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# Nepal's Water Resources at a Glance



## Presentation outline

- Nepal's water potential
- Water resources management
- Irrigation, hydropower, water supply, etc.
- Policies and plans
- Bilateral aspects

## **Nepal in Region**



## Nepal's water potential

- Annual flow available = 225 BCM (Nepal contributes 71% of lean season flow of Ganges)
- Annual Groundwater = 12 BCM
- Hydropower potential= 83,000 MW (being reassessed; >150,000 MW)
- Irrigation potential = 1.7 M ha (dictated by availability of land & topography)

## Water resources management

- Traditionally, community managed
- Village heads and kings resolved the conflicts
- Civil Code 1853 had many conflict resolving provisions
- Different departments gradually came into being
- Some of these agencies still exist

## **Irrigation**

- People's participation stressed since mideighties
- Demand driven approach followed
- Improvement in FMISs emphasized
- Recent trend is to focus both on large & small irrigation projects
- New irrigation techniques to cover minor areas also introduced



## Irrigation and Agriculture Potential

Development	Potential	Potential
Region	Agriculture Area	Irrigable Area
	(ha)	(ha)
Eastern	749,000	521,769
Central	716,000	541,984
Western	521,000	322,486
Mid-Western	398,000	223,069
Far Western	257,000	156,531
Total	2,641,000	1,765,839

## **Hydropower**

- Hydropower is synonymous with power
- Started as early as 1911, one of the earliest
  Asia 500 kW Pharping Hydropower station
- Private sector investment introduced since 1992
- Dismal progress despite huge potential and acute load shedding
- Primary reason is that sector reform is taking a very long time

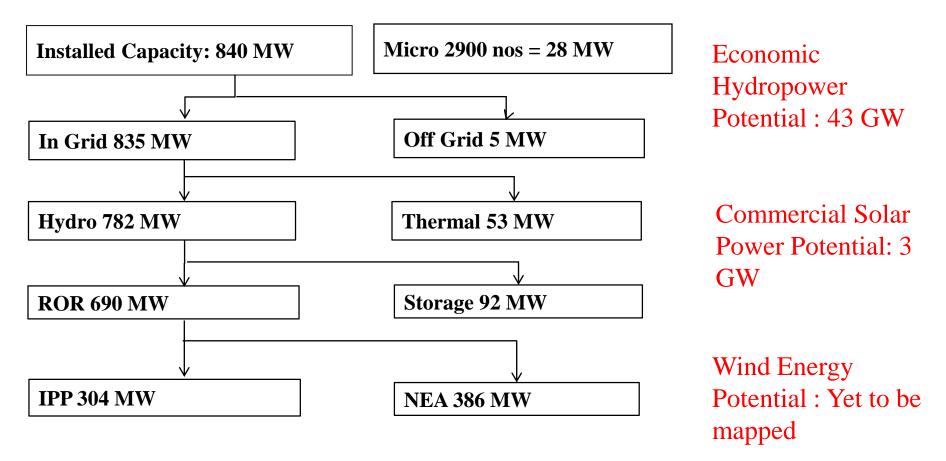
## **Headpond of Pharping power station**



#### **Kulekhani dam and reservoir**



#### Hydropower development scenario



Electricity Supplied (2013/14): 4632 GWh

Source: NEA Annual Report; Water Resources Strategy Report

#### Water Induced Disaster Management

- In case of water induced disasters, dependency is still on the State
- A new department established-DWIDP/DWIMP
- Capacity of communities are yet to be enhanced in flood fighting
- Private sector participation in reclamation envisaged, but the concept yet to be implemented

**Typical land erosion problem in Terai** 



## **Rescuing in Floods**



### Water supply and sanitation

- Special attention paid to this sector
- Now a separate Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
- Basic water supply services provided to almost all
- Now efforts are geared to provide improved services
- Kathmandu is a separate case, a mega project – Melamchi WSSP is under implementation

## **Traditional way of using public spouts**



## **Another example of public spouts**



#### For a last couple of decades, sanitation is degraded



#### **But efforts are also being made for improvement**



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## **Policies and Plans**

- Water Resources Strategy, 2002 and National Water Plan, 2005 formulated with a time horizon of 25 years (2002-2027)
- But the targets far from being met, thanks to long political transition
- Now Basin Plans are being formulated
- Together, Irrigation Master Plan and Hydropower Master Plans are also being upgraded
- And integrated water resources policy and new water resources act are being formulated

## **Bilateral aspects**

- Storage projects- to reap full benefits
- Downstream benefit- an issue
  - Pancheshwar (5000 + MW being initiated)
  - Karnali & Koshi other large projects (10,800 MW & 3,400 MW respectively
- Building consensus within Nepal and outside- taking long time

