

# NEWAH - OUR ROADMAP TO IMPACT 2022/23



NOVEMBER 01, 2022  
NEPAL WATER FOR HEALTH, KATHMANDU

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## VISION, MISSION AND GOAL

NEWAH envisions of a prosperous and healthy Nepal where every citizen has improved quality of life and is also able to access their right to improved and safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and health.



To achieve this vision, we intend to improve the living standard of people in the greatest need through equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water and behavior change in sanitation and hygiene in Nepal.

Our goal is to ensure all communities have access to safe water with improved level of services, hygiene and health knowledge, which is needed for behavioral change to achieve a holistic sanitation through collaborative projects with local governments.



To achieve this goal we have five strategic objectives:

- providing technical and financial support to assist the development and improvement of WASH services in unserved areas of the country
- enhancing the capacity of individuals and institutions involved in the WASH sector to manage sustainable WASH systems
- engaging in research and development to enrich sectoral knowledge base and promote innovations in the WASH sector
- collaborating and coordinating with governmental, non-governmental, development partners and private sector stakeholders to leverage equitable and sustainable access to improved WASH services; and advocating for policy reforms aimed at sustainable and inclusive pro-poor WASH governance.



# NEPAL

Situated in a unique geophysical setting of a relatively young and emerging mountain range and a highly varied climate, Nepal is exposed to several recurrent hazards every year. Due to lack of land use planning and zoning, rapid and unplanned urbanization, low per capita income, loss of natural vegetation in upstream coupled with inadequate preparedness, and extant vulnerabilities, Nepal's exposure to multi-hazards often turns into medium to mega disasters.





## OVERVIEW

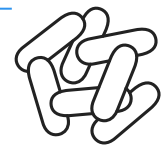
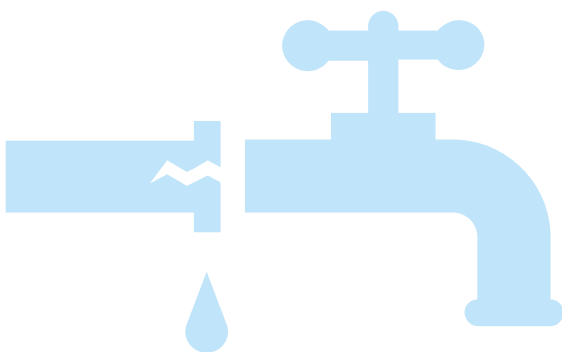
In a global comparison, Nepal ranks **4th** in terms of **climate risk**, **11th** in terms of **global risk for earthquake occurrence and impact** and is in the **top 20** of all the **multi-hazard countries** in the world.



What are the biggest challenges in WASH in Nepal?

An increase in floods and landslides destroys water delivery systems; drinking water is contaminated by bacteria, viruses and protozoa, which results in epidemics and illnesses like diarrhea (the second leading cause of death for children under five). Industrial pollutants and poor wastewater management as well as the washing of agricultural pesticides into rivers during monsoons contribute to the danger.

The latest study of UNICEF in Nepal revealed that only **19% of Nepals population have access to water, which is labeled as "safely managed"** (improved source located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination (i.e. E.Coli = 0, arsenic <50ppb as per national standard for Nepal)). This means about **24 Million people** out of Nepal's population of 30 Million lack that access. In fact 85% of Nepal's household water and 75% of its source water is contaminated with E.Coli.



### E.Coli

Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) is a bacterium that can cause severe food- and waterborne disease.

Symptoms of diseases caused by STEC include abdominal cramps and diarrhoea that may in some cases progress to bloody diarrhoea (haemorrhagic colitis). Fever and vomiting may also occur (WHO).

### Arsenic

Arsenic have shown to cause widespread health effects in humans as a consequence of exposure through drinking-water when present in excessive quantities. Long-term exposure to arsenic in drinking-water is causally related to increased risks of cancer in the skin, lungs, bladder and kidney, as well as other skin changes such as hyperkeratosis and pigmentation changes. Soluble inorganic arsenic is acutely toxic, and ingestion of large doses leads to gastrointestinal symptoms, disturbances of cardiovascular and nervous system functions, and eventually death (WHO).



## WHAT IS WASH?

Clean water, sanitation, and hygiene – commonly referred to as WASH – lay the groundwork for healthy communities, especially in times of crisis where these essentials are the first step to rebuilding lives and livelihoods.



# WA

# S

# H

WATER

SANITATION

AND

HYGIENE

And while access to water and sanitation is recognized by the international community as a **human right**, it is still not a reality for many.



The COVID-19 pandemic, as well as recent cholera and ebola outbreaks, have further underscored the foundational role WASH plays in public health and the prevention of infectious diseases. Severe diarrhea – in part caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hygiene— is the second leading cause of death in children under 5, with more than 1,400 children dying from this preventable illness each day.

## NEWAH AND WASH

Established in 1992, NEWAH is dedicated to helping poor, underserved communities obtain access to WASH facilities irrespective of gender, caste, class, and belief.



# SUSTAINABLE WASH SERVICE DELIVERY

## NEWAH's constructions

NEWAH supports the construction of communal and on-plot (yard) water taps, water source protection and the installation of tube wells, improved dug wells and deep boring systems. Our water supply systems are greatly influenced by the topography with gravity-fed systems aided by solar or motorized pumping technology dominating the hills and groundwater-based systems dominating the plains.



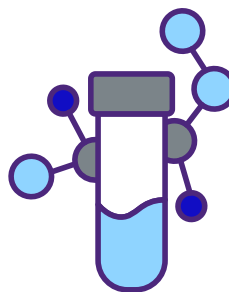
Our **goal** is to ensure **all communities** have access to **safe water** with improved level of services, **hygiene** and **health knowledge**, which is needed for behavioral change to achieve a holistic sanitation through **collaborative projects** with local governments.



To further ensure quality water, NEWAH has begun piloting the installation of an automatic, non-electric, and online water chlorination solution called PurAll 100 in some water supply projects in the mid-hills. It serves in eliminating microbiological disease agents such as E.coli in water. Furthermore NEWAH ensures the beneficiaries' ability to manage the technology in the long term.

## Testing of water quality

Before the implementation of a water supply project, the source is mapped and tested for various physical, chemical, and biological parameters including taste and odor, temperature, TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), electrical conductivity, turbidity, ammonia, nitrate, pH, total hardness and coliform. Additionally, in the plains, the source is tested for heavy metals such as Arsenic and Iron.



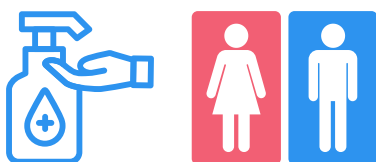
The water is tested again post construction where every tap/well water is sampled and tested for compliance with the standard permissible limits of Nepal National Drinking Water Quality Standards 2005 to ensure the safety and reliability of the drinking water.





## Hygiene and Sanitation

NEWAH implements hygiene and sanitation activities as an integral part of the water supply projects. The activities serve for bringing positive and sustainable changes in the hygiene and sanitation behavior of people and therefore lessening the prevalence of diseases and reducing child and maternal mortality.



Community schools, in rural areas in particular, lack resources, knowledge and capacity to build, operate and maintain water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

## WASH in local institutions

As per the spirit of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of 2011, all schools must have separate latrines for men/boys and women/girls as well as handwashing facilities and must provide access to all - including differently-abled children, youths and adults.

However, inadequate sanitation and latrine facilities in schools are still causing some female students to drop out of or be absent from school for a prolonged periods.



NEWAH supports the establishment, repair or upgrade of WASH infrastructures at community schools and promotes sustained hygiene and sanitation behavioral practices among students, teachers, and parents through education and awareness.

## CAPACITY BUILDING

For the overall sustainability of water supply and sanitation services, appropriate knowledge and skills are necessary among the stakeholders. Therefore, NEWAH prioritizes transferring knowledge and skills to local stakeholders through various capacity-building activities. We consequently organize skill-based training, facilitation and orientation for committees and individuals in communities and schools who then become the empowered ones, who bear the main responsibility for further procedures.



Capacity building at schools: formation and training of WASH Committees, Child Health Groups and Child Health Awareness Committees.

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Using our rich experience within the sector, we have also been providing advisory services to both Governmental and non-Governmental agencies on matters related to management and technical aspects of WASH project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## COORDINATION AND ADVOCACY

Coordination among WASH actors is crucial for effective WASH programming at local, province and national level. However new challenges of federalism such as the absence of clear policies at local level and different working modalities make water source registration difficult. Hence NEWAH thrives with increased presence to address the sectoral issues of better coordination and communication.



## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



NEWAH conducts a large number of WASH activities each year. We generate a wide range of information, the dissemination of which can help expand WASH knowledge base and support research and development in Nepal's WASH sector.

## OUR VALUES



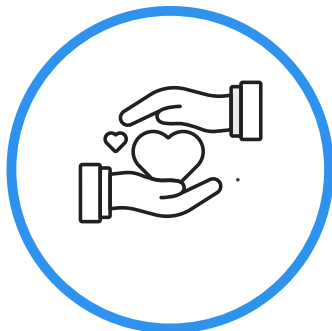
### We value **transparency**

NEWAH is committed to full transparency and good practice standards in its work including financial transparency.



### We value **accountability**

NEWAH takes ownership for its actions and adheres to the highest possible standards of accountability.



### We value **poverty sensitivity**

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



### We value **gender equality and social inclusion**

NEWAH ensures to make GESI a key priority across all its policy and implementation work. The approach aims to release women and excluded groups from existing social, cultural and institutional barriers so that they can realize their potentials and enjoy the benefits of development.





### We value **community management**

NEWAH emphasizes the active participation of local communities and WASH institutions in the planning, construction, management, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems to ensure their ownership, effective use and sustainability.



### We value **sustainability**

NEWAH emphasizes making WASH interventions sustainable by seeking community participation at every stage of the project cycle, building their capacity to take ownership of their development and providing them opportunities for socio-economic empowerment.



### We value **non-discrimination**

NEWAH does not discriminate any people based on their caste, class, religion, gender and political affiliations.

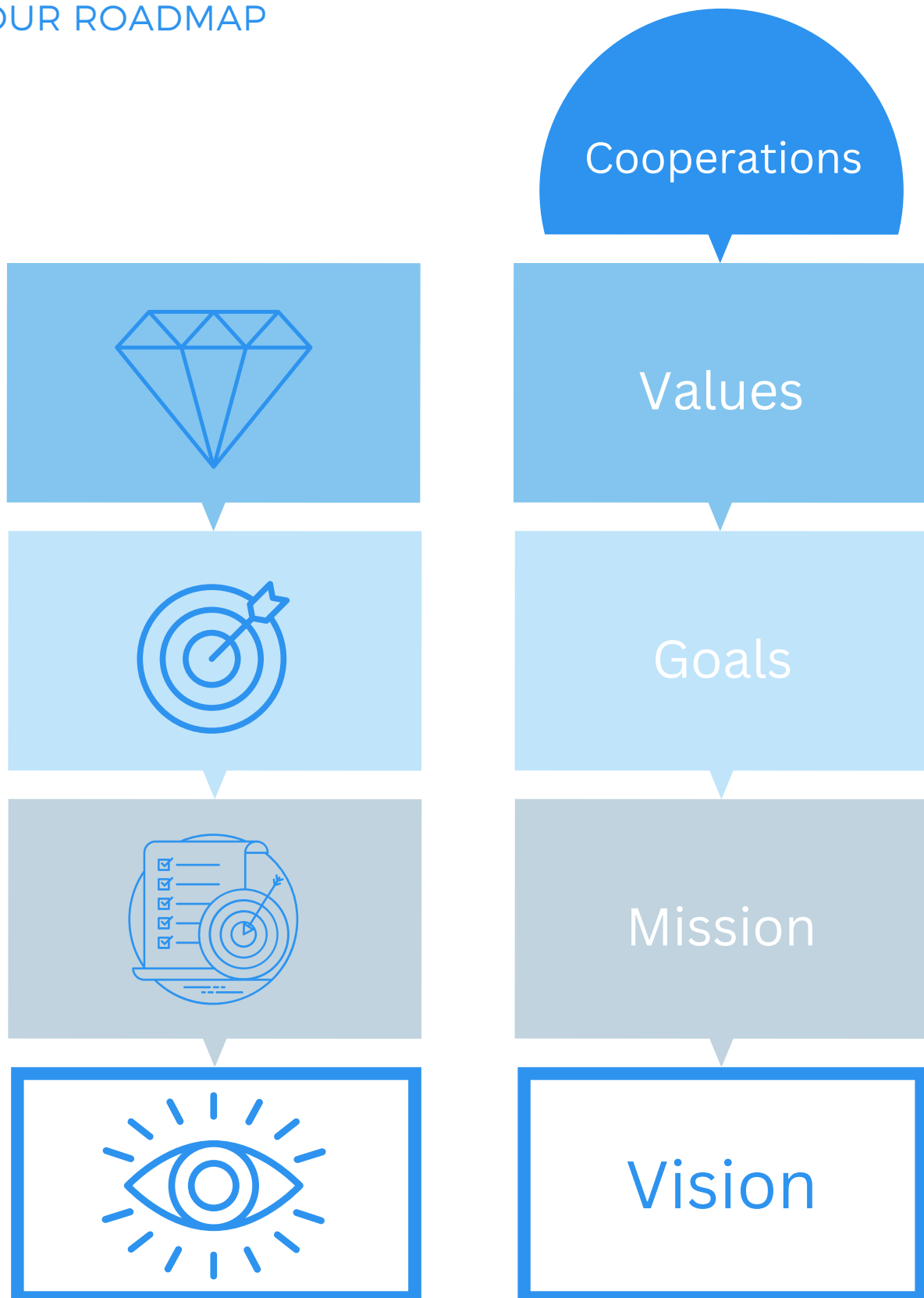


### We value **Neutrality**

NEWAH is a non-political and non-partisan organization.



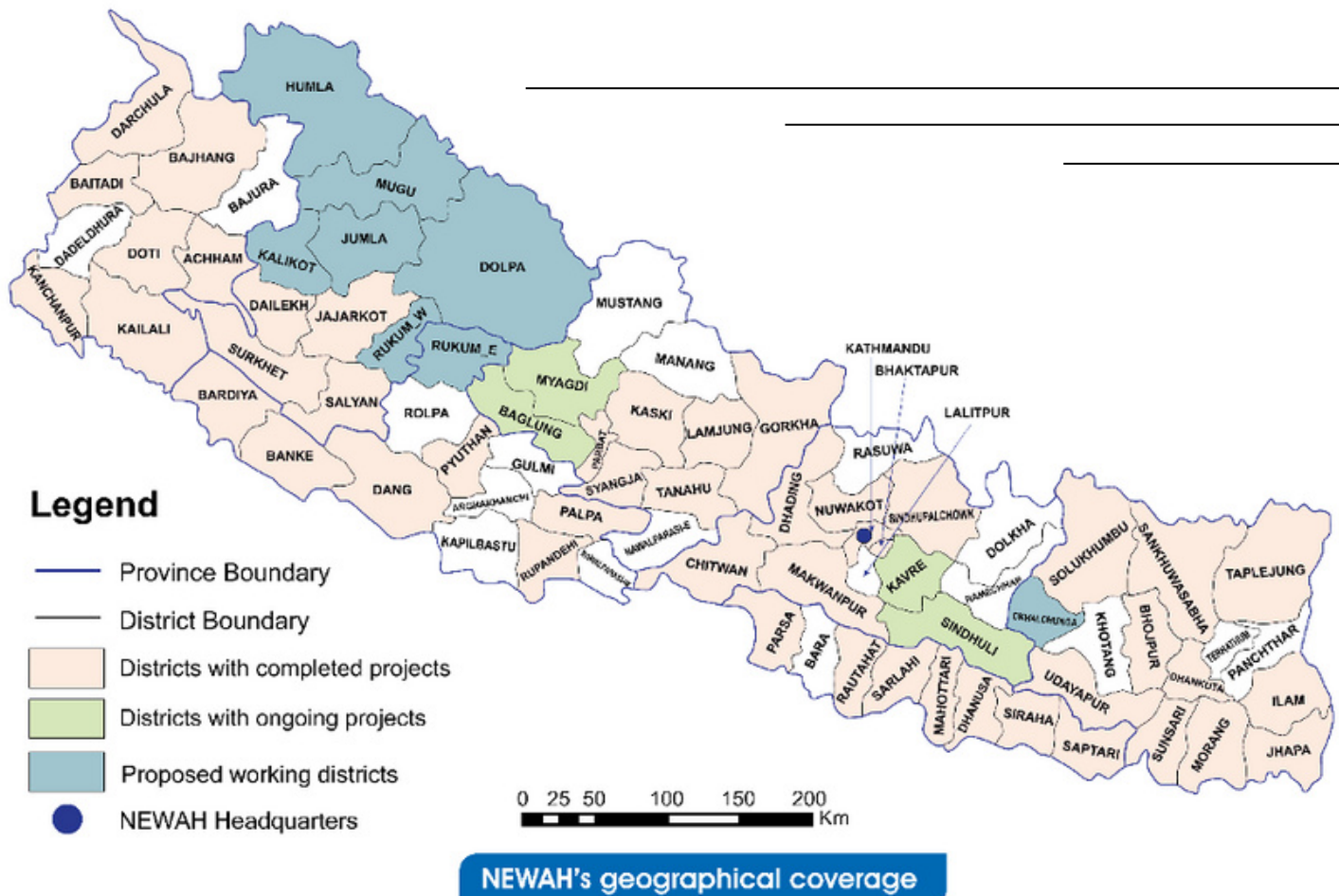
## OUR ROADMAP



## GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

NEWAH follows the universal coverage strategy, which means, we focus all of our capacities on a few selected districts of Nepal and only move on to the next district after having met all the needs there.

We provide WASH services to rural villages, schools and health care facilities. Until May 2022 we have successfully conducted 2538 drinking water projects in 51 districts.



## OUR IMPACT

Until May 2022 we have successfully conducted **2538 drinking water projects** in 51 districts.

Over **2.13 million individuals** have directly benefitted from our water, sanitation and hygiene program across the country.

Our work in the sector has been recognized with numerous awards and accolades including the 2001 Environmental Prize from the Ministry of Population and Environment and the 2013 Stars Impact Award from Stars Foundation UK.





## OUR PARTNERS

We believe that working through collaboration with diverse partners is fundamental to achieving change at a greater scale and with greater sustainability. In the past 30 years, we have collaborated with a wide range of partners to provide access to integrated WASH services for underserved people.

Current Partners



charity: water



Rotary



Past Partners



USAID



WaterAid

World Vision



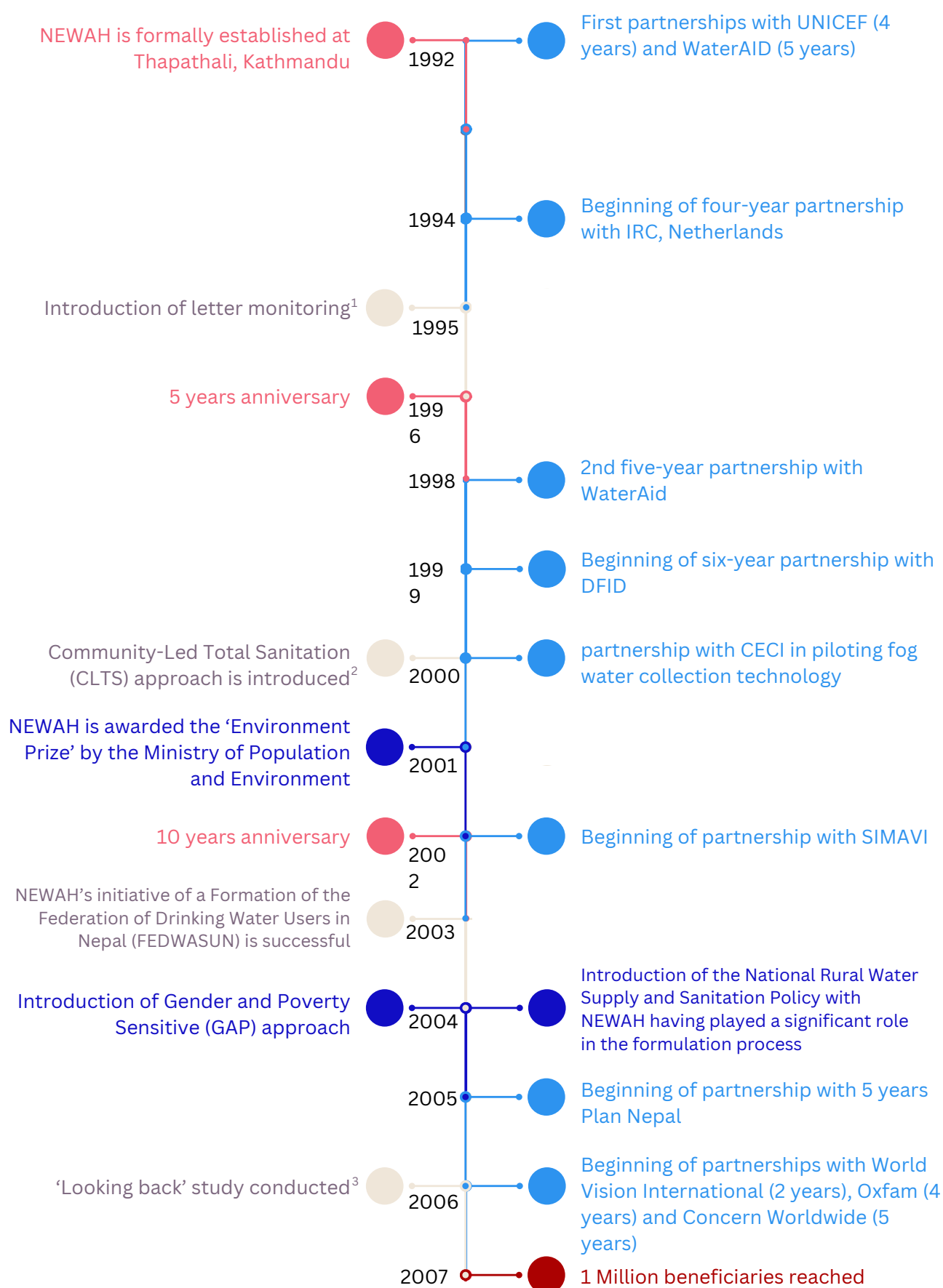
OXFAM  
International



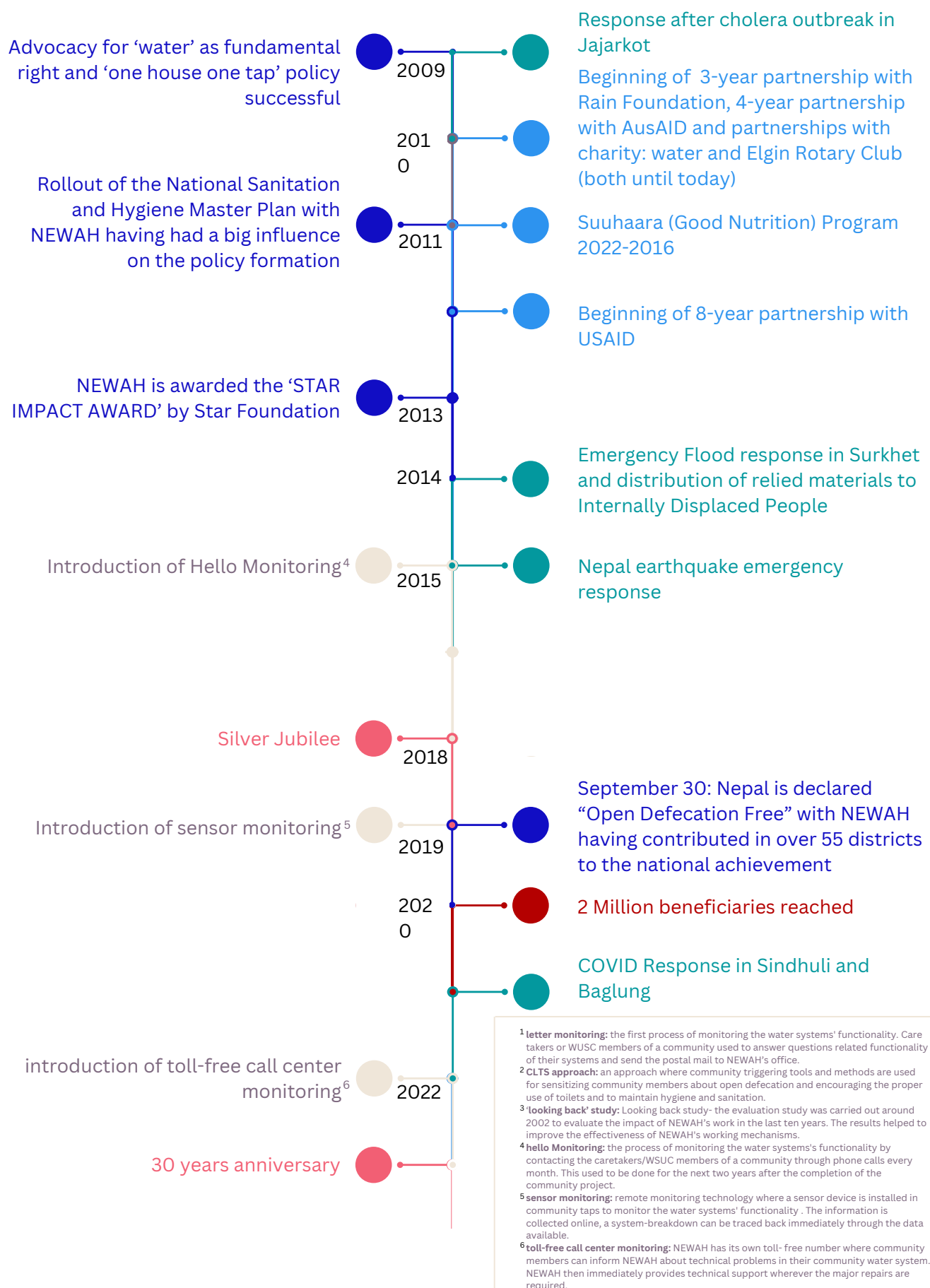
International  
Medical Corps



## TIMELINE: 1992 TO 2007



## TIMELINE: 2007 TO NOW



## SDG TARGETS ENABLED BY WASH



### SDG 6:

Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



## THE GLOBAL GOALS

Making progress on SDG 6 will enable and drive progress on other SDGs including:



### SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.4: Reduce poverty and achieve universal access to basic services



### SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition



### SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.2, 3.3, 3.8 and 3.9: End preventable child deaths, combat neglected tropical diseases and waterborne diseases, and achieve universal health coverage



### SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4A: Provide safe and inclusive learning environments



### SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets 5.2 and 5.4: End violence against women and girls and reduce gender inequality



### SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets 11.1, 11.5: Ensure adequate, safe, and affordable housing for all and reduce deaths caused by disasters



### SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries



### SDG 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Targets 17.1, 17.3, and 17.18: Mobilize financing from domestic and private sector sources, and increase availability of high- quality, timely, and reliable data





# MILESTONES OF THE GLOBAL WATER CRISIS 1700 - 2010

Industrialization leads to increased urbanization in England, highlighting the need for clean water supplies and sanitation.

**1700s to 1800s**



**1800s**

Water shortages first appear in historical records.

Dr. John Snow discovers the link between water and the spread of cholera during an outbreak in London..

**1854**



**1900**



First measurements of impact of droughts

Since 1900, more than 11 million people have died from drought, and drought has affected more than 2 billion people.

**1972**



The U.S. Clean Water Act updates 1948 legislation to control water pollution and funds construction of sewage treatment plants.

The U.N. General Assembly designates March 22 as World Water Day.

**1993**



**2000**



The U.N. member states set Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for development progress, including a 2015 target to halve the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Foundation of UN-Water

**2003**



About 35% of the global population experiences chronic water shortages, up from 9% in 1960.

**2005**



U.N. member states decide to start prioritizing water and sanitation development during **International Decade for Action "Water for Life."**

The U.N.-recognized **International Year of Sanitation** prioritizes health and dignity.

**2008**



## MILESTONES OF THE GLOBAL WATER CRISIS 2010 - NOW

2010



The MDGs clean water access target is achieved five years ahead of schedule. More than 2 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990.

The U.N. designates November 19 as **World Toilet Day** to highlight the global issue that billions of people still do not have access to proper sanitation.

2013



2015



The International Decade for Action "Water for Life" ends.

About 2.6 billion people have gained access to clean water in the last 25 years, and about 1.4 billion gained basic access to sanitation since 2000.

The U.N. member states sign on to the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) — successors to the MDGs, that promise clean water and sanitation for all by 2030.

2018



U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres makes a **global call to action for WASH in all healthcare facilities**, citing how they're crucial for preventing and reducing diseases. Without basic WASH services, they can contribute to more infections and preventable deaths for mothers and newborns.

2020 until now



About 1.8 billion patients and health workers face a higher risk of COVID-19 infection and other diseases due to the lack of basic water and sanitation services at health services, according to WHO and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Source: worldvision.org



"REAL GENEROSITY TOWARD THE FUTURE LIES IN GIVING  
ALL TO THE PRESENT."

- ALBERT CAMUS



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