

# Disaster on Management and Conflict on Water Distribution (Nepal)

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# Contents:

- Overview of Project (case)
- purpose of study
- study methods
- Problems
- Possible Solution with Recommendations

# General Overview:

- National Water plan has been developed
- Local self governance act is under practice (local body autonomous)
- District Water Resource Registration Committee (at each district) has existed based on the water resource act 1992 for licensing...
- Planning is sectoral rather than integrated

# Brief about the Project area:

- 366 people from 61 HH
- Department of district Drinking Water (Dhading) had supported a drinking water project in 2003
- Irrigation users, nearer the source destroyed the system with claiming their customary rights as the primary users of the water (source)
- Irrigation users filed the case against the drinking water user including the engineer in charge of the project
- Still the case is in court and not yet finalized since last four years

# Purpose of the study:

- To see the gaps in ground among the institutions working in the water sector
- To see the importance's of IWRM for significance reduction of conflict on water distribution
- To see the possibilities for resolving the case on ground

# Existing Policy and practices of the GoN (relevance to this case):

- Water Resources Act 1992 lays top most priority to drinking water followed by irrigation while utilizing the common source
- As per the prior appropriation (customary) rights, irrigation is the prime user in this case

# Study Methodology:

- Literature review
- Field visit
- Focal group discussion including the government officials of the district (Dhading)
- Observation

# Matter of Discussion:

- Removal of water pipe (line) by irrigation users
- Case is in court and not finalized
- Agreement made but not implemented

# Problems Identified:

- Project was not designed based on the detailed calculation of water availability
- In-depth analysis was not made from the stakeholders' participation, about their priorities and their views were not considered while planning the project.
- Water resource planning was based on sectoral basis and IWRM approach was not introduced with considering the local context (social and technical).
- Demand management with considering possible alternatives like using appropriate water efficient technologies were not explored
- Post-implementation activities were not planned

# Challenges of the project:

- Lack of political stability
- Egoism among the users/stakeholders
- Poor in understanding
- Frequent transfer of the government officials

# Lesson Learnt:

- The conflict on water distribution can be reduced with taking due consideration in detail calculation of water availability and the requirement
- Feelings should be respected
- Civil Society and local Institutions could play a vital role in resolving such conflicts
- Participatory monitoring system should be adopted

# Recommendations for further action:

- In-depth analysis of stakeholders' participation should be taken into account
- IWRM approach should be applied while planning the project
- Adoption of appropriate water efficient technologies
- Intervention of capacity building and awareness raising activities
- Post-implementation activities should be planned



Thanks you  
for your attention !