

Challenges of water and WASH services in Nepal in a changing climate

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Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate



#WaWF23

October floods and landslides disrupt water supply in Bajhang

Around 20,000 families are left without safe drinking water, leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases.



October floods and landslides disrupt water supply in Bajhang (K) Basanta Pratap Singh

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Around 20,000 families in Bajhang have been facing a short third week of October, when floods and landslides set off by heavy rains led to a complete stop of drinking water to the district.



वर्षाले सय खानेपानी योजनामा क्षति

विप्लव महर्जन, सल्यान
आश्विन ३०, २०७९

त्रिवेणी गाउँपालिकाले २०७७ सालमा डेढ करोड रुपैयाँ खर्च गरी योजना निर्माण गरेपछि लुहाम बजारको खानेपानी समस्या समाधान भयो । योजना सम्पन्न भएपछि झन्डै ७ सय परिवारले घरघरमै पानी पाएका थिए । तर एक साताअघि परेको अविरल वर्षाका कारण लुहाम खोलामा आएको बाढीले इन्टेक ट्यांकी पुरिएपछि लुहाम बजार काकाकुल बनेको छ ।



जसले गणस्तर बन्छ

उसले ITPF बै रोज्छ

बनाडकुपिन्डे नगरपालिका-२ बामेको राइरामा पनि साविक जिल्ला विकास समितिले झन्डै एक करोड रुपैयाँ खर्च गरी २०६७ सालमा निर्माण गरेको योजना पनि बाढीले तहसनहस बनाएको छ । अहिले स्थानीय खोलाको पानी त्यो पनि एक घण्टा टाढा गएर ल्याउन बाध्य छन् । बाढीले योजनाको मुहानमा क्षति पुऱ्याएको छ । पाइपलाइन पनि पहिरोले क्षति गएको छ ।

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Press release

Monsoon rains bring severe flooding and landslides across South Asia, affecting more than five million children

UNICEF scaling up emergency response to support children and families affected

18 July 2019

on children's survival and development, with direct impacts including injuries and drowning. Beyond these immediate risks, floods compromise safe water supply, damage sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of diarrhoea and other disease well as impacting children's access to education. Damage to housing and infrastructure also destroys infrastructure, making it difficult to move lifesaving assistance

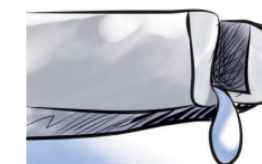
५ पुस, २०७९ (Sunday, December 20, 2020)

दृष्टिकोण

किन सुकदै छन् मल ?

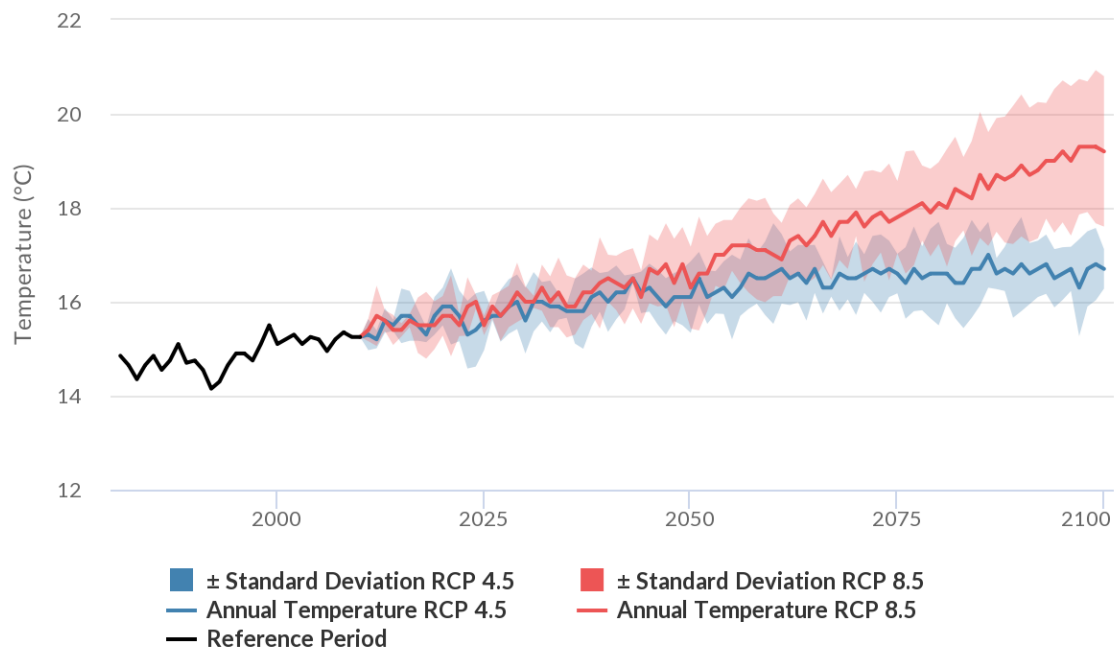
Why Springs are drying?

विक्रम बकाल
सन्तोष नेपाल



Climate change in Dailekh and Sarlahi

Ensemble Mean of Annual Temperature for Dailekh

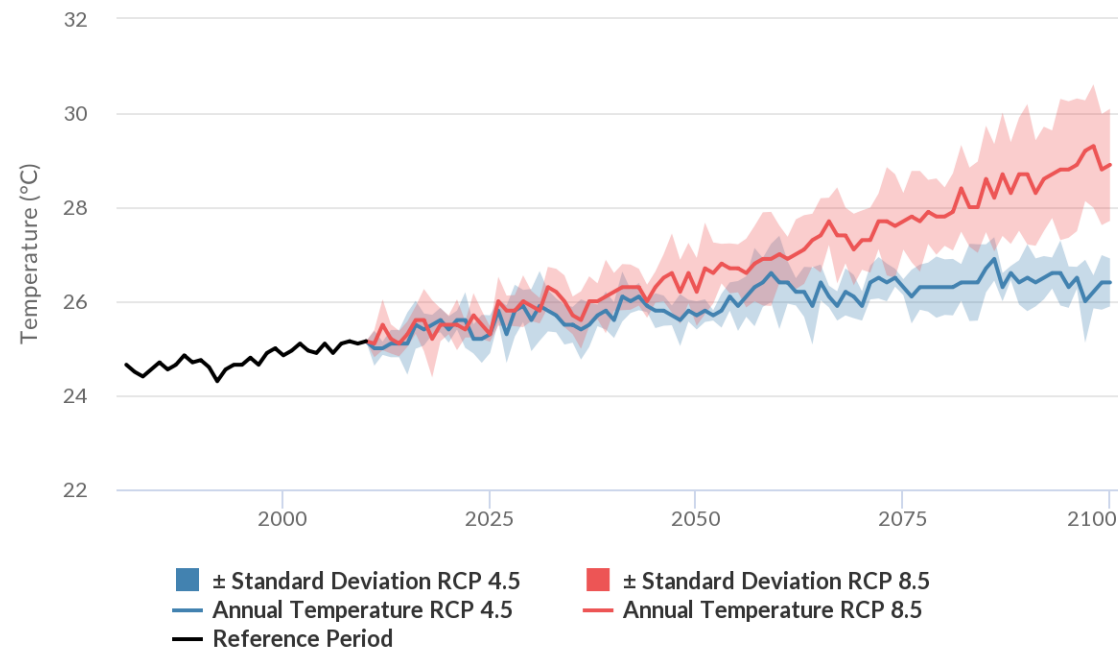


* Based on the report of 'Climate Change Scenarios for Nepal' by MOFE, 2019 (Supported by DHM and ICIMOD)

Temperature Change for Dailekh

Scenario	Reference Period (1981-2010)	Medium Term (2016-2045)	Long Term (2036-2065)
	(°C)	Change (°C)	Change (°C)
RCP 4.5	15	0.96	1.38
RCP 8.5	15	1.1	1.85

Ensemble Mean of Annual Temperature for Sarlahi



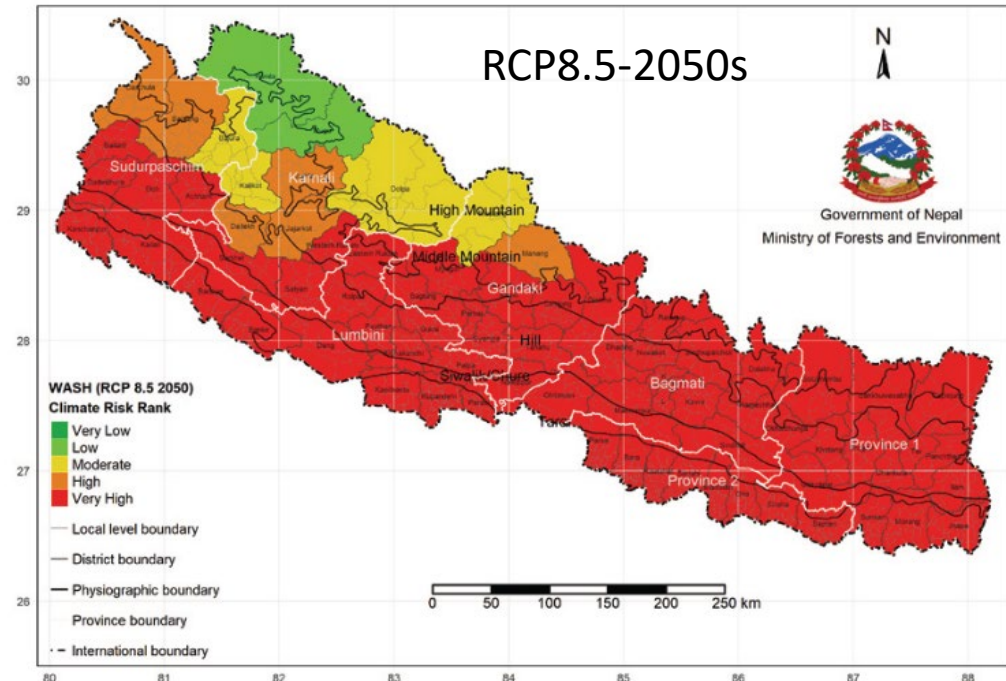
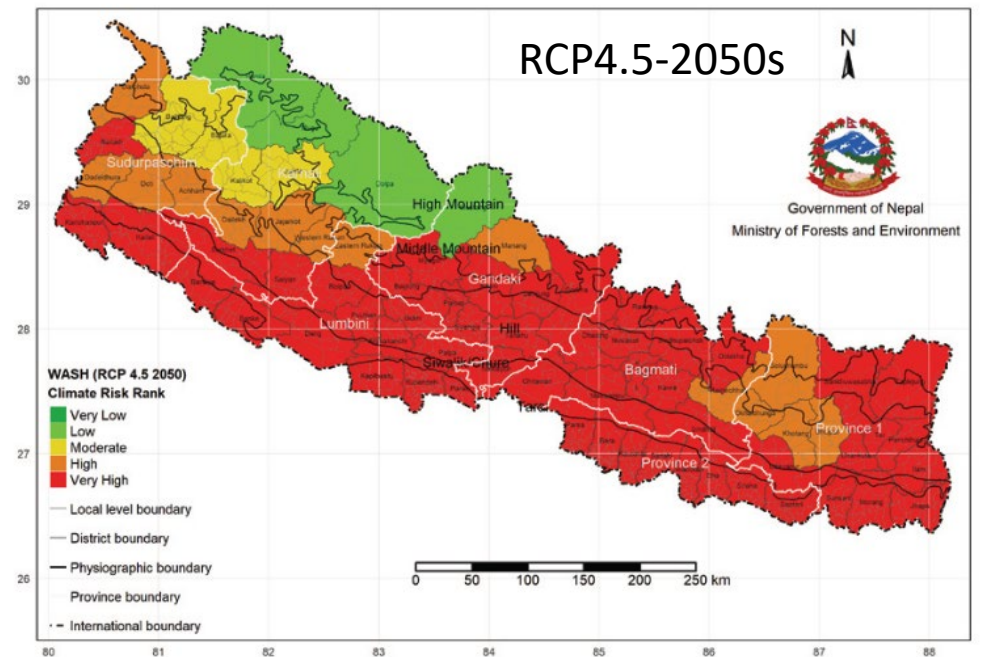
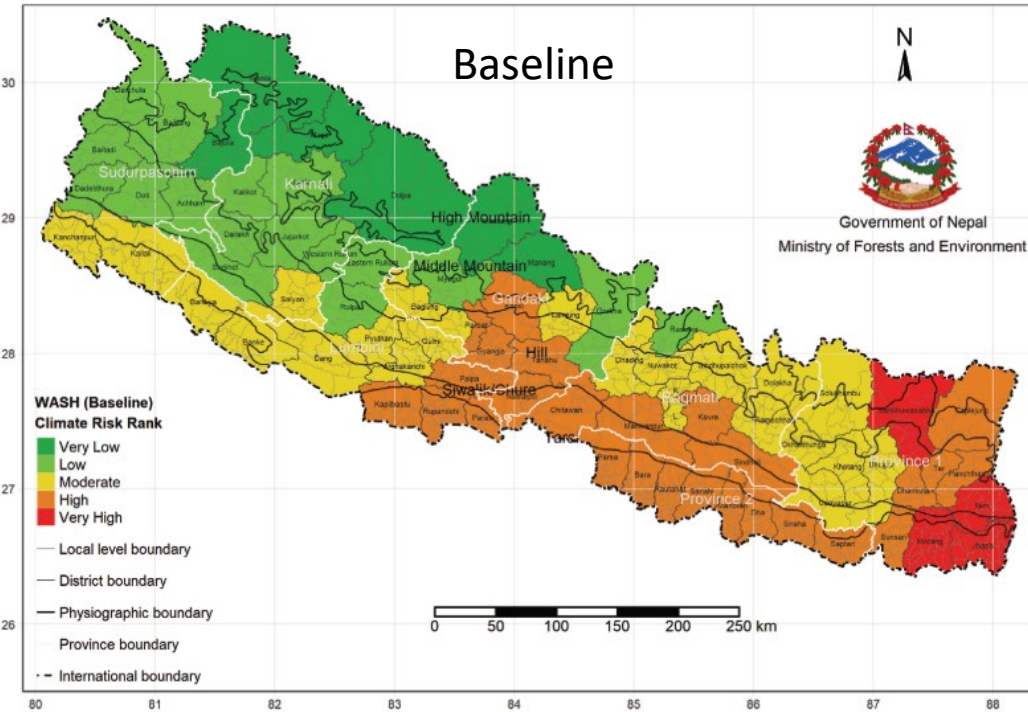
* Based on the report of 'Climate Change Scenarios for Nepal' by MOFE, 2019 (Supported by DHM and ICIMOD)

Temperature Change for Sarlahi

Scenario	Reference Period (1981-2010)	Medium Term (2016-2045)	Long Term (2036-2065)
	(°C)	Change (°C)	Change (°C)
RCP 4.5	24.7	0.85	1.17
RCP 8.5	24.7	1.06	1.77



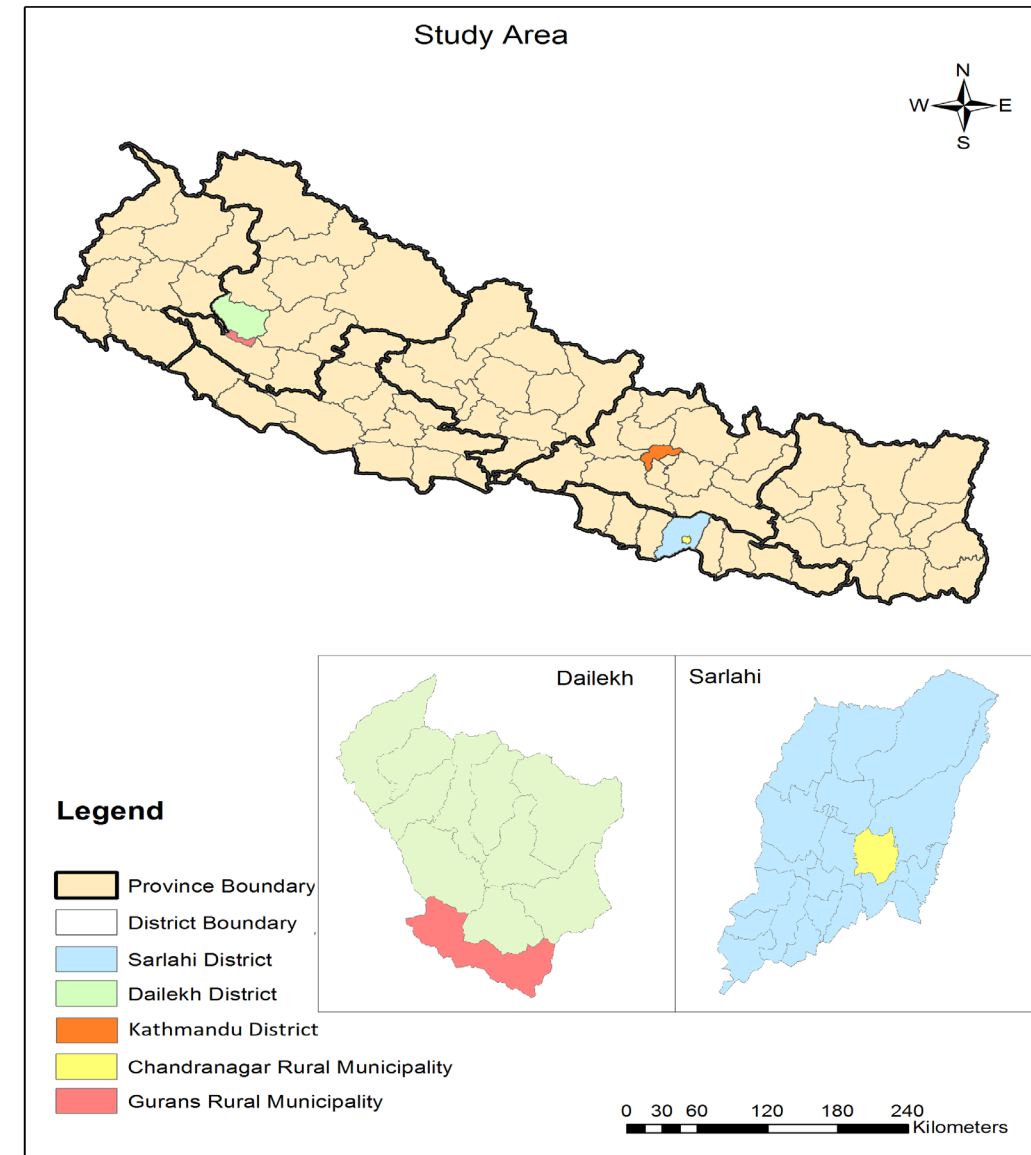
National Adaptation Plan (NAP): District wise Climate Change Risk Rank in the WASH Sector (MoFE 2021)



SN	Scenarios	Dailekh	Sarlahi
1	Baseline	Low	High
2	RCP4.5-2030s	Moderate	Very High
3	RCP4.5-2050s	High	Very High
4	RCP8.5-2030s	Low	Very High
5	RCP8.5-2050s	High	Very High

Water access and climate change in the study areas

- Springs in the mid-hills **declined by 30% over the last 30** years (MoFE, 2021).
- In floods and droughts prone Sarlahi district, flood-related **fatalities were higher** among adult women and girls compared to adult men and boys (Pradhan, 2007).
- Only **3.5% of the households** in the Karnali province (one of the study sites) have access to safely managed water services, which is almost five-times lower compared to the national average (19.1%)(CBS, 2019).
- In Gurans rural municipality, **43 out of 85 water sources** that provide water for drinking, sanitation and homestead irrigation were reported to be dried up



Gendered vulnerability of water access and climate change

- **Over 90% women and girls** contribute to manage water in rural households
- Exacerbating **workload for women and girls** in fetching water
- **Yet, women, people with disability** and disadvantaged groups have limited access to safe and reliable water, and no voices in water planning and decision-making (Khadka et al forthcoming)
- **Engineering perspectives** dominate in WASH sector planning and decision-making (Khadka et al. forthcoming)



Policy gaps from climate and GEDSI Lenses

- WASH as a **fundamental right**: the constitution of Nepal, 2015
- **Drinking Water and Sanitation Act 2022**: gender neutral and lacks accessibility issues of people with disability, and climate change impacts to WASH sector
- Local **WASH guidelines** lack GEDSI and water management

In NEPAL

10.8 million people do not have access to improved sanitation, and

3.5 million do not have access to basic water services.

Only 28% of the water supply is reported to be fully functioning and almost 40% requires major repairs (DWSSM 2019).

75.3% of all water sources and 89.7% of those used by the poorest quintile contaminated with Escherichia coli bacteria. (CBS 2019)

Inclusive, climate resilient WASH Development

ensure that **WASH infrastructure and services** are sustainable and resilient to **climate-related risks**, and

WASH contributes to building **community resilience to climate change**.

Tackle **institutional and structural barriers** for women and marginalized groups to access WASH services and have voice in decision-making

Water supply facilities (springs, taps, handpumps, wells)
Sanitation and Hygiene

Slow onset disasters (temp increase, precipitation change, drought, sedimentation)
Rapid onset disasters (earthquake, flash floods, floods, landslides, debris flow)

- Ability of communities to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity (i.e. climatic shocks)
- Able to deal with crises in the absence of external support
- Sustainable solutions
- Institutional capacity
- Local resources
- Gender, diversity and inclusion in resilience interventions

Adapted from: [Strategic Framework on WASH Climate Resilience – GWP](#) (GWP and UNICEF, 2022; Khadka et al forthcoming)

Water for Women- Phase 2

Addressing Climate Vulnerability in Nepal through Resilient Inclusive WASH Systems (RES-WASH)

1

Vulnerability and risk assessment

What are the vulnerabilities and risks to WASH resources and infrastructure in a changing climate context?

2

Gender and social vulnerabilities

What are gendered and social vulnerabilities related to WASH experienced by marginalized women, girls, people with disabilities?

3

Capacity building

What strategies are needed to strengthen the institutional capacity of WASH service providers and local communities in achieving inclusive climate-resilient WASH ?

Multi stakeholder partnership approach:

- National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal (NARMIN)
- Bagmati welfare society Nepal (BWSN)
- Everest Club (EC)
- Global Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies (GIIS)

Ways forward

- **Change in climate** is impacting on water availability and flows
- Limited access to water is **exacerbating existing gendered inequalities** in the study area
- Integrating gender and social inclusion **action plans** in local adaptation and water management practices must
- **Water management** with consideration of gender, disability and social inclusion are key to reduce climate-related water risks, health risks to water risks, and build community resilience for water supply services.
- **WASH, climate change and GEDSI** nexus is a key approach to tackle water access challenge and related gender, equity and exclusion issues



**“ Climate crisis is a water crisis and vice-versa.
Water management and WASH in a changing
climate require transformative pathways in the
water and WASH sectors”**

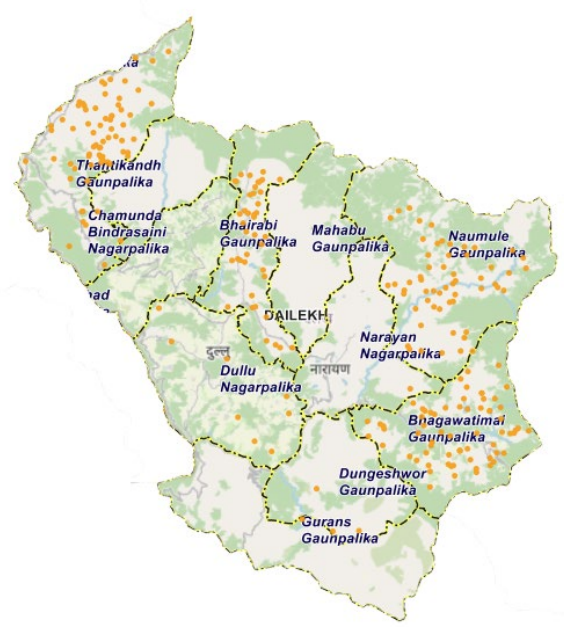
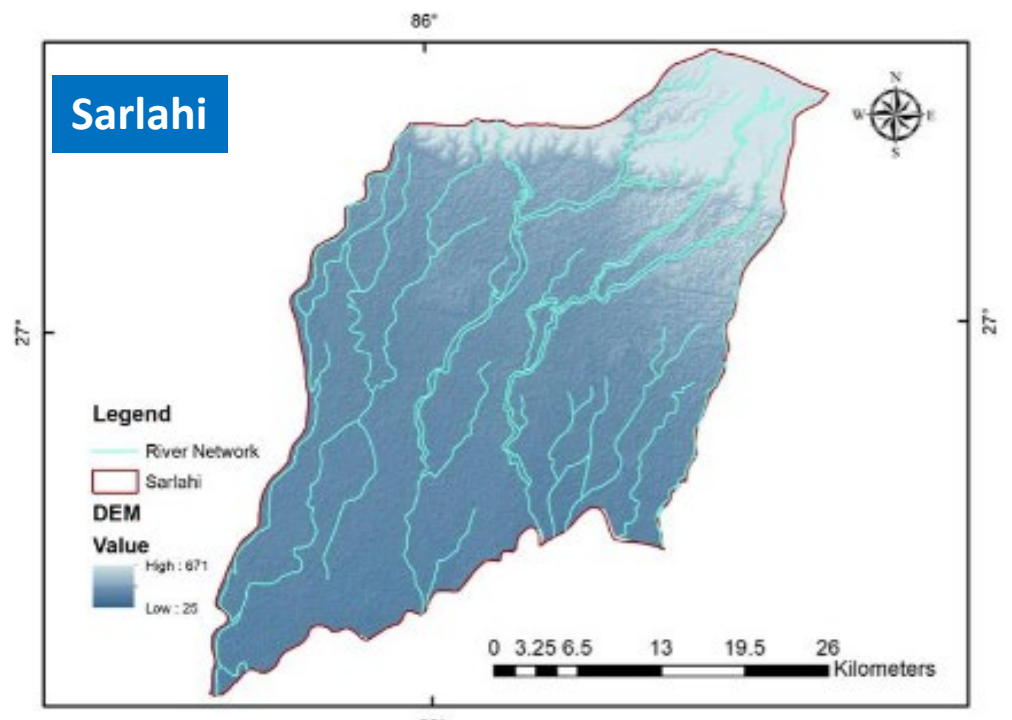
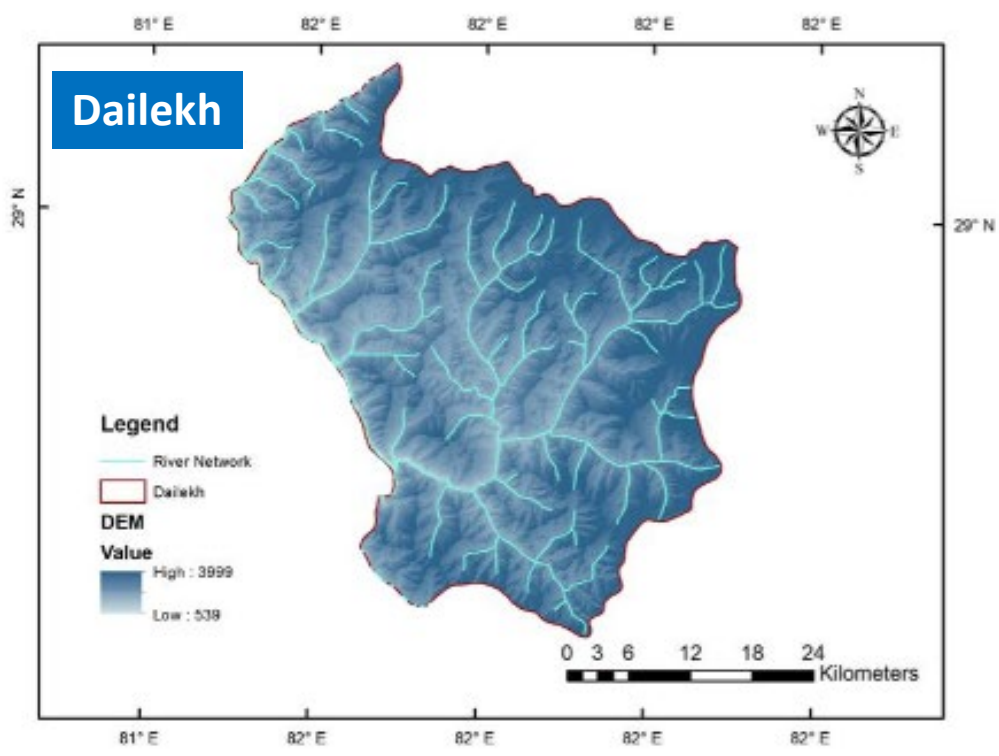
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Thank you

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FUTURES

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Data: NWSH