects have been undertaken on a cost sharing mechanism. It is perceived that this kind of partnership will allow clarification on the accountability and transparency the local bodies need to maintain during this process. For these reasons this kind of engagements will need to continue in the future.

As in the past the focus of programmes will not just be demand responsive. Proactive approach and appropriate structures will be developed to reach to the P&E groups with WATSAN services in future NEWAH programmes.

NEWAH worked under very difficult and stressful conditions despite the effect of conflict and political changes in the country. Over a decade long conflict affected work, delayed projects and prevented NEWAH from reaching out to areas where services was required the most. Nevertheless, projects were accomplished through all the hard work and dedication put in by the staff. This goes to prove that 'Conflict' can be a 'cause' but not an 'excuse'.

Future Plan

Programme level

For 2006/07 NEWAH plans to accomplish 138 projects with majority of projects in the Eastern region followed by the Far Western, Mid Western, Central, Western and the Headquarters. Work will take place in 28 districts in total targeting 77,771

beneficiaries. Strategic operational plans and regional profiles have been prepared to identify appropriate areas to implement the projects especially areas with less coverage on drinking water and sanitation and areas excluded from these services. Using these indicators as basis projects have been selected for implementation in 2006/07. A total of 13,126 HHs and 11,615 latrine construction has been targeted for the coming year.

NEWAH's programme in the past has been largely rural focused, but gradually some of projects in the coming year will be in urban areas where there is greater concentration of P&E groups. Seven percent of the project for 06/07 will be implemented in the urban sector. Fifty nine percent of the project will be implemented in the *Tarai* and 41percent in the Hills. In the years to come service delivery will be enhanced with more focus on P & E groups and remote areas. Project site selection will be based on data and analysis of districts considering the above mentioned criterias. New mechanisms will be developed to carry out programmes effectively.

The focus in the coming year will be on expanding the WATSAN - ASUC programme to more VDCs in Dhading district. Similarly, the Scaling-up sanitation programme in Siraha which until now was in its inception phase will be taken forward for implementation following various sanitation approaches such as SaniMart, CLTS, SLTS etc. Staff will be trained and prepared for quick response projects so that if the need arises they can deal with it effectively. The community level M & E and systems and tools will also be gradually phased in all the future projects starting 2006 July onwards.

Next year the assessment of the CLTS projects implemented by NEWAH since 2003 will take place to assess the sustainability of projects and see how the problems of poor who cannot afford to build latrines are being

addressed. Likewise, an increasingly growing problem of source depletion in the hills have been identified, thus there is a plan to conduct a study on water depletion in the hills from October 2006 onwards. This will be conducted in collaboration with NEWAH and NWCF. The findings from the report will be used to improve future programmes.

Implementing more IWRM projects also known as Community Water resource Management (CWRM) is going to take place. Other plans include scaling up community managed overhead tank projects to distribute water in *Tarai* communities where arsenic problem exists in the ground water.

Organisational level

At the organisational level since a new strategic plan is in place it is necessary to increase the management capacities and strengths of staff. There are plans to develop a capacity development plan which will try to consolidate the various gaps identified by the capacity assessment last year and emerging capacity needs demanded by new challenges. Support will be sought from funding partners to move forward with this plan.

Similarly, the present regional offices and their performances will be reviewed and assessed and if need be will be merged or relocated in the coming year. Even opening up a district based office will be considered. To closely monitor and review performance of management a need to develop a proper monitoring mechanism within the organisation has been realised. Thus the existing monitoring tools will be revised and new ones will be developed and applied accordingly. Likewise carrying out an independent management audit is also in the pipeline. On the basis of action plan developed, NEWAH will proceed further with its work in the days to come.