

Project details:

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Nepal Water for Health Programme



6 monthly update

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Submitted by: WaterAid Australia

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
Acronyms	4
1. Executive Summary.....	6
2. Objectives of the Program.....	8
3. Progress against objectives	9
4. Progress Highlights.....	13
5. Financial Progress (Utilisation of funds):.....	16
6. Challenges and Limitations.....	16
7. Key activities planned in the coming 6 months	17
8. Program Effectiveness	17
8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	17
8.2 Relevance:	18
8.4 Efficiency:.....	18
8.5 Sustainability:	19
8.6 Gender equality:.....	19
9. Risk and Risk mitigation.....	20
Annex 1: Financial Report	21
Annex 2: List of working areas (projects and VDCs) under this program.....	22
Annex 3: Project progress photographs	23

Acronyms

AU\$	Australian dollars
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CASH	Comprehensive and Accelerated Sanitation and Hygiene
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DDC	District Development Committee
ER	Eastern Region
ERO	Eastern Region Office of NEWAH
FWR	Far Western Region
FWRO	Far Western Region Office of NEWAH
GFS	Gravity Flow Schemes
GON	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
LG	Local Government
MFWRO	Mid and Far Western Region Office of NEWAH
MPPW	Ministry of Physical and Planning Works
MWR	Mid Western Region
NEWAH	Nepal Water for Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free

PME	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
RCS	Rapid Convenient Survey
UC	User Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
WAAus	WaterAid in Australia
WAN	WaterAid in Nepal
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WQ	Water Quality
WSUC	Water and Sanitation Users Committee

1. Executive Summary

WaterAid's AU\$3m AusAID funded Nepal Water for Health program (the NEWAH project) commenced in May 2010 and will be completed in December 2011.

The project aims to increase WASH services in four districts across three regions of Nepal through a number of targeted interventions. This includes working with local civil society organisations, NGO and government partners to provide water services, as well as undertaking awareness and education programs focused on achieving improved and sustained sanitation and hygiene behaviour practices. The project will directly benefit 25,900 poor people of targeted rural villages of targeted districts.

The reporting requirements set out in the project funding order stipulate the submission of an interim report in August 2010, a progress report in December 2011 and a final project report in May 2012. Following discussions with AusAID after the submission of the interim report in August, WaterAid agreed to provide two additional six-monthly updates given the extended period of time between the first two reports. This report is the first six monthly update and covers the period from project inception to 31 December 2010.

The August interim report included a proposed budget re-forecast which better reflected the anticipated phasing of expenditure. There was no impact on the overall budget but some adjustments to the timing of expenditure and budget by region were proposed. The reforecast was approved by AusAID in October 2010, and has since been incorporated into all finance reports and implementation plans. Significant project progress has been made since the last reporting period and is detailed in the 'progress against objectives' and 'progress highlights' section of this document. WASH service delivery has commenced in 58 villages of 4 districts in the Mid & Far Western Regions (MFWR) and Eastern Region (ER) of Nepal. A Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach has been adopted to promote sanitation and hygiene practices in communities, and through using this approach, 54 communities have declared their villages as "ODF" (Open Defecation Free).

10 local NGOs have been identified and WASH capacity assessments and related trainings undertaken as part of the sector capacity building initiatives in MFWR.

VDC level WASH Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CC) and District WASH Coordination Committees (D WASH CC) have been established in Village Development Committee (VDCs) and districts as part of the project's WASH sector governance improvement initiatives.

A national level stakeholder meeting was undertaken to disseminate information about the program and the AusAID grant in August 2010. Nepal government line ministries such as the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works and the Ministry of local development attended as well as other development agencies such as UNICEF, SNV, and Helvetas.

Regular progress updates and meetings have been held with AusAID Nepal. In addition to the regular project monitoring visits undertaken internally the CEO of WA Australia also undertook a monitoring visit in the MFWR in late November 2010.

WaterAid has received the full budget for the NEWAH project from AusAID and subsequently no further tranches are scheduled in 2011.

Utilisation of project funds has been tracking well with projected expenditure for the reporting period at 89%. This represents 54% of the overall budget. Budget utilisation is anticipated to remain on track over the course of the project for 2011. A detailed expenditure and budget table for this reporting period is included in Annex 1.

2. Objectives of the Program

The key objectives and anticipated results areas of the NEWAH project as stipulated in the project proposal are outlined below:

Objective - 1: To increase access of poor and excluded communities to a sustainable supply of safe and adequate water, and to ensure sustained improvements in the environmental sanitation and health status within these communities in at least 4 districts by December 2011

Result Area: Change in Access & Rights to WASH services for the un-served

Objective - 2: To improve the capacity of selected NGOs and Local Government Agencies (LGAs) to enable WASH services to be targeted at poor and excluded communities, delivered and monitored more effectively by December 2011

Result Area: Changes in Sector Capacity to achieve WASH

Objective - 3: To strengthen effective district level coordination mechanisms for efficient and pro-poor allocation of resources and implementation of WASH services in unserved areas by December 2011

Result Area: Changes in the Governance in relation to WASH Sector

Objective - 4: Involvement of women, men, girls and boys in all stages of WASH service delivery to strengthen their capacity and improvement of WASH governance at local level.

Result Area: Gender involvement in the provision of WASH services

3. Progress against objectives

Objective	Indicators	Progress
To increase access of poor and excluded communities to a sustainable supply of safe and adequate water, and to ensure sustained improvements in the environmental sanitation and health status within these communities in at least 4 districts by December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22,400 people in 55 targeted communities have access to safe and adequate drinking water • VDC and communities operation and support mechanisms are in place to ensure water scheme remain functional • 80% of beneficiaries are from poor & excluded groups • 22,400 people have access to and use hygienic and appropriate sanitation services in targeted VDCs • 100% of the targeted communities within VDCs reach and sustain No Open Defecation • 80% of beneficiaries are from poor & excluded groups. • 80% targeted communities have in place a community management system to maintain a healthy environment • 70% of the beneficiaries adopted sustain improved hygiene behaviour practices in at least in three key hygiene indicators (hand-washing, management of human excreta, water & food hygiene) in targeted VDCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of 58 rural communities within 21 Project VDCs (12 communities out of 5 VDCs in ER and 46 communities out of 16 VDCs in MFWR) for WASH service delivery projects • Identification of 25,900 beneficiaries (3,500 more than originally identified) through field assessment data and socio-economic surveys. Around 90% of identified beneficiaries fall under the target group of poor and excluded. • Formed 58 Water and Sanitation Users Committees (WSUCs) for implementation and management of the projects. • 58 Water Supply Schemes are under construction to provide safe and adequate water in 58 communities • 54 communities have been declared as "Open Defecation Free" through the CLTS process. The remaining project communities are in the process of achieving "Open Defecation Free" status. • Identified 29 schools to receive school latrine facilities • Awareness and training on appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices are ongoing in all 58 communities of the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in point prevalence rate of diarrhea by 20% respectively in targeted VDCs 	<p>program area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence emerging that people in the 58 project communities are practicing safe and appropriate hygiene practices
<p>To improve the capacity of selected NGOs and Local Government Agencies (LGAs) to enable WASH services to be targeted at poor and excluded communities, delivered and monitored more effectively by December 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEWAH increase their knowledge on water quality mitigation, water resource management, climate change adaptation technologies and approaches NEWAH provide technical support on the delivery of drinking water and water resource management to local NGOs & LGAs beyond the focus VDCs in 4 districts Community based sanitation models are understood and promoted by all sector actors in 4 districts NEWAH provide technical support on sanitation promotion to VDCs, other local NGOs and LGAs beyond the focus VDCs in 4 districts NEWAH's Hygiene Promotion Team develops locally appropriate hygiene promotion program addressing the specific needs of the targeted communities NEWAH provide technical support on hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified 10 local NGOs in Doti and Surkhet districts respectively and assessed their capacity for WASH program delivery. Developed capacity building plan for identified NGOs. Training on CLTS approach undertaken with identified NGOs. 19- V-WASH CC formed in NEWAH supported WASH projects in 19 VDCs. V-WASH-CC now monitors the WASH related services and initiatives ongoing within VDC. Capacity building training such as WASH project management, Gender and Social Inclusion conducted with all 58 WSUCs. Orientation training on CLTS approach provided to VDC secretaries of Doti and Surkhet districts so that they could understand and prioritise the budget for sanitation their respective VDC.

	promotion to CBOs, other local NGOs and LGAs in focus districts	
To strengthen effective district level coordination mechanisms for efficient and pro-poor allocation of resources and implementation of WASH services in unserved areas by December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector coordination committees are established and functioning, addressing water resources in 4 focus districts by end of 2011 • District plans are developed and annually reviewed addressing drinking water issues for poor and un-served areas and improve local water governance • Establishment of WASH coordination committee with defined roles and responsibilities on sanitation promotion in 4 focus districts • WASH coordination committee influences district level inclusive planning processes and facilitates sectors monitoring towards sanitation targets • WASH and Health Sector actors have planned joint District or VDC level activities to address key hygiene behavior changes in at least 3 of the targeted districts • WASH and Health Sector actors have agreed indicators for monitoring adoption of hygiene practices in at least 3 of the targeted districts and jointly undertake a study on hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised national level and district level dissemination meeting(s) about the AusAID funded program. • Organised district level coordination and information sharing meetings to highlight the program deliverable in the areas of WASH service delivery, capacity building and governance improvement in the WASH sector. • Revived the D-WASH-CC in Doti, Surkhet and Udaypur districts • Supported the D-WASH-CC in Doti and Surkhet in providing management support and attending monthly meetings to discuss WASH issues • Developed the VDC WASH profile of 4 VDCs in collaboration with V-WASH-CCs • Consultation with health project area health posts and the District Public Health Office (DPHO) to identify the key hygiene behaviour needs to focus on in the health and hygiene program. • WASH strategic plan of Doti district developed.

	behavior practices in at least 1 district	
Involvement of women, men, girls and boys in all stages of WASH service delivery to strengthen their capacity and improvement of WASH governance at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and poverty (GAP) approach will be used at the program and organizational level to address the exclusion of women and the poor in decision-making , training and other project-related benefits NEWAH will be utilizing the GAP approach throughout all its projects and organization, which includes interventions such as disaggregated data by sex, caste and ethnicity; affirmative action; gender awareness training; technical training for women; gender balanced water and sanitation users committees (WSUCs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered gender and social inclusion training to 1755 community members in project areas, of which 921 participants were female. 589 users are holding positions within Water & Sanitation Users Committees (WSUCs) in 58 schemes, of which 300 committee members are female. 113 (49%) women are holding key decisions making positions in WSUCs. 66 children's clubs formed / revived in project communities. 597 child members of 66 children's clubs have received training in children's rights in WASH and sanitation and hygiene related training. 308 of the 597 participants were girls. Mason sanitation training provided to 208 community members of which 83 participants were female. 192 people of project community participated in water supply systems care taker training, of them 77 participants were female. Health volunteer training undertaken with 714 project community members of which 486 participants were female.

4. Progress Highlights

WASH Service Delivery

- More than 80% of construction materials have been delivered to the project road head and approximately 50% delivered to the project site. Materials which are vulnerable to damage due to storage conditions such as cement have been delivered partially or only on a needs basis, delivered as construction work proceeds.
- Construction work has commenced in all 58 WASH project communities. Of 58 projects, eight WASH projects in Doti and Surkhet will be completed by end of March 2011 and the remaining will be completed in subsequent quarters. Similarly, 12 projects in Udayapur and Siraha districts will also be completed by the end of March 2011.
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are going well in all the project communities. The CLTS approach has been adopted to promote sanitation and hygiene. Using this approach, 54 out of 58 communities have been declared as “Open Defecation Free” communities. This has resulted in households making a commitment to end open defecation, often building toilets with locally available materials. As a second step of the sanitation promotion ladder, more than 1000 households have upgraded their latrine from temporary traditional pit latrines to permanent and hygienic latrines.
- 29 schools within the program VDCs have been identified and selected to receive provision of hygienic sanitation facilities. Construction work has commenced in eight schools, and in one school has been completed. Child and disabled friendly designs have been adopted in the construction of the school latrine blocks. Privacy for boys and girls has also been considered in the latrine block designs with gender segregated facilities.

Overall, the construction activities have been implemented according to plan and it is anticipated that construction activities will be completed within the planned project time frame. The outcomes of the sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are encouraging and it is anticipated that there will be evidence of positive health impacts as a result which will be reported on in coming quarters.

Support for sector capacity building

- 10 local NGOs have been identified for targeted capacity enhancement activities in the area of WASH delivery services to communities. Capacity needs assessments of the identified NGOs have commenced and a two-year capacity development plan developed. The district level Federation of

Water/Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN) in Doti and Surkhet are also recipients of targeted capacity building activities under this plan.

- Training on the CLTS approach has been undertaken with the identified NGOs and district FEDWASUNs. Participants from district offices of the Red Cross also participated in the training.
- Orientation training on CLTS to Surket and Doti VDC secretaries has also been conducted. The purpose of the training is to enhance the understanding of sanitation issues and sanitation promotion at the VDC level and to encourage the prioritisation of budget setting in these areas.
- Workshops with political party representatives and other district WASH stakeholders have been undertaken in each district to analysis and discuss the status of WASH. Commitments have been made by participating representatives to increase the effort in allocating the necessary resources for WASH sector improvements in their respective districts.

Sector capacity building initiatives are a key component of this project and the response to date has been encouraging. Sector stakeholders and local government bodies such as the DDCs and VDCs have demonstrated a commitment to, and interest in these activities.

Support for improving governance in WASH sector

- A district level coordination and sharing meeting was organised at the regional directorate office for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation. NEWAH held this meeting to share information on its contribution in the district and highlight WASH service delivery, capacity building and governance improvement in the WASH sector.
- VDC level WASH Coordination Committees (VWASH CC) have been established in all the working VDCs. These committees will coordinate and monitor the WASH activities within their respective VDCs. NEWAH will be undertaking a facilitation and strengthening role in these committees over the course of project period.
- NEWAH has provided support to four V WASH CCs to prepare VDC WASH profiles in respective VDCs. This has been done with the close coordination with DWASH CC, VWASHCC and the DDC. These institutions have expressed that they will make a plan to prepare all VDC WASH profiles after learning from this approach.

- NEWAH took part in a Regional WASH Coordination Committee meeting between government officials, donor agencies, INGOs and NGOs in Nepalgunj on 19 September 2010. The objective of this interaction was to develop a common understanding between all agencies on the roll out of the Comprehensive Accelerated Sanitation and Hygiene (CASH) Program and the steps of implementation. The meeting was organised with the chairperson of the Regional Director of Regional Monitoring and Supervision office (RMSO) of the Mid West Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation office.
- Communication with the District Public Health Officer (DPHO) and District Education Officer (DEO) has been made to inform them of NEWAH's project plans and to share learnings about the existing ongoing activities in the district.
- NEWAH has been supporting the revival of District WASH Coordination Committees (D WASH CC) in Doti and Surkhet through the provision of management support. Regular monthly reviews and action meetings will be conducted on WASH issues in each district.
- As a result of the project's sanitation budget advocacy workshops in Toleni and Doti VDCs, 500,000 NPR has been allocated to declare Toleni VDC open defecation free and support the community to construct improved toilets. Similarly, three days of ODF advocacy training provided in Lekhgaon and Okhle VDCs in the Eastern Region's Udaypur district resulted in the declaration of both VDCs as ODF.
- NEWAH has provided professional and financial support to the preparation of the Doti WASH strategic plan. This plan forms the basis for implementing WASH programs in Doti for all stakeholders working in the Doti WASH sector.

The response to the preliminary activities undertaken for improving governance in WASH, has been encouraging. Government bodies and civil society organisations have demonstrated a commitment to improvements in the WASH sector through their active participation in meetings and prioritisation of WASH budget setting. Furthermore, the district WASH strategic plan has brought Government bodies and political parties together on one platform for WASH sector development.

Gender involvement in the provision of WASH services

The AusAID funded program has given due attention to involve women and girls in all stages of WASH service delivery in project areas. In water users committees and children's clubs the participation of women and girls is more than 50%. Of the total 232 key decision making WSUC positions (chair, vice

chair, secretary and treasurer) 113 (49%) women are holding positions and influencing in key decisions regarding the projects. Likewise, women have been given priority in skills training such as community masonry, care-taking of drinking water systems and other trainings such as gender and social inclusion, and community health volunteer training. As a result, women are becoming more active, vocal, open and able to articulate their views in meetings and with outsiders.

5. Financial Progress (Utilisation of funds):

The utilisation of project funds is tracking well against projected expenditure for this period. 89% of the budget allocated to program activities between April- December 2010 has been utilised. This represents 54% of the overall budget. A summary of budget utilisation figures is included in Annex 1.

6. Challenges and Limitations

- As described earlier, the project implement team has been coordinating and influencing local government bodies in the program districts on WASH related matters. For the last nine years there have been no elected representatives to local government bodies. An informal mechanism of political party representatives and government bureaucrats has been operating as district and VDC level bodies. Such governments are not fully accountable and thus, there are challenges in pursuing the commitments made by such representatives in the areas of WASH sector development.
- While local governments have made commitments to allocate budget for sanitation promotion in their respective districts and VDCs, the national government budget has not yet been passed which may impact on the disbursements of budget at the local government level. Furthermore, frequent changes in government is also disruptive to influencing outcomes within the districts.
- The program activities have been very well received by communities, particularly in Surkhet and Doti districts which has raised the question of scaling up into nearby VDCs with similarly poor WASH conditions. There is increasing interest among these communities for similar programs to be undertaken within their VDC but this is limited by the current scope of the program and budget.

7. Key activities planned in the coming 6 months

- Continuation of the construction of water supply systems which have commenced in all 58 communities. The construction activities of 20 of these communities will be completed by the end of March 2011.
- Progress monitoring field visits will be a key activity in the coming months. Monitoring will be undertaken by WaterAid and NEWAH central management as well as by regional offices and project teams at the district and VDC levels.
- A Mid-Term Review (MTR) is planned for April-May 2011. It will review the process of program implementation; progress against objectives, and the relevance and effectiveness of the strategies applied. Lessons and recommendations will be recorded and shared in order to improve the effectiveness of the current project and inform planning for future programs. The ToR is currently in draft form and will be shared with AusAID once finalised. The methodology and framework for the review will ensure the participation of users in the review process, including those from marginalised groups.

8. Program Effectiveness

8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

- WaterAid in Nepal's Rural Programs team has been monitoring the project process regularly. Visits to all four project districts have been undertaken and the project team has been in regular communication with NEWAH headquarters and regional and district teams to discuss the project. Over and above the regular internal WAN monitoring visits, the CEO of WaterAid Australia visited the MFWR project areas together with the WAN Country representative and Director of NEWAH Doti program in late November 2010. This joint monitoring team met with local authorities, line ministries and other key district stakeholders and discussed issues of program effectiveness, mutual cooperation and ownership.
- In addition to program monitoring, regular project finance monitoring has also been undertaken by both WaterAid Nepal and NEWAH.
- NEWAH also undertakes and supports regular monitoring at the field level. Each VDC project has a project team comprising of social, technical and health facilitators. The VDC project team has been monitoring and supporting the WSUC's to ensure smooth implementation of the projects in all four districts. Likewise, NEWAH's district management team has been facilitating and monitoring project operations and outcomes in their respective districts. Additionally, NEWAH's regional

teams in Nepalgunj and Biratnagar have also been providing support to the district and VDC project teams. Project site and support visits have also been undertaken by NEWAH's Resource Planning Manager and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator.

8.2 Relevance:

According to Nepal Government official figures, 80% of Nepalese have access to improved water sources. Taking into consideration the functionality of water supply, coverage is estimated at just 53% (MPPW 2010). These figures do not take into account quality of water which is likely to reduce the access levels further again.

The official figures relating to sanitation coverage determine that 43% of the population has access to basic latrine facilities. The Joint Monitoring Progress Report (UNICEF/WHO, 2010) however claims that this figure is 27%. Nepal is currently off-track to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets in these areas. The National Policy on Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (2004) recommended community-led approaches to improve water and sanitation in rural areas. The policy sets the ambitious target of providing basic water supply and sanitation services to all by 2017. Furthermore, the recent national sanitation and hygiene master plan (2010) of Nepal aims to take a total sanitation approach to increase sanitation coverage and sustained hygiene behavior in Nepal.

The average coverage figures referred to above provide a picture of access to water and sanitation for the country as a whole. Levels of WASH coverage in the Mid and Far Western regions is significantly lower than the national average however. In the districts this project is working in such as Doti and Surkhet, the sanitation coverage is estimated at just 23% and 37% (MPPW 2010 Nepal) respectively.

The AusAID funded Nepal Water for Health program is addressing the gap in water and sanitation coverage in Nepal and is making an important contribution to the national WASH strategy and towards the achievement of MDG targets. Subsequently it is making a contribution to the improved health and wellbeing of poor, excluded and disadvantaged communities in Nepal.

8.4 Efficiency:

WASH related projects in areas of Nepal such as where the AusAID NEWAH project is undertaking activities can often be slow moving due to remote conditions and other factors. NEWAH has been able to achieve significant project progress in these areas in a relatively short period of time, largely due to the experience of the program staff, knowledge of the project areas and existing relationships with communities, district and village level authorities and government. More than 80% of project

communities have been declared Open Defecation Free since the project's inception – a key indicator of success towards the project's health and sanitation objectives.

8.5 Sustainability:

Long-term outcomes and sustained behavioural changes are some of NEWAH's key focus areas. An operational and maintenance funds policy has been established in each scheme to ensure communities have the resources to repair and maintain their own WASH facilities. Key activities and processes which are known to improve the sustainability of resources such as equitable users' fee policies, water source registration, users committee registration and savings and credit skills trainings have been utilised in each project community. A 'Multiple Use System' approach has also been used in the implementation of WASH facilities to enhance livelihood and income generation activities.

In addition to implementation of WASH facilities at the community level, a focus of the project has also been to establish and build the capacity of VDC level WASH Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CC's). This will enable the V-WASH-CC's to take on responsibility for the monitoring and follow-up of the WASH activities in the post construction phase of the project. V-WASH-CC's have been formed with members of the community who have a stake in ensuring the ongoing oversight of the facilities, contributing to the long term functionality of the project.

8.6 Gender equality:

Gender and Social inclusion (GSI) policies are in place and NEWAH considers GSI as central to WASH service delivery work and the sustainability of WASH projects. Creating an enabling environment for equal and self-help participation of man, woman, girls and boys in community level decision making meeting has ensured the inclusion of women in leading and decision making positions in the users committee. Women's views are sought in particular when determining the needs of users such as number of tap stands, tap location, local materials collection etc. In order to raise the income as well as increase the vegetable intake, communities are provided with multiple uses of systems (MUS) skills.

As well as ensuring gender participation, due consideration for different gender and age groups are also given while constructing physical facilities. Constructing the child and disabled friendly water point structures and latrine and constructing separate compartments of latrine in school latrine block construction come under this kind of consideration.

9. Risk and Risk mitigation

- The inflation rate in Nepal is currently above 10 percent a year. This has had an impact on the price of construction materials. Wherever possible, procurement of items have been undertaken as early as possible and unit costs of procurement items required over the course of the project period negotiated in advance to minimise the risk of significant price increases.
- Local and national level protests and strikes due to social and political instability could impact on the planned implementation activities in project areas as well as at the regional office and field office levels. To minimise the impact on project progress due to strikes and blockades, a district office in Doti has been established and is in operation. Similarly, separate project team and site offices have been established at VDC and project levels so that project staff can access project areas without having to travel through politically unstable areas.
- Exchange rate fluctuation is another possible risk over the course of the project period. An AUD bank account has been opened by WaterAid Nepal as an option for reducing the risk of exchange rate losses through receiving funds in AUD and exchanging to local currency at a favourable exchange rate. A system for tracking exchange rates has been developed to ensure that exchange rate gains are recorded and passed on to the project.

Annex 1: Financial Report

Please see attached excel file

Annex 2: List of working areas (projects and VDCs) under this program

Region	District	VDC	Project name	Number of Communities
Eastern Region	Udayapur	Sirise	Sirise VDC Project	3
		Rauta	Rauta VDC Project	3
		Ename	Ename VDC Project	2
	Siraha	Fulbariya	Fulbariya VDC Project	1
		Brahmangaugadhi	Brahmangaugadhi VDC Project	3
			PME and Post program support- Hill Project	
			PME and Post program support-Tarai Project	
Total	2 Districts	5 VDCs	5 Projects	12 Communities
Mid Western Region	Surkhet	Guthu	Guthu VDC Project	3
		Dasharathpur	Dasharathpur VDC Project	3
		Kunathari	Kunathari VDC Project	1
		Lekgaon	Lekgaon VDC Project	2
		Salkot	Salkot VDC Project	7
		Ghoreta	Ghoreta VDC Project	1
		Dahachaur	Dahachaur VDC Project	1
Total	1 District	7 VDCs	7 Projects	18 Communities
Far Western Region	Doti	Banlek	Banlek VDC Project	5
		Mudbhara	Mudbhara VDC Project	1
		Latamandu	Latamandu VDC Project	3
		Warpata	Warpata VDC Project	5
		Dahakalikasthan	Dahakalikasthan VDC Project	2
		Lamikhali	Lamikhali VDC Project	3
		Pachnali	Pachnali VDC Project	4
		Mannapakadi	Mannapakadi VDC Project	3
		Ghangal	Ghangal Project	2
Total	1 District	9 VDCs	9 Projects	28 Communities
Support Projects to MFWR			PME Support	
			Sector Capacity Building project	
			Improving WASH sector Governance and Coordination Project	
Total	4 Districts	21 VDCs	26 Projects	58 Communities

Annex 3: Project progress photographs

Project information display board in one of the AusAID NEWAH communities



Ceramic pans procured by community to upgrade their latrine to more permanent and hygienic ones



Practice of household hygiene at community level



WaterAid Australia CEO (Adam Laidlaw) in front of project social map.



Community members, WaterAid Australia CEO and NEWAH director during a recent monitoring visit



Field visit team walk up towards the Gangalek village



Interaction with project users



Practice of household hygiene at community level



Temporary latrines constructed by communities in the process of declaring their village open defecation free



Women standing in front of newly constructed permanent latrine. In the background there is temporary latrine which she built during process of declaring the village ODF



Water tap stand under construction



A water reservoir tank under construction



Community members collecting water from constructed water tapstands

