

# Towards Conjunctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater Resources as a Response to Water Access Challenges in the Western Plains of Nepal



Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia

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# Towards Conjunctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater Resources as a Response to Water Access Challenges in the Western Plains of Nepal

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Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia

The CSISA Nepal Covid-19 Response and Resilience Activity



Intensive cropping systems that include rice, wheat and/or maize are widespread throughout South Asia. These systems constitute the main economic activity in many rural areas and provide staple food for millions of people. Therefore, enhancing the yield and productivity of cereal production in South Asia is therefore of great concern. Simultaneously, issues of resource degradation, declining labor availability and climate variability pose steep challenges for achieving the goals of improving food security and rural livelihoods.

The Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) was established in 2009 with a goal of benefiting more than 8 million farmers by the end of 2022. The project is an exemplar example of One CGIAR in action, and is led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and implemented jointly with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). Operating in rural 'innovation hubs' in Bangladesh, India and Nepal, CSISA works to increase the adoption of various resource-conserving and climate-resilient technologies, and improve farmers' access to market information and enterprise development. CSISA supports women farmers by improving their access and exposure to modern and improved technological innovations, knowledge and entrepreneurial skills. CSISA works in synergy with regional and national efforts, collaborating with myriad public, civil society and private-sector partners.

### CSISA's Goals

- Facilitate the widespread adoption of resource-conserving practices, technologies and services that increase yields with lower water, labor and input costs.
- Support mainstreaming innovations in national-, state- and district-level government programs to improve long-term impacts achieved through investments in the agricultural sector.
- Generate and disseminate new knowledge on cropping system management practices that can withstand the impacts of climate change in South Asia.
- Improve the policy environment to facilitate the adoption of sustainable intensification technologies.
- Build strategic partnerships that can sustain and enhance the scale of benefits accrued through improving cereal system productivity.

With a new investment in the CSISA program, the USAID Mission in Nepal is supporting CSISA to rapidly and effectively respond to the threats posed by the COVID-19 crisis that undermine the recovery and sustained resilience of farmers in the FtF Zone of Nepal. This Activity includes Texas A&M University, Cornell University, and International Development Enterprises (iDE) as core partners. Activities involve two inter-linked Objectives that address CSISA's strengths in core areas needed to assist in COVID-19 response and recovery over an 18 month period (From July 2020- December 2021). The ultimate goal of the CSISA COVID-19 Resilience Activity is to develop mechanisms to support longer-term resilience among smallholder farmers and the private sector – with emphasis empowering youth and overcoming challenges faced by women headed farm households. At the same time, the Activity is assisting in efforts to increase smallholder farmers' understanding of, and capacity to protect themselves, from COVID-19. This is achieved through the dissemination of awareness raising messages on public health and by increasing economic opportunities for return migrants, smallholder farmers, and by encouraging resilience-enhancing irrigation.



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# Executive Summary

While food security in Nepal has improved in recent years, nearly 4.6 million people remain food insecure. Inadequate access to irrigation results in sub-optimal land and water productivities that pose key constraints to improving farmers' livelihood and food security. At present, only 48% of the net cultivated area in Nepal has irrigation of some kind, however, only 39% of cultivated area has year-round-irrigation (YRI). However, due to unreliability of supply and/or high operational costs, even areas recorded under irrigation coverage have access to limited water. Though it may not be feasible to bring all arable land under irrigation for various reasons such as non-viability of irrigated area expansion for field crops in much of Nepal's hills, groundwater resources in alluvial aquifers in the Terai, which are underdeveloped and can – if carefully planned and implemented – be utilized for expanding irrigation coverage. Emerging evidence also indicates that the percentage of irrigated area could be substantially increased, especially with groundwater or conjunctive use (CU) of groundwater and surface water. Conjunctive use is already practiced in many irrigation command areas, in part because of poor maintenance and unreliable supply of surface water schemes that have caused farmers to supplement surface water with groundwater. Nonetheless, initial estimates suggest that roughly 88% of the groundwater that could be abstracted on a sustainable basis in Nepal is yet to be utilized. Under such circumstances, expanding CU approaches has some potential to improve access to reliable irrigation. This could lead to productivity enhancements of land and water resources while providing a practical pathway for improving livelihoods and food security. As such, CU can be considered as an option to get the most out of existing surface water infrastructure, while recognizing that meaningful expansion of surface water use with the construction of new canals and canal structures is unlikely due to very high investment costs and questionable performance in terms of reliable access to water in many existing surface water schemes. To assess its prospects, CU planning requires, a detailed understanding of the availability and spatio-temporal distribution of surface water and groundwater resources, and multi-sectoral water demands.

This study considers six Terai districts within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (FtF-ZoI) in Western Nepal as study area. We aim to answer the following research questions by means of a thorough review of available literature to provide inputs for developing a sustainable framework for irrigation development considering – i) What are the estimates on current and future water availability in the FtF-ZoI? ii) What are estimates on current and future water demand? iii) What are prospects and potential strategies for planned CU in the FtF-ZoI (Terai districts)?

This research is part of a larger effort to develop a framework for sustainable irrigation development in the FtF-ZoI considering biophysical issues as well as socioeconomic, policy, and institutional concerns, complemented by futuristic scenario modeling of irrigation development options. This document therefore informs these efforts and provides guidance on key hydrological concerns pertaining to irrigation development. A summary of key findings from the current documents on various dimensions that indicates prospects for conjunctive use (CU) planning in the FtF-ZoI region (Terai districts) is provided hereunder.

## I. Water development initiatives

- **Water development projects/programs:** A large number of water resources development projects/programmes are implemented by the government of Nepal in collaboration with development partners and research institutions. Some of them are focused on research for development while others on implementing the development activities for service delivery. Some examples of the notable projects or programmes that include FtF-ZoI region include Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (2016-2026), value chain for inclusive transformation of agriculture (VITA, 2020-2026), community irrigation project (CIP, 2010-2018), small irrigation programme (SIP, 2015-2020), Digo Jal Bikas Project (DJB, 2016-2019), PAANI (2016-2021), Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement (LILI, 2006-2009), Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP, 2008-2018), and Non-Conventional Irrigation Project (NITP, started in 2003).
- **Status of irrigation development:** Formal irrigation infrastructure in the Terai is designed to provide access to about 310,260 ha of land within Nepal's FtF-ZoI districts. The area under irrigation is likely to be larger than this because many privately installed pumps and groundwater-based command areas are not registered or documented in official statistics. However, overall scope for irrigation development remains far larger than the area provided with irrigation facilities from public as well as private sectors. In response, this study aims at identifying the area which has potentially much larger scope of irrigation development. Out of the total irrigated areas, surface irrigation systems are designed to cover nearly 72% of total irrigated land through 231 irrigation systems (with > 10 ha and 25 ha command areas in hill and Terai, respectively), whereas irrigation coverage from official groundwater wells in Terai is only 26%.

Official groundwater irrigation coverage varies across the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) from 13% of total irrigated area (or 9,740 ha) in Bardia to 53% (or 24,248 ha) in Kanchanpur. This shows that there is a good potential for further irrigation expansion using groundwater. Out of total areas irrigated by groundwater, 85% area is supplied with water from shallow tube well (STW) and the rest from the deep tube well (DTW). Estimates of well drilling obtained through communication with private well drillers are in the order of 5,000 irrigation wells and 16,000 domestic wells per year for the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only). This strongly suggests that large parts of groundwater development are undocumented because they have been installed using private funds by individuals or groups of farmers. There is consequently a need for a census of irrigated area in Nepal, which not only accounts for all areas irrigated – even in small command areas – but that also distinguishes between types of irrigation (e.g., surface, ground, or CU) and identifies the source of investment (e.g., privately installed groundwater wells, diversions or catchment from rivers and canals, or formal surface water schemes supported with public funds) supporting irrigation development.

- **Status of knowledge generation:** Fifty-four articles from the scientific and grey literature were identified that synthesize varying aspects of knowledge on water resources, agricultural, and water infrastructure development in the FtF-Zol districts in the Western Nepal. Most of the scientific literature is related to water availability assessment, flood forecasting and inundation mapping, flood risk assessment, and early warning systems. However, robust literature with quantitative information on CU is almost non-existent.
- **Data/information gaps:** Some key gaps in data/information include non-availability of geospatial data on abstraction point and its attributes such as quantity as well as command areas for groundwater irrigation systems; no documentation on current status of CU, limitations and learnings from planned CU; no information on performance of existing irrigation systems (both surface and groundwater), including their status, currently served command area, water losses and inefficiencies, and potential to rehabilitation for translating into year-round-irrigation (YRI).

## II. Water availability

- **Surface water availability:** We retrieved 20 articles that report surface water availability in one or more river systems/sub-systems that provide water resources within the FtF-Zol region. The parameters reported in the literature for a river basin/sub-basin includes catchment area, baseline discharge, average annual volume of water available, projected future change in water availability, and water balance components. Key hydrological features are available for the Karnali, Bheri, Seti, Tila, Upper Karnali, Mohana, Chamelia, West Rapti and Babai river systems. However, level/extent of information available varies widely across the basins. Specific discharge across the nine river systems varies from 18.8 l/s/m<sup>2</sup> (Upper Karnali, at Lalighat hydrological station) to 52.1 l/s/m<sup>2</sup> (Mohana, above the confluence with the Karnali river at Nepal-India border).
- **Groundwater availability:** Renewable groundwater resources in Terai are the result of recharge from the northern edge of the Terai, the Bhabar Zone, along the Siwalik foothills, percolation of rainfall in the Terai plains, and discharge from rivers during high flow periods. Though a clear delineation of groundwater recharge areas for groundwater system in the Terai region within the FtF-Zol is yet to develop, availability of renewable groundwater resources estimated based on water-balance approach using SWAT hydrological model indicates that the districts with decreasing groundwater availability in terms of million cubic meters (MCM) per km<sup>2</sup> per year are Kanchanpur (0.48), Kapilbastu (0.42), Bardia (0.38), Banke (0.33), Kailali (0.26), and Dang (0.11). Furthermore, deep aquifer yield is the highest in Bardia district (32 lps), followed by Kanchanpur (28 lps) and Dang with relatively lower yield (only 15 lps).
- **Data/information gap:** Comprehensive modeling and scenario assessment of entire hydrological system (both surface and groundwater) that cover all areas within the FtF-Zol region using a coherent method and approach is lacking. Though there are estimates of different time periods, using different approaches and models, that are not always constrained to the FtF-Zol in particular. Furthermore, a detailed hydrogeological characterization of aquifer systems and their spatial distribution across the FtF-Zol region; location of groundwater monitoring wells; and assessment of sustainable yield from different locations within the aquifer are not well documented in published literature.

## III. Water demand

- Some useful information that can help estimate water demands such as total areas under agriculture as well as areas under major cereal crops (i.e., rice and wheat), and areas under surface irrigation system within the FtF-Zol region are documented in the literature. However, there is no comprehensive study report on estimates of water demands and their spatio-temporal distribution within the FtF-Zol. Some studies that have estimated approximate values of domestic and irrigation water demands are scattered across different locations but none cover the entire areas of FtF-Zol. Therefore, it's hard to map water demand hot-spots, overlay with water availability (both surface water and groundwater) distribution, and draw meaningful information in terms of CU planning.

- For available estimates of water demands, a detailed description on methods and assumptions used in current studies are not well documented. The lack of clear description of methods calls into question the validity and robustness of some of these studies, indicating uncertainty and highlighting a crucial knowledge gap in the FtF-Zol region.
- There are no estimates on projected future water demands (irrigation, domestic, etc.), neither in basins nor in command areas or district or Palika levels.
- Finally, though Irrigation Master Plan (2019) has documented inventories of surface water use, inventory of use of groundwater resources, along with their location (latitude, longitude), and associated details are conspicuously absent in the available literature. Similarly, data on water and environmental flows in these systems are not publicly accessible.

#### IV. Conjunctive use (CU) planning

- **Prospects for planned CU:** A 15-questions framework for assessing CU prospects was designed and applied to assess CU prospects in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) in the Western Nepal<sup>1</sup>. Co-existence of both surface water and groundwater, under-utilization groundwater resources so far, and unreliable or inadequate water supply from surface water system that draws water from rain-fed and spring-fed rivers indicate a good prospect for planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai).
- **Challenges for planned CU:** Challenges as well as impediments for promoting more rational CU planning and subsequent implementation in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) are mainly related to technical capacity, socio-political realities, inadequate emphasis on research-based development practices, data/information gaps, and promoting research and its communication to a wider range of stakeholders.
- **Potential strategies for planned CU:** Translating huge prospects for planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) into reality requires strategies, mobilization of actors and resources, and political commitments as elaborated in Section 5.3. They include but not limited to promoting solar and/or hydropower driven groundwater irrigation; design and implement monitoring system (both water resources and demands) with adequate spatial and temporal resolution; raising awareness through long-term strategic programs; adequate investments in hardware (system modernization and improved infrastructure) and software; research for development; improving water use efficiency; designing and implementing programs aimed at enhancing recharge; incentivizing programs that enhance profitability of agriculture sector; and harmonization of policies and programs; and creating atmosphere for private-public partnership. Some of the specific recommendations could be promoting open hydrological data system to address the data gap; participatory mapping to deal with data scarcity; and coupling these recommendations with existing and planned initiatives.

<sup>1</sup> This document focuses largely on the Terai as this is the most agriculturally intensive area in Nepal with significant scope for improved management and environmentally sound expansion of irrigation water use. That said, where appropriate, attention is also directed at the hills and mountains of Nepal where they constitute hydrological linkages. A lack of available data from these areas and inability to conduct field work due to the COVID-19 crisis limited data collection and hence inference on the situation in the hills.



# Table of Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Executive Summary.....  | iv        |
| Table of Contents .....   | vii       |
| List of Tables .....  | viii      |
| List of Figures.....  | ix        |
| Acronyms and Abbreviations.....   | x         |
| <b>1. Introduction</b> .....  | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1 Context and need of the study.....  | 1         |
| 1.2 Objectives.....   | 2         |
| 1.3 Methodological approach.....  | 2         |
| 1.4 Structure of the report.....  | 3         |
| <b>2. Water Development Initiatives</b> .....   | <b>4</b>  |
| 2.1 Water resources development projects/programmes.....  | 4         |
| 2.1.1 Value chain for inclusive transformation of agriculture (VITA).....   | 6         |
| 2.1.2 Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP) .....  | 7         |
| 2.1.3 Digo Jal Bikas (DJB).....   | 7         |
| 2.1.4 PAANI Programme.....  | 7         |
| 2.1.5 Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN).....  | 7         |
| 2.1.6 Small irrigation program (SIP) .....  | 7         |
| 2.1.7 Community irrigation project (CIP).....   | 8         |
| 2.1.8 Local infrastructure for livelihood improvement (LIL).....  | 8         |
| 2.2 Status of irrigation development.....   | 8         |
| 2.2.1 Surface water irrigation schemes.....   | 9         |
| 2.2.2 Groundwater irrigation schemes.....   | 12        |
| 2.3 State of knowledge generation.....  | 13        |
| 2.4 Data/Information gaps.....  | 13        |
| <b>3. Water Availability</b> .....  | <b>15</b> |
| 3.1 Surface water availability .....  | 15        |
| 3.2 Groundwater availability.....   | 18        |
| 3.2.1 Groundwater aquifers.....   | 18        |
| 3.2.2 Groundwater resources.....  | 20        |
| 3.2.3 Groundwater quality.....  | 22        |
| 3.3 Data/Information gaps.....  | 23        |
| <b>4. Water Demand</b> .....  | <b>24</b> |
| 4.1 Data/Information gaps.....  | 26        |
| <b>5. Conjunctive Use Planning in the FtF-Zol</b> .....   | <b>27</b> |
| 5.1 Understanding conjunctive use .....   | 27        |
| 5.2 Prospects and challenges for conjunctive use in FtF Zol.....  | 28        |
| 5.3 Potential strategies for planned conjunctive use supporting further agricultural economic development in FtF-Zol.....   | 30        |
| <b>6. Conclusions</b> .....   | <b>32</b> |
| <b>References</b> .....   | <b>33</b> |
| <b>Annexes</b> .....  | <b>35</b> |
| Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation projects under Department of Water Resources and irrigation (formerly, Department of Irrigation) within the FtF-Zol districts and their key features (Source: IMP, 2019)..... | 35        |
| Annex 2-1 (b): List of constructed Community Irrigation Projects (CIPs) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (in Terai) (Source: CIP, 2020).....  | 41        |
| Annex 2-1 (c): List of under-construction Community Irrigation Projects (CIPs) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (in Terai) (Source: CIP, 2020).....   | 43        |
| Annex 2-2 (a): Location and associated details of Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project (BBDMP) (Source: IMP, 2019).....   | 43        |
| Annex 2-2 (b): Location and associated details of Karnali Diversion Project (Source: IMP, 2019).....  | 44        |
| Annex 2-2 (c): Location and associated details of Madi-Dang Diversion Project (Source: IMP, 2019).....  | 44        |
| Annex 2-2 (d): Location and associated details of Naumure Dam (Rapti-Kapilbastu Diversion) Project (Source: IMP, 2019).....   | 45        |
| Annex 2-2 (e): Location and associated details of Bheri-Corridor Solar Lift Project (Source: IMP, 2019).....  | 45        |
| Annex 2-2 (f): Location and associated details of Bheri-Ghatgaon II Solar Lift Irrigation Project (Source: IMP, 2019).....  | 46        |
| Annex 2-2 (g): Location and associated details of Kusetara Solar Lift Irrigation Project (Source: IMP, 2019).....   | 46        |
| Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to water resources and water infrastructure development in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence region, Western Nepal.....   | 47        |

# List of Tables

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Table 2-1:</b> Water resources development projects/programmes (selected) in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.....   | 5  |
| <b>Table 2-2:</b> Number of CIP projects and total command areas (ha) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts (Terai only) (Source: CIP, 2020) .....  | 8  |
| <b>Table 2-3:</b> Key features of irrigation systems within Feed the Future Zone of Influence region, western Nepal (Sources: IMP, 2019 GIS database; IMP, 2018).....  | 9  |
| <b>Table 2-4:</b> Potential areas under irrigation and maximum irrigable areas limited by water availability in the six water-transfer projects in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts, Western Nepal. (Source: IMP, 2019) ..... | 11 |
| <b>Table 2-5:</b> Potential areas for groundwater development across the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts (Terai only).....   | 13 |
| <b>Table 3-1:</b> Surface water availability in the river systems in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence .....   | 17 |
| <b>Table 3-2:</b> Key hydrologic features of the river basins/sub-basins in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.....   | 18 |
| <b>Table 3-3:</b> Hydrogeologic characteristics of groundwater aquifers in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: GDC, 1994).....  | 20 |
| <b>Table 3-4:</b> Hydrogeological characteristics of deep and shallow aquifers in Dang measured in sample observation wells (Source: GWRDB, 1996).....   | 20 |
| <b>Table 3-5:</b> Renewable groundwater resources across Terai districts in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: updated with data from IMP, 2019). Districts are listed from East to West.....                                    | 20 |
| <b>Table 3-6:</b> Characteristics of deep wells and water level depth in aquifers in Terai districts in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: modified from Pathak (2018) and Shrestha et al. (2018)) .....                         | 21 |
| <b>Table 3-7:</b> District-wise arsenic concentration in Terai districts in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: Shrestha et al., 2018).....   | 22 |
| <b>Table 3-8:</b> Concentration of different chemical constituents in groundwater mostly from shallow aquifer across the Feed the Future Zone of Influence. (Source: Shrestha et al., 2018) .....  | 22 |
| <b>Table 4-1:</b> Estimated water use/demand and associated statistics in the river basins within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: Pandey et al., 2010). .....   | 24 |
| <b>Table 4-2:</b> Agriculture and irrigation-related indicators in selected districts within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: District profile published by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development) .....           | 25 |
| <b>Table 4-3:</b> Supporting data for estimating irrigation water demand (Source: various, as indicated inside the Table itself).....  | 26 |
| <b>Table 4-4:</b> Areas under agriculture and irrigation in Terai districts within the the Feed the Future Zone of Influence areas (Source: total agricultural command areas from ICIMOD (2010) and other information from IMP (2019) .....  | 26 |
| <b>Table 5-1:</b> 15-key questions for assessing prospects of CU and their status within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Terai), Western Nepal. ....  | 28 |

# List of Figures

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Figure 1-1:</b> Location of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts in Western Nepal. Focal districts (i.e. Terai districts) are shaded with grey.....  | 2  |
| <b>Figure 1-2:</b> Methodological framework adopted in this study.....   | 3  |
| <b>Figure 2-1:</b> Distribution of existing surface irrigation projects (command areas and headwork) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts (Source: prepared based on database from IMP, 2019)..... | 9  |
| <b>Figure 3-1:</b> Major river systems in Feed the Future Zone of Influence region.....  | 15 |
| <b>Figure 3-2:</b> Schematic section through main terai aquifers in Nepal (Source: GDC, 1994). STW is shallow tube well; WL is water level; DTW is deep tubewell;.....   | 19 |
| <b>Figure 3-3:</b> Geological cross-section of – a) mid-western, and b) western (Lumbini area) regions of Nepal (Source: Sharma, 1974).....  | 19 |
| <b>Figure 3-4:</b> Conceptual model of geology and model Zones for Western region of Nepal Terai (Source: IMP, 2019).....  | 21 |
| <b>Figure 4-1:</b> Location map of the deep tubewell distribution in study districts (Source: Pathak, 2018).....   | 25 |
| <b>Figure 5-1:</b> Range of potential benefits of conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water resources (Source: Foster et al., 2010).....  | 27 |
| <b>Figure 5-2:</b> Schematic of integrated numerical modelling to evaluate conjunctive use options for improving the efficiency and sustainability of irrigated agriculture (Source: Foster et al., 2010).....       | 30 |

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

|        |   |       |   |
|--------|---|-------|---|
| AET    | Actual Evapotranspiration                                   | lps   | litres per second                                       |
| AFMIS  | Agency-Farmer Managed Irrigation System                     | MoALD | Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development       |
| AMIS   | Agency Managed Irrigation System                            | MAM   | March-April-May   |
| BBDMP  | Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project                  | masl  | Mean sea level  |
| CBS    | Central Bureau of Statistics                                | mbgl  | Meter Below Ground Level                                |
| CIP    | Community Irrigation Project                                | MCM   | Million Cubic Meter                                     |
| CU     | Conjunctive Use   | MF    | Mid Future  |
| DJB    | Digo Jal Bikas  | Mg/l  | Milligram per litre                                     |
| DJF    | December-January-February                                   | mm    | Millimeters   |
| DOA    | Department of Agriculture                                   | MPP   | Multipurpose project                                    |
| DoED   | Department of Energy Development                            | MW    | Mega Watt   |
| DTW    | Deep Tube well  | NEA   | Nepal Electricity Authority                             |
| DWRI   | Department of Water Resources and Irrigation                | NCA   | Net Command Area  |
| DWSSM  | Department of water supply and Sanitation Management        | NF    | Near Future   |
| FAO    | Food And Agriculture Organization                           | NPR   | Nepalese Rupee  |
| FF     | Far Future  | NWY   | Net Water Yield   |
| FMIS   | Farmer Managed Irrigation System                            | ON    | October-November  |
| FtF    | Feed the Future   | PMAMP | Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project        |
| GCA    | Gross Command Area  | ppb   | Parts Per Billion                                       |
| GDC    | Groundwater Development Consultant                          | RCP   | Representative Concentration Path                       |
| GDP    | Gross Domestic Product                                      | SDG   | Sustainable Development Goals                           |
| GESI   | Gender Equality and Social Inclusion                        | SIP   | Small Irrigation Programme                              |
| GoN    | Government of Nepal   | STW   | Shallow Tube well                                       |
| GW     | Giga Watt   | SW    | Surface Water   |
| GW     | Groundwater   | SWAT  | Soil and Water Assessment Tool                          |
| GWRDB  | Groundwater Resource Development Board                      | TBM   | Tunnel Boring Machine                                   |
| ha     | Hectare   | TW    | Tube Well   |
| IBWTP  | Inter Basin Water Transfer Project                          | USAID | United States Agency for International Development      |
| ICIMOD | International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development    | VDC   | Village Development Committee                           |
| IFDA   | International Fund for Agriculture Development              | VITA  | Value Chain for Inclusive Transformation of Agriculture |
| IGP    | Indo-Gangetic Plain   | WECS  | Water and Energy Commission Secretariat                 |
| IMP    | Irrigation Master Plan                                      | WHO   | World Health Organization                               |
| IWUAs  | Irrigation Water User Associations                          | WL    | Water Level   |
| JJAS   | June-July-August-September                                  | WRPPF | Water Resources Project Preparatory Facility            |
| KISAN  | Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal | WRS   | Water Resource Strategy                                 |
| LILI   | Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement             | WUAs  | Water Users Associations                                |
| LIS    | Lift Irrigation System                                      | YRI   | Year-Round Irrigation                                   |
|        |   | ZoI   | Zone of Influence                                       |

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context and need of the study

Food and nutrition security are among the key policy objectives for many governments across the globe. It is true for Nepal as well. Despite decline in poverty level of Nepal by almost one-third since 1995, Nepal is struggling to produce sufficient food (IMP, 2019). While food security in Nepal has improved in recent years, 4.6 million people are still food insecure (MoH-GoN/New Era/IFC, 2017). Food insecurity in Nepal arises from constraints in agriculture inputs, sub-optimal productivity, inadequate access to irrigation, and lack of integrated management of water and land resources (Nepal et al., 2019). Despite being the second largest contributor to Nepal's economy, with agriculture sector growth of 2.9% compared to 4.7% growth in gross domestic product (GDP) between 2008 and 2018, agriculture sector, engaging over 60% of the population in the country, contributes only 27% to GDP thereby reflecting poor productivity of the sector (IFAD, 2020). To achieve 10% growth in GDP, agriculture sector needs to grow by at least 6% (DoA, 2018). It is possible through improving productivity by several means, including increasing cropping intensity, which, as per IMP (2019) is currently far below the potential of 200%. One of the problems of agriculture sector which needs due attention is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities (IMP, 2019). At present, only 48% of the net cultivated area in Nepal has irrigation of some sort, but only 39% of cultivated area has year-round-irrigation (YRI) (IMP, 2019). Therefore, it's necessary to identify all possible pathways for enhancing access to irrigation water and prioritizing investments accordingly. Conjunctive use (CU) of both surface water and groundwater could be one of those pathways because it can increase water security, improve water use efficiency, and ultimately contributes to increasing water productivity as well as other benefits such as flood management as elaborated in Chapter-5.

Only about 48% of cultivated land in Nepal has irrigation facilities of which 59% are irrigated from surface water, 22% from groundwater, and 19% from CU (IMP, 2019). This CU is primarily unplanned, i.e., farmers supply additional water from groundwater source where surface irrigation system is not able to supply sufficient water for irrigation. The difference between planned and unplanned groundwater use as shown in Box 1-1. More than half of cultivated land is rain-fed. The Terai, the food basket of the country stretching from the East to West in the southern plain of the country, has nearly 60% of cultivated land with access to irrigation (IMP, 2019). Most irrigation in Terai are from groundwater (Urfels et al., 2020) and some are via canals that take water from small and medium-size rivers which dry up during winter and summer. On the other hand, energy constraints (or high cost, e.g. in case of diesel pumps) limit the ability of farmers to pump groundwater (Nepal et al., 2019). Despite having a large reserve of groundwater, its contribution to total irrigation in the Terai region is only 26% (IMP, 2019). Groundwater resources in alluvial aquifers in Terai are underdeveloped. It is estimated that 88% of the groundwater that could be abstracted on a sustainable basis is not utilized, providing ample space for increased groundwater use for productivity enhancement in irrigation (Urfels et al., 2020). Under these circumstances, achieving an ambitious plan of reaching YRI from present 39% to 55% by 2025, 66% by 2030 and 100% by 2045, as outlined in the national Irrigation Master Plan (IMP, 2019), is possible only through planned CU in the Terai region of the country. It, however, requires a detailed understanding of availability and spatio-temporal distribution of surface water and groundwater resources, water demand, and assessing prospects for planned CU.

### **Box 1-1: Planned and unplanned groundwater use**

**Unplanned Groundwater Use:** Groundwater use by individuals or a small group of users for various purposes by drilling their own wells, which are generally not accounted in national statistics. Many households in Terai drill wells or hand pumps and use groundwater for various uses, including irrigation. They are unplanned groundwater use.

**Planned Groundwater Use:** Groundwater development and use for a relatively larger command area through government's initiative and funding, ideally with participation of communities. They are accounted in national statistics of water use.

Feed the Future Zone of Influence (FtF-Zoi) covers 21 districts (six in the Terai and the rest in hilly areas) including 237 Palikas<sup>2</sup> within three provinces (Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim) in the Western Nepal (Figure 1-1). FtF-Zoi is one of the key regions in the country that has potential to contribute in doubling the growth through productivity optimization. This region is home for around 6.9 Million people, nearly 21% of them are living under poverty (FTF, 2016).

<sup>2</sup> Palikas are local government units either rural municipality or municipality as per the new political governance system of Nepal





**Figure 1-1: Location of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts in Western Nepal. Focal districts (i.e. Terai districts) are shaded with grey.**

Both surface water and groundwater resources are available (mainly in Terai districts) to meet the water demands. Surface water resources are available in five major river systems as shown in Figure 3-1. They are Mahakali, Karnali, Mohana, Babai and West Rapti. The Karnali and Mahakali are perennial snow-fed rivers whereas others originating in Chure or Mahabharat range are rain-fed and spring-fed rivers. The FtF-Zol in the Terai is affected by climatic stresses in the form of variable precipitation, drought and heat stress thereby limiting the productivity of the farming systems in the region. One of the ways to address the issue could be sustainable utilization of available water resources through planned conjunctive use (CU).

## 1.2 Objectives

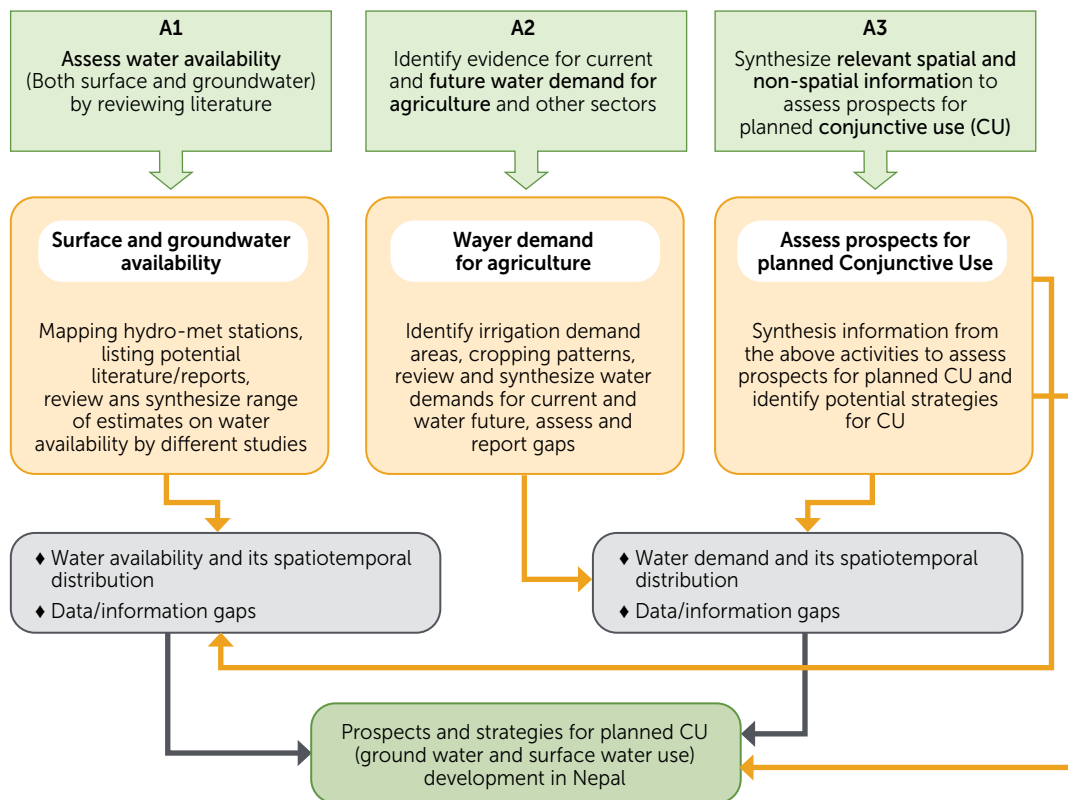
This study has the goal of assessing prospects for planned CU and potential strategies for to realize it in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) located in the Western Nepal. Three specific objectives to achieve the goal are –

- i) To assess current and future water availability,
- ii) To evaluate current and future water demands, and
- iii) To assess prospects for planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) and potential strategies for planned CU.

The outputs of this study are expected to be useful for planners and policy makers of the government agencies to get insights for informed policy-making and planning towards sustainable use of available water resources (both surface water and groundwater). This will eventually contribute towards more equitable distribution of such resource development and socioeconomic benefits.

## 1.3 Methodological approach

The methodological approach for the analysis consists of three components, namely, assessing water availability, assessing water demand, and evaluating prospects for planned CU to develop a sustainable framework for irrigation development in the study region (Figure 1-2). All analysis is based on systematic review of literature and synthesis based on available secondary data/information.



**Figure 1-2: Methodological framework adopted in this study**

Literature identified through a defined process were reviewed to assess current and future water availability, water demand, and prospects for planned CU. Details on literature identification, screening, review of literature, and types of data extracted from the literature, for each component (water availability, demand, and identifying prospects for CU) are elaborated in respective chapters.

The results will be used for developing a sustainable and inclusive framework for irrigation development in Terai through planned CU. Relevant data were collected from those literature, tabulated appropriately, and analysed in terms of total water availability and demand, and their spatio-temporal distribution.

## 1.4 Structure of the report

The report is structured under six chapters, references, and annexes. This introduction chapter is followed by **Chapter 2** that elaborates various water development initiatives in the FtF-Zol districts, mainly focusing on water resources assessment and development programs/projects, status of irrigation development, and state of knowledge generation. **Chapter 3** describes water availability assessment, focusing on both surface water and groundwater resources, and also describes data/information gap. **Chapter 4** synthesizes the findings from review of water demand assessment. Prospects for CU planning as well as potential strategies are well elaborated in **Chapter 5**, which is followed by Conclusions (**Chapter 6**). At the end, there are a list of references and annexes.

## 2. Water Development Initiatives

There is a long history of water development initiatives in the FtF-Zol region in the form of studies, programs, projects, and publications. To synthesize those initiatives, relevant literature was identified, screened, and reviewed in detail in a systematic way. The existing and planned water development projects in the FtF-Zol area were searched in google with following keywords: irrigation project, Western Nepal, Karnali basin, Hydropower project, water supply project, and water development programme. The information regarding projects was also explored in the respective website like Water Resources Project Preparatory Facility, Bheri Babai diversion Multipurpose Project, Department of Energy Development (DoED), Nepal Electricity Authority, WECS, Department of water supply and Sanitation Management (DWSSM). Various project-related websites in both Nepali and English were also explored for update news of the project. Such web portals include but not limited to My Republica, The Rising Nepal, Digo Jal Bikash (Sustainable Water Development), and Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project. Some grey literature (e.g. reports) were also collected and reviewed. They include the Irrigation Master Plan (2019) and Irrigation Water Use and Inventory (2018). This process resulted identification of 35 such literatures, both articles and reports.

The screening of the literature was conducted by skimming the abstract and the content. Then the literature with contents related to existing and planned water development projects, news updates of the project from different websites, and the report which actually show and provide important information on the water project were selected. Twenty-eight (28) studies were selected after screening the literature. Eight out of them were excluded as they provide only general information for a small area and/or detailed engineering design. Some literature were of other target area and perception-based, some of them were only review and old study so in that case, original and latest reports were followed. Finally, 19 literatures were selected for detailed review and synthesizing information on water development initiatives.

### 2.1 Water resources development projects/programmes

A large number of water resources development projects/programmes are implemented by the government of Nepal in collaboration with development partners and research institutes. Many of them are related to water supply, sanitation, hydropower, and small-scale irrigation, and therefore, not much relevant to this study. Furthermore, some of those studies are focused on research for development while others are focused on implementing the development activities. **Table 2-1** provides some key features of the selected projects/programs with specific focus on water resources and/or irrigation and following sub-sections elaborates them in brief.

Other notable initiatives by the government of Nepal, in the form of project or programme include, Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP), Non-Conventional Irrigation Technology Project (NITP), Medium Irrigation Project (MIP), and Community Managed Irrigation Agriculture Project (CMIASP). IWRMP project was financed by the Government of Nepal and the World Bank. The project started in 2008 and completed in 2018. The project consisted of four components: i) irrigation infrastructure development and improvement; ii) irrigation management transfer; iii) institutional and policy support for improved water management; and iv) integrated crop and water management. The project contributed to provide year-round irrigation facilities for 73,876 ha of agriculture land with the rehabilitation of schemes under FMIS and AMIS (DWRI, 2018). Similarly, NITP project was established in 2003 to develop and promote other than conventional irrigation technologies and techniques. The project aimed to develop irrigation systems incorporating efficient irrigation technologies for under irrigated areas as well as to areas where conventional irrigation systems are not possible for various reasons. NITP is basically promoting micro irrigation technologies and developing efficient irrigation system for such technologies.

**Table 2-1: Water resources development projects/programmes (selected) in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence**

| S.N. | Name of Programme/ Project                                     | Working Status                                    | Duration                       | Focus   | Target area  | Irrigation/ Agriculture /Water resource focused | Activities related to irrigation/water resource  | Implementing Agency   | Donor   | Reference  |
|------|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| 1.   | Value Chain for Inclusive Transformation of Agriculture (VITA) | Running   | 2020/2021-2025/2026 (72 month) | About Value Chain for Inclusive Transformation of Agriculture (VITA).<br>To increase resilience, inclusiveness and sustainability of income growth through Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture | In 28 districts in States 2, 3 and 5.  | Agriculture focused                             | Small-scale water and irrigation schemes for crops and livestock.  | Asia and the Pacific Division Programme Management Department | IFDA, government funding, ADBL and banks, Heifer, beneficiaries and private sector contributions.                 | IFAD (2020)  |
| 2.   | KISAN  | Running   | 2017-2022                      | For increasing agriculture production and productivity to make the country self-reliant in agriculture production and livestock within a decade.  | Feed the Future Zone of influence  | Agriculture focused                             | Provide appropriate irrigation technology, mainly supplies pumps to surface water schemes and planned outcome is to access irrigation to more than 940 farmer groups.  | Winrock International   | USAID   | USAID website: <a href="https://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/kisan-project">https://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/kisan-project</a> |
| 3.   | Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP)       | Running   | 2016-2026                      | To promote sustainable water resource development in Western Nepal  | Across Nepal. Initiated work in all Terai districts within FIF-Zol   | Agriculture focused.                            | Provide services of small irrigation infrastructure development, operation and maintenance like repairing and maintenance of small irrigation canal, construction of cemented and plastic lining ponds, concrete ponds construction, drip irrigation, shallow tubewell, motors and pump services, pipe lift irrigation and help with irrigation machinery. | GoN   | GoN   | PMAMP website: <a href="https://pmamp.gov.np/">https://pmamp.gov.np/</a>   |
| 4.   | Digo Jal Bikas   | Completed   | 2016-2019                      | To enhance Nepal ability to manage water resources for multiple uses and users through climate change adaptation and the conservation of the freshwater biodiversity  | Karnali Basin, Mohana sub-basin, Mahakali Basin.   | Water resource                                  | Developed hydrological model, E-flow model, policy, GESI.  | IWMI  | IWMI and USAID.   | <a href="https://djb.iwmi.org/">https://djb.iwmi.org/</a>  |
| 5.   | PAANI  | Running   | 2016-2021                      | To build small gravity irrigation systems   | Mahakali, Karnali and Rapti river basin  | Water resources management                      | Developing watershed profile regarding status, challenges and opportunities for improved water resource management.  | USAID   | U.S. Forest Service and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).                                      | USAID website: <a href="https://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/paani-program">https://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/paani-program</a> |
| 6.   | Small Irrigation Programme (SIP)                               | Phase I completed. Phase II planned in Province 1 | Phase I: 2015-2020             | To build small gravity irrigation systems   | 4 districts in the west (Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikoti) and five in the east, (Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Udayapur). | Irrigation focused                              | Building small gravity irrigation system   | GoN   | Government of Switzerland and Government of Nepal under Nepal Agricultural Services Development Programme (NASDP) | <a href="http://www.sipnepal.org/">http://www.sipnepal.org/</a>  |

**Table 2-1: Water resources development.... cont'd**

| S.N. | Name of Programme/Project                                      | Working Status                               | Duration                        | Focus   | Target area   | Irrigation/ Agriculture /water resource focused | Activities related to irrigation/water resource   | Implementing Agency | Donor  | Reference   |
|------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|---|
| 7.   | Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project (BBDMP)             | Running                                      | 2012-2023                       | To achieve year-round irrigation for 51,000 ha agricultural land and generate 46 MW electricity by inter-basin water transfer   | Banke and Bardia districts  | Irrigation focused                              | Achieving year-round irrigation for 51,000 ha of agricultural land                              | GoN                 |  | <a href="https://www.bbamp.gov.np/">https://www.bbamp.gov.np/</a>   |
| 8.   | Rani Jamara Kularia Irrigation Project                         | Running                                      | 2011-2023                       | To increase the production and productivity of not only the main irrigated crops, but also vegetables and fruits, by introducing improved technologies and practices and better use of irrigation water | Three municipalities (Tilapur, Lamki-Chuwa, and Janakinagar) in Kailai district, Western Terai  | Irrigation focused                              | Extend irrigation facility to about 57,320 ha of land, with 38,300 ha for year-round irrigation | GoN                 | World Bank (for command area development only)     | <a href="https://acu.rkip.gov.np/project-description/">https://acu.rkip.gov.np/project-description/</a>   |
| 9.   | Community Irrigation Project (CIP)                             | Running                                      | 2010-2018                       | To develop and improve small-scale irrigation systems through a community-driven process targeted to the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups.   | Kanchanpur, Kailali, Dang, Kapilvastu in the Terai plains, Doti, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan in the hills, and Bajhang, Jumla, Mugu in the mountains. | Irrigation focused                              | Irrigation infrastructure development   | GoN                 | ADB, Government of Nepal (GoN) and beneficiaries   | CIP (2020) website: <a href="http://cip-mis.viyarn.com/cipweb/">http://cip-mis.viyarn.com/cipweb/</a>   |
| 10.  | Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement (LIL) Phase II | Phase I completed, Phase II is being studied | 2006-2009                       | To increase the level of income and food security of the remote and food deficit hill areas through supports in small to medium sized farmer managed irrigation systems.                                | Doti, Achham, Jajarkot and Dailekh in the west, and Dolakha and Ramechhap in the east.  | Agriculture/Food focused                        | Supports in small to medium sized farmer managed irrigation systems.                            | Scott Wilson Nepal  | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) | Scott Wilson Nepal website: <a href="https://swnepal.com.np/project-preparation-of-program-document-of-local-infrastructure-for-livelihood-improvement-lil-phase-ii/">https://swnepal.com.np/project-preparation-of-program-document-of-local-infrastructure-for-livelihood-improvement-lil-phase-ii/</a> . |
| 11.  | Sikta Irrigation Project                                       | Running                                      | 2005-2015 (but yet to complete) | To irrigate 33,800 ha of agricultural land in the right bank and 9,000 ha on the left bank of West Rapti River by diverting water from the river.   | Banke district (left and right bank of West Rapti River)  | Irrigation focused                              | To irrigate 42,800 ha of land in both sides of West Rapti River in Banke district               | GoN                 |  |   |



### 2.1.1 Value chain for inclusive transformation of agriculture (VITA)

The VITA programme (IFAD, 2020) is focused on scaling up successful models of inclusive rural growth that have delivered substantial impacts on net farm incomes for small-scale producers and have been recognized for their strong performance in targeting benefits to women and youth alongside facilitating the growth of sustainable local supply chains. The time duration of the programme is five years (75 months) starting from 2020/2021 to 2025/2026. The programme financing is by IFDA (49.6%), government funding (5.1%), ADBL and banks (16.4%), Heifer (3%), beneficiaries (17.1%) and private sector contributions (8.6%). VITA will focus intensive activities in 28 districts in state 2, 3 and 5. State 5 and state 2 have strong agricultural potential combined with highest numbers of people living in poverty. In state 3, the programme is more focused, working in districts with good agricultural potential that were the most severely impacted by the 2015 earthquake. The major outcome of this project is to improve livelihoods, climate resilience and nutrition of poor and vulnerable people by increasing profitable, sustainable agriculture market linkage and using appropriate financial services. To improve the efficiency and enabling environment for the producer groups and supply chain actors, the project will provide targeted investment support to critical supply chain infrastructure such as regional wholesale market, satellite wholesale market, small-scale community infrastructure, including small-scale water and irrigation schemes for crops and livestock (5 ha, each) and upgrading farm access roads (under 10 km each).

### 2.1.2 Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP)

With the realization of agricultural deficient, supply-side constraints, high rate of import, the Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development (MoALD) has executed the Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP) across the country from 2016. The government of Nepal solely funds this project. The government has introduced the project with a clear and specific roadmap for increasing agriculture production and productivity to make the country self-reliant in agriculture production and livestock within a decade. Under the project, the government has classified the agriculture production sector into pockets, blocks, zones and super zones. Around 10 hectares of land are required for one pocket, 100 hectares for a block, and 500 hectares for a zone and 1,000 hectares for a super zone. PMAMP targets to increase the number of super zones, zones, blocks and pockets to 21, 300, 1,500 and 10,000, respectively by the end of the project. By the end of Fiscal year 2075/76, there are 2776 pockets, 336 blocks, 69 zones and 14 super zones across the country. The time frame of programme is ten years, spanning from 2016 to 2026. This programme's coverage includes all the FtF-Zol districts in Terai. Under PMAMP programme, as per need, it provides services of small irrigation infrastructure development and operation like repairing and maintenance of small irrigation canal, construction of cemented and plastic lining ponds, concrete ponds construction, drip irrigation, shallow tubewell, motors and pump services, pipe lift irrigation and also help with machinery in irrigation system.

### 2.1.3 Digo Jal Bikas (DJB)

The overall goal of Digo Jal Bikas (DJB) is to promote sustainable water resource development in Western Nepal by engaging with relevant stakeholders and producing knowledge that supports decision makers in developing policies and plans that balance economic growth, social justice and healthy, resilient ecosystems. The geographic focus of this project are the basins and sub-basins within the Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces of Nepal. It includes a particular focus on the Karnali Basin, including the Mohana sub-basin in the Terai and the Mahakali Basin. This project is funded by IWMI and USAID. The time period of project was four years from 2016 to 2020.

### 2.1.4 PAANI Programme

PANNI Programme is a USAID funded five-year programme starting from 2016 working to enhance Nepal ability to manage water resources for multiple uses and users through climate change adaptation and the conservation of the freshwater biodiversity focusing in 12 watersheds of three river basins Mahakali, Karnali and Rapti in mid and far west Nepal. The program is part of USAID's ongoing investment in strengthening natural resource management in the country. It is a sister project to the USAID-funded Nepal Hydropower Development Project (NHDP) and complementary projects funded by the U.S. Forest Service and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). Its activities are developing watershed profile regarding status, challenges and opportunities for improved water resource management.

### 2.1.5 Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under its Feed the Future initiative has contracted Winrock International to implement the KISAN Project. Phase I has already completed and Phase II is underway. KISAN II aims to increase resilience, inclusiveness and sustainability of income growth in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence. KISAN II is a five year (July 12, 2017 to July 11, 2022) plan. KISAN II will focus on 20 districts in the West, Mid-West and Far-West regions and four earthquake-affected districts in the Central region. The expected outcomes are increased yield and volumes of selected crops, increased percentage of small holders, farmer cooperatives and farmer associations able to meet market quality,

increased value of new private sectors investment in selected agricultural market systems, strengthened institutional and human resource capacity of the GoN and private sector to support market systems development, platform established for collaboration and learning among KISAN II stakeholders. With specific to irrigation, KISAN provides appropriate irrigation technology, mainly supplies pumps to surface water schemes and planned outcome is to access irrigation to more than 940 farmer groups.

### 2.1.6 Small irrigation program (SIP)

The Government of Nepal in collaboration with the Government of Switzerland has implemented SIP Phase I since February 2015. The objective of this project is to reduce the poverty of small farmer especially the disadvantaged group by increasing their agricultural income by building small gravity irrigation system for year round irrigation. The SIP phase I ended in Fiscal year 2076/2077 (July 2019/July 2020). The target area of SIP phase I are in 4 districts in the west (Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot) and five in the east, (Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Udayapur). This project is funded by Government of Switzerland and Government of Nepal under Nepal Agricultural Services Development Programme (NASDP). Evidences in the first phase show that with the availability of a year-round irrigation, yield of these crops increase by more than 30 percent. In addition, the cropping intensity increased by more than 40 percent resulting in an overall productivity increase by more than 50 percent. SIP Phase II will be the continuation of SIP Phase I. SIP-II will be implemented by Local Governments (LGs) as the mandate to implement small irrigation programs lies with rural municipalities and municipalities of Province 1.

### 2.1.7 Community irrigation project (CIP)

The Community Irrigation Project (CIP) is developing small-scale irrigation systems in 12 districts in Nepal through a community-driven process targeted to poor, women and other disadvantaged groups. The participating districts were selected based on high poverty, food insecurity and irrigation potential, and include Kanchanpur, Kailali, Dang, Kapilvastu in the Terai plains, Doti, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan in the hills, and Bajhang, Jumla, Mugu in the mountains. Community Irrigation Project (CIP) was approved by ADB on 27 September 2010 and grant became effective on 5 May 2011. It was targeted to be closed on 15 July 2018 however; construction of some irrigation infrastructure project is going on. The project is funded by ADB, Government of Nepal (GoN) and beneficiaries. CIP had the overall goal of increasing agriculture income of rural poor and socially disadvantage groups. To achieve this objective CIP aims to develop irrigation infrastructure covering 13,000 ha of agricultural land of small surface FMIS (having command area less than 25 ha in the hills and mountains and 200 ha in the Terai) and development of 4,000 ha of shallow tubewell (STW) groundwater irrigation systems with 40 ha cluster area. Sub-projects were planned to be implemented in four batches of which 1st batch consists of 50 sub-projects, 2nd batch of 160 subprojects, 3rd batch of 108 subprojects and 4th batch of 104 subprojects.

Up to now from all CIP projects, there are 50 irrigation sub project (ISP) of 1,639 ha command area under Batch-1, 127 ISP of 3,995 ha under Batch-2, 171 ISP of 5,140 ha under Batch-3, 93 ISP of 4,143 ha under Batch-4. The number and command area of completed and ongoing CIP projects in the FtF district (Terai) are provided in [Table 2-2](#) and a list of all constructed and under construction CIP irrigation project given in [Annex 2-1 \(b\)](#) and [Annex 2-1 \(c\)](#) respectively

**Table 2-2: Number of CIP projects and total command areas (ha) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts (Terai only) (Source: CIP, 2020)**

| District   | Number of completed projects | Command area of completed projects (ha) | Number of ongoing projects | Command area of ongoing projects (ha) |
|------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Kapilbastu | 24                           | 2575.9                                  | 5                          | 486.4                                 |
| Dang       | 31                           | 2744.3                                  | 0                          | 0.0                                   |
| Kailali    | 52                           | 2414.2                                  | 5                          | 550.0                                 |
| Kanchanpur | 31                           | 1877.1                                  | 1                          | 40.0                                  |

### 2.1.8 Local infrastructure for livelihood improvement (LILI)

Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement (LILI) is an SDC/Helvetas initiative. The Phase I of the programme started in August 2006 for a period of 3 years in 6 Swiss and Helvetas cluster districts namely Doti, Achham, Jajarkot and Dailekh in the west, and Dolakha and Ramechhap in the east. The program was implemented with the objective of increasing the level of income and food security of the remote and food deficit hill areas through supports in small to medium sized farmer managed irrigation systems. Following successful outcome from the Phase I activities, a decision was taken to design and implement LILI Phase-II from the second half of 2009 across Nepal.

## 2.2 Status of irrigation development

Status of existing, under construction and planned irrigation projects in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) is synthesized/analysed primarily based on irrigation water use inventory database prepared along with Irrigation Master Plan (IMP, 2019). Table 2-3 summarizes various aspects of irrigation development in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only). Nepal has 2.265 Million ha of land suitable for irrigation, about 65% (or 1.594 Million ha) of that area lies in Terai region of Nepal. About 310,260 ha of land within the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) have irrigation facility, which varies across the FtF-Zol districts as shown in Table 2-3.

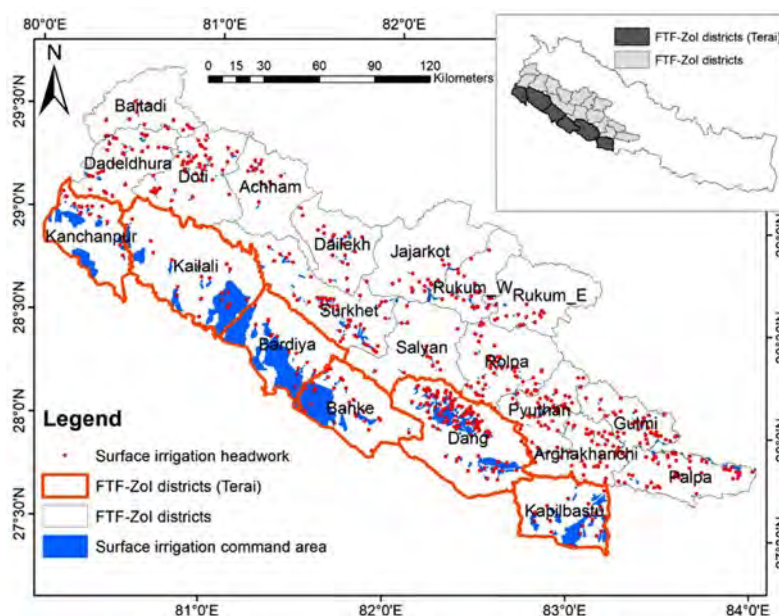
**Table 2-3: Key features of irrigation systems within Feed the Future Zone of Influence region, western Nepal**  
(Sources: IMP, 2019 GIS database; IMP, 2018)

| District     | Total area under irrigation (ha) | Surface irrigation system |                |                          |             |            | GW irrigation system               |                      |               |                         |               |                    |                    |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|              |                                  | GCA (Ha)                  | NCA (Ha)       | No. of irrigation system | No. of AMIS | No. of LIS | Total GCA under GW irrigation (ha) | Deep tube well (DTW) |               | Shallow tube well (STW) |               | Area under DTW (%) | Area under STW (%) |
|              |                                  |                           |                |                          |             |            |                                    | No. of wells         | GCA (ha)      | No. of wells            | GCA (ha)      |                    |                    |
| Kapilbastu   | 28,826                           | 24,023                    | 15,915         | 24                       | 1           | 3          | 4,803                              | 85                   | 1,825         | 2,978                   | 2,978         | 38                 | 62                 |
| Dang         | 37,911                           | 31,322                    | 27,548         | 119                      | 0           | 0          | 6,589                              | 119                  | 2,565         | 4,024                   | 4,024         | 39                 | 61                 |
| Banke        | 48,461                           | 39,457                    | 25,076         | 30                       | 1           | 4          | 9,004                              | 82                   | 2,565         | 6,439                   | 6,439         | 28                 | 72                 |
| Bardia       | 72,718                           | 62,978                    | 34,921         | 14                       | 2           | 0          | 9,740                              | 35                   | 1,080         | 8,660                   | 8,660         | 11                 | 89                 |
| Kailali      | 76,614                           | 45,195                    | 29,554         | 23                       | 1           | 0          | 31,419                             | 75                   | 2,315         | 10,799                  | 29,104        | 7                  | 93                 |
| Kanchanpur   | 45,733                           | 21,485                    | 16,874         | 21                       | 1           | 0          | 24,248                             | 58                   | 2,200         | 8,039                   | 22,048        | 9                  | 91                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>310,264</b>                   | <b>224,461</b>            | <b>149,890</b> | <b>231</b>               | <b>6</b>    | <b>7</b>   | <b>85,803</b>                      | <b>454</b>           | <b>12,550</b> | <b>40,939</b>           | <b>73,253</b> | <b>15</b>          | <b>85</b>          |

Notes: No. is Number; AMIS is Agency Managed Irrigation System; LIS is lift irrigation system; GCA is gross command area; NCA is net command area; ha is hectares; GW is groundwater; Data on STW and DTW are based on records until Fiscal Year 2073/74 (or until July, 2017). The command areas provided in the Table are the government reported planned for command area but not the actually served area and does not include private investments (e.g. in groundwater). Major irrigation projects in Kapilbastu is Banganga; Banke is Sikta; Bardia are Babai and Rajapur; Kailali is Ranjamara and Kanchapur is Mahakali. Tubewells with depth < 50m are considered as STWs.

### 2.2.1 Surface water irrigation schemes

As per the inventory report compiled by Irrigation Master Plan (IMP, 2019), there are 231 surface irrigation schemes in operation within FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) (please refer Annex 2-1 for details of those schemes), covering a total gross and net irrigation command areas<sup>3</sup> of 224,461 ha and 149,890 ha, respectively (Table 2-3). This statistic includes all Farmer Managed Irrigation System (FMIS), Agency Managed Irrigation System (AMIS) and Agency-Farmer Managed Irrigation System (AFMIS). Distribution of irrigation command areas and location of headworks of those irrigation schemes across the FtF-Zol districts are shown in Figure 2-1. Most of the irrigation schemes are FMISs, with gross command areas ranging from 12 ha to 6,000 ha. Besides FMISs, there are six large-scale irrigation schemes in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) managed by the federal and provincial governments. Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI, formerly known as Department of Irrigation) at Federal level manages Sikta (GCA = 42,766 ha) in Banke; Babai (GCA = 35,421 ha) and Rajapur (GCA = 17,140 ha) in Bardia; Rani Jamara Kuleria (GCA = 24,516 ha) in Kailali; and Mahakali (GCA = 14,020 ha) in Kanchapur. Government of Lumbini Province



**Figure 2-1: Distribution of existing surface irrigation projects (command areas and headwork) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts**  
(Source: prepared based on database from IMP, 2019).

<sup>3</sup> Gross command area is the total area which can be economically irrigated from an irrigation scheme without considering the limitations of water (i.e., GCA = culturable command area (CCA) – uncultivated areas). Net command area is the total area that are actually irrigated by an irrigation system (i.e., NCA = CCA – the area occupied by canals, canal network and ditches)

is responsible for the management of the sixth large irrigation scheme, namely Banganga (GCA = 10,734 ha) in Kapilvastu. Additionally, there are seven lift irrigation schemes within the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only), out of which, four (4) are in Banke and three (3) in Kapilbastu districts (Table 2-3), management responsibility of which are attributed to the provincial government. Their key features are provided in Annex 2-1.

#### ***i) Under-construction surface water irrigation projects***

There are at least five under-construction surface water irrigation projects within the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) (IMP, 2019) as summarized hereunder;

- **Mahakali-3 Irrigation Project:** A Treaty for the Integrated Development of Mahakali River including Sharada, Tanakpur, and Pancheswor Multipurpose Project was signed between Nepal and India on 12 February 1996. The water entitlement to Nepal is comprised of two offtakes. First one, which is under construction, is from Tanakpur Barrage with design discharge of 28.35 m<sup>3</sup>/s during wet season and of 8.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s during dry season. They are designed to irrigate a total of 28,255 ha of land with an estimated costing of NPR 26.78 Billion. Second intake at Sharada barrage has been drawing upon water for many years to irrigate 11,600 ha of land in Kanchanpur district under Mahakali.
- **Sikta Irrigation Project:** This is one of the national-pride projects declared by the government of Nepal in 2007 AD. A 317 m high barrage has been built across the West Rapti River, for diverting water. It's designed to irrigate 33,766 ha on right bank and 9,000 ha on left bank of the river. The construction of 45 km western main canal has been completed while construction of 53 km eastern main canal is underway. The capacity of each canal is 50 m<sup>3</sup>/s. This system will benefit from the Naumure multipurpose project (MPP). With estimated cost of NPR 25 billion, this is one of the largest irrigation project in the country. The intended completion date for the project was 2015 AD, but it has not been completed yet (Investopaper, 2020). A significant portion of the construction work is already completed. Once this project is completed, 42,766 ha of arable land is designed to have irrigation facility (Belt & Road News, 2020).
- **Rani-Jamara-Kulariya Irrigation Project:** This project currently extracts water from the Karnali river through a free intake. The project is designed to extend to about 57,320 ha of land. The estimated cost of the project is NPRs 27.7 billion and aims to irrigate 38,300 hectares of arable land round the year. The government has set a target to complete this project by fiscal year 2023/24. Along with the activities of rebuilding farmer-managed canals, developing mechanisms to protect the irrigated areas and improving the village agriculture road, the main purpose of this project is to increase the production and productivity of not only the main irrigated crops, but also vegetables and fruits, by introducing improved technologies and practices as well as better use of irrigation water (Belt & Road News, 2020).
- **Mega Dang Valley Irrigation Project:** This project is designed to irrigate 56,000 ha, of which 37,000 ha from the Naumure MPP by storage and diversion, 4,000 ha from lift irrigation, and 4,000 from local storage. It's targeted to be completed by 2044. Jade Consult (2019) studied the feasibility of dams in Dang valley to impound water for irrigation. The Dang valley, located in Dang district, is one of the largest valleys of the country. The Dang valley, has potential irrigable area of about 60,000 ha including Deukhuri valley and Tuls-Dang. The proper Dang valley has total irrigable area of about 43,000 ha, part of which is being irrigated from seasonal streams and rivers. The year-round irrigation coverage in the valley is limited to small proportion of the area commanded by several FMISs and deep tube wells.
- **Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project (BBDMP):** The project is designed to divert water from the Bheri river to Babai river via a transfer tunnel (12.2 km length and design flow of 40 m<sup>3</sup>/s) (Annex 2-2a), for irrigating about 51,000 ha in Banke and Bardiya districts (including the Babai and Dhodhari irrigation schemes), with the options of diversion structure and hydropower generation (46 MW). Out of 51,000 ha of designed irrigation coverage, nearly 42,500 ha already have irrigation facility and the rest would be developed as new irrigation command areas. As per water availability, there would be no deficit of water after implementation of this project. The project is expected to be completed by 2024. The construction of 12.2-kilometers-long tunnel using Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) for the first time in Nepal, a major component of the national pride project, was completed in April 2020, a year before the expected completion time and within the allocated budget (Belt & Road News, 2020).

#### ***ii) Planned surface water irrigation projects***

As indicated in Table 2-3, nearly 30% of irrigable land still do not have access to irrigation. Having realized the importance of year-round irrigation (YRI), the Government of Nepal (GoN), as per IMP (2019) is planning to implement multipurpose inter-basin water transfer project (IBWTP), diverting water from water surplus river to water deficit ones. Out of 11 inter-basin water transfer projects identified in Nepal, six (actually six scenarios with four projects) are located within the FtF-Zol districts. The IBWTPs are generally of large scale in terms of potential irrigated areas, infrastructure and costs, and also in most cases include hydropower generation, and therefore also referred to as multipurpose projects. Maximum irrigable areas for IBWTPs are limited by water availability in donor catchment. Table 2-4 summarizes key features of the six IBWTPs located within the FtF-Zol area. The estimates of surface water availability for irrigation in Table 2-4 for irrigation are based on river basin modelling using MIKE HYDRO Basin.



**Table 2-4: Potential areas under irrigation and maximum irrigable areas limited by water availability in the six water-transfer projects in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts, Western Nepal. (Source: IMP, 2019)**

| Irrigation Project                            | Potential Total Area for Irrigation (ha)             | Max Irrigable Area (ha) based on Water Availability |          |        | Max discharge in tunnel (m <sup>3</sup> /s) | Reservoir      |
|---|--|---|----------|--------|---|----------------|
|   |  | Total   | Existing | New    |   |                |
| 1. Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project | 45,111   | 45,111  | 42,467   | 2,644  | 64.4  | No             |
| 1.1 Bheri-Babai Transfer only                 | 45,111   | 45,111  |          |        | 64.4  | No             |
| 1.2 Bheri-Babai Transfer + Nalsyauga Dam      | 45,111   | 45,111  |          |        | 64.4  | Nalsyauga Dam  |
| 1.3 Bheri-Babai Transfer + Uttar Ganga Dam    | 45,111   | 45,111  |          |        | 64.4  | UttarGanga Dam |
| 2. Karnali Transfer to Kailali Irrigation     | 40,628   | 40,628  | 7,632    | 32,996 | 58.6  | No             |
| 3. Madi Dang Diversion                        | 35,639   | 17,107  |          |        | 24.2  | Madi Dam       |
| 4. Naumure Dam (Rapti Kapilbastu) Diversion   | 86,874 [57,142 ha in Kapilbastu; 29,732 ha in Sikta] | 40,849  | 15,226   | 25,632 | 74.9  | Naumure Dam    |

**Notes:** Potential area ha means the potential irrigation command area by the project, Max irrigable area based on water availability means the water available for irrigation. From Naumure dam, only 40,849 ha will go to Kapilbastu and remainder to Sikta Irrigation Project.

Among four project, Madi Dang Diversion and Namure Dam Projects show deficiency of irrigation water, with each can irrigate only 48% and 59% of potential irrigable areas. However, feasibility study is being conducted for economical and adequate location of project so as to supply required irrigation water demand. A brief overview of the projects is provided hereunder;

- **Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project (BBDMP):** The BBDMP (please refer Annex 2-2a for layout) has three variants – (i) transfer tunnel only; (ii) transfer tunnel plus Nalsyaugad dam; and (iii) transfer tunnel plus Uttar Ganga. The first variant (i.e., transfer tunnel only) is under construction and remaining variants are planned to implement in subsequent years. This project diverts only part of the flow, which would be available for nearly 100% of time in the river, thus assuring design discharge and power production practically throughout the year. Thus, in terms of utilization of water resources, this is one of the most attractive multi-purpose projects in Nepal. The GoN has considered it as the Project of National Pride (BBDMP, 2020).
- **Karnali Diversion Project:** The project would divert water from the Karnali River to the Terai via a 19 km tunnel (design flow 59 m<sup>3</sup>/s) to supply an irrigated area of about 41,000 ha, of which 33,000 ha would be new irrigated lands (Annex 2-2b). The project also includes a hydropower plant of nearly 80 MW installed capacity. This system would infill the irrigable land between the end of the Mahakali-3 irrigation project in the west, and the command area of Rani Jamara Kuleria Irrigation Project, which extends from the east in Kailali. The Karnali Diversion Project extracts from the free intake on the Karnali river at Chisapani. This is the preferred option to irrigate these lands in preference to the Karnali-Chisapani High Dam. The high dam would inundate 360 km<sup>2</sup> of land and provide 10.8 GW of power. The issue of inundation and associated social and environmental impacts are likely to delay this project, whereas the diversion project could take place much quicker with cheaper and has much lesser social and environmental impacts. This projected is expected to be completed in long-term, by mid-2040s.
- **Madi Dang Diversion Project:** The proposed development is for the diversion of water from the Madi River to the Dang valley via a 25 km tunnel (design flow of 24 m<sup>3</sup>/s) with a dam across the Madi River and production of hydropower (61 MW) (Annex 2-2c). It would supply sufficient water to irrigate about 17,100 ha, of which a significant proportion would be used for existing irrigation systems. This project was initially identified as uneconomical; however, it is under review with alternative location of dam and alternative tunnel.
- **Naumure Dam (Rapti-Kapilbastu Diversion) Project:** The project would divert water from the Madi River to the Terai to irrigate about 40,849 ha (out of 51,000 ha available for irrigation). Irrigation would be supplied to about 25,600 ha of new command area and about 15,200 ha of existing command areas (in Kapilbastu district). The infrastructure includes: Naumure storage dam (169 m high), regulation dam (13 m high), hydropower station (approx. 100 MW installed capacity), and transfer tunnels (21 km long) (Annex 2-2d). This project is found as economically viable and is recommended in the shortlist of the plan. It is being studied by DoED and will be available for detailed design soon. This projected is expected to be completed in long-term (i.e., 2030-2040).



### iii) Planned lift irrigation projects

Some of the issues and concerns of hill irrigation are low irrigation coverage, less area covered by YRI, low level of water use efficiency, and underutilization of developed infrastructures. Those concerns are mainly driven by inadequate water resources available in small and medium rivers. Run off river diversions without storage facility and southern rivers originating from Chure hills have low flow in winter and spring and could not cope with irrigation water requirement. Moreover, due to technical, and financial limitations with rugged topography, it is difficult for river diversion or storage works in lower and mid hills. Therefore, lift irrigation systems by pumping water from river courses running parallel to agricultural fields are considered as a better option.

Solar is being considered as potential source of energy in some of the planned lift irrigation projects in the FtF-Zol districts in Western Nepal. The advantage of solar power is the low running costs, as it usually runs when sunlight is available. The limitation is variation in power generation across the hours in the day depending upon solar intensity, which may alter water supply to irrigation farms. Following are the solar-lift irrigation systems planned in the region as per [IMP \(2019\)](#).

- Bheri Corridor Irrigation Development Project: The project covers the river corridor length of about 125 km along the Bheri River ([Annex 2-2e](#)). The project has identified 195 lift irrigation systems; 149 are planned to operate by solar power, and remaining 46 by electrical power. These projects aim to provide water to the community using small lift pumps without distribution systems.
- Bheri Ghatgau-II Irrigation Project: This project ([Annex 2-2f](#)) has a command area is 87 ha, lift head of 67 m and design discharge of 27 l/s. The pump size of 15 kW with two units are required to meet duty. The solar panels are located on the bank of the river.
- Kusetara Irrigation Project: This project lifts water and distributes to 1.5 ha area using multiple outlets through a low-pressure alfalfa valves ([Annex 2-2g](#)). The unit cost is \$3,000/ha as this includes distribution system as well as larger size (i.e., 160 mm diameter) pipes and valves.
- Integrated Energy and Irrigation Special Program: This program initiated by DWRI is under implementation in the major river corridors through the country. The program is expected to be the largest solar lift projects in near future.

### 2.2.2 Groundwater irrigation schemes

Groundwater irrigation status within the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) is synthesized based on irrigation water use inventory report ([IMP, 2018](#)). The report documents government-funded tubewell constructions, but does not include privately installed tubewells that have grown rapidly. Therefore, the numbers reported in the report underestimate the true extent of groundwater irrigation in the Terai. As per the inventory report ([IMP, 2018](#)), There are about 40,939 STWs and 454 DTWs within the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only), providing irrigation water to 73,253 ha and 12,550 ha, respectively ([Table 2-3](#)). Some of the notable groundwater irrigation projects initiated by the government include Community Groundwater Irrigation Project, Community Shallow Tubewell Irrigation Project, Bhairahawa Lumbini Groundwater Irrigation Project, Nepal Irrigation Sector Project, etc. Most of STWs are designed with a capacity of 1 ha of irrigated land per STW. Groundwater irrigation systems are supplying irrigation water to about 28% of total irrigated land, with variation across the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) from 13% (in Bardia) to 53% (in Kanchanpur). The districts in decreasing order of gross command area (GCA) under groundwater irrigation are Kanchanpur (53%), Kailali (41%), Banke (19%), Dang (17%), Kapilbastu (17%) and Bardiya (13%). Out of total areas irrigated by groundwater, almost 85% are supplying water from STW and rest from the DTW. Contribution of STW in total groundwater irrigation varies across the districts, from 61% in Dang to 93% in Kailali ([Table 2-3](#)).

There is no specific information on **planned irrigation projects** in published literatures. One of the important government's initiative in this regard that is under implementation is the Sambriddha Terai Madhesh Irrigation Special Program. However, [IMP \(2019\)](#) illustrates the planned groundwater irrigation areas based on the deficit water from surface irrigation project across the districts. The idea is the deficit irrigation area which is not sufficient from surface water will be covered by groundwater. Results tabulated in [Table 2-5](#) indicate that there is no deficit water for Bardia and Kanchapur districts, therefore, no future groundwater irrigation is planned for those two districts. However, it's uncertain that whether all available surface water can be diverted for irrigating farmlands and even if yes, how many years will it take and whether they can meet irrigation demands at the time crop needs. Under such circumstances, investments for groundwater irrigation also needs to be prioritized in those areas as well.

Kapilbastu and Dang districts need more priority of planned groundwater development to fulfil the irrigation shortage from surface irrigation system. As areas under groundwater irrigation in Kapilbastu and Dang districts are only few hundred hectares and by the end of planning period more areas may need groundwater supply either due to decrease in efficiency of surface water systems as well as more areas

coming under irrigation, and/or increasing demands of other water use sectors, it's proposed to plan groundwater irrigation for all the areas tabulated in column-7 in **Table 2-5**. As per [IMP \(2019\)](#), groundwater irrigation project in Kapilbastu (command area = 33,000 ha) is expected to be completed in mid-term (i.e., 2025-2029) whereas groundwater irrigation projects in Dang (command area = 28,000 ha), Banke (command area = 18,000 ha) and Kailali (command area = 4,000 ha) are expected to be completed in long-term (i.e., 2030-2040).

**Table 2-5: Potential areas for groundwater development across the Feed the Future Zone of Influence districts (Terai only).**

| District   | Project Scenario               | Total area suitable for irrigation (Net, ha) | Areas irrigated from existing irrigation projects (Net, ha) | Remaining areas to be irrigated (ha) | Areas that can be irrigated with available surface water (ha) | Areas to be irrigated with groundwater (ha) |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Kapilbastu | Naumure Dam, Transfer          | 90,505                                       | 24,322  | 63,013                               | 33,714  | 33,000                                      |
| Dang       | Madi Dang Transfer MPP+Naumure | 77,729                                       | 32,474  | 32,552                               | 17,541  | 28,000                                      |
| Banke      | Naumure Dam, Transfer          | 57,564                                       | 39,823  | 17,741                               | 0   | 18,000                                      |
| Bardia     | Bheri-Babai Transfer           | 64,551                                       | 63,002  | 1,549                                | 45,111  | 0   |
| Kailali    | Karnali Transfer               | 90,288                                       | 45,980  | 44,308                               | 40,628  | 4,000                                       |
| Kanchanpur | Mahakali-3                     | 56,649                                       | 18,317  | 38,332                               | 38,332  | 0   |

### 2.3 State of knowledge generation

There are several literatures, both scientific and grey, that document varying aspects of knowledge on water resources and water infrastructure development in the Western Nepal in general, and FtF-Zol districts in particular. At least 53 literature link water resources, irrigation and agriculture development within the FtF-Zol districts. Their references, main focus, data/information that they offer, and key findings are synthesized in **Annex 2-3**.

Most of the scientific literature are related to water availability assessment (e.g., [Pandey et al., 2019; 2020; Dahal et al., 2020](#)), flood forecasting and early warning systems, inundation modelling and flood risk assessment, prioritizing river basins for flood risk management ([DWRI/WRPPF, 2020a, b, c](#)), etc. Literature related to water availability assessment have provided information on current as well as projected future water balance (in climate change context) in most of the river basins in the Western Nepal. Some literature (e.g., [DOA, 2018](#)) also elaborated strength, weakness, opportunities and threat regarding agriculture development and conclude that Lumbini Province (Terai FtF districts – Banke, Bardia, Dang, Kapilbastu) has a large fertile land, suitable for all kinds of cereals crops but having low YRI facility as a key challenge. Similarly, Sudurpaschim Province that has Kailali and Kanchanpur as FtF-Zol districts in Terai ha both Hills and Terai with presence of many donor-funded projects. However, agriculture development in this Province is yet to realize the full potential due to lack of market infrastructure for value chain development as well as issues with year-round irrigation access.

Similarly, studies like [IWMI \(2019\)](#) have focused on generating integrated knowledgebase on the basins in the Western Nepal (mainly, Karnali, Mohana and Mahakali river basins) by characterizing biophysical aspects, institution-policy landscape, environmental aspects (by estimating environmental flows requirements), mainstreaming gender and social inclusion (GESI), and trade-offs and synergies among potential future development pathways. The study revealed that the annual surface water availability is generally sufficient to meet existing and growing demands in energy and agricultural sectors. However, their large spatio-temporal variations suggest the need for water storage and/or strategies such as planned CU to ensure that the available water is accessible to where and when needed.

Despite having a large number of sporadic literatures both grey and scientific, focusing on various aspects of knowledgebase in the region, there are very limited studies focusing on agriculture, irrigation, and planned conjunctive use (CU) in the FtF-Zol. Furthermore, available studies have used different types of approaches and methods and carried out at different scales. However, no studies have been carried out focusing on the generation of integrated knowledgebase on various aspects of water resources, water infrastructure development, conjunctive use, and sustainable use and management of both the resources.

## 2.4 Data/Information gaps

There is quite a good amount of information on water development initiatives in the FTF-Zol districts (primarily in the Terai), in terms of water development programs/projects, status of irrigation projects, and state of knowledge generation. However, following gaps in data/information still exists;

- Geospatial data for surface irrigation systems are available only for those with command areas greater than 10 ha and 25 ha in hill and Terai, respectively. Details of irrigation systems below the aforementioned thresholds are not considered in this report, primarily due to data/ information gap.
- Groundwater irrigation command area is mentioned in literature, but CU of surface water and groundwater across the FtF-Zol districts are not reported anywhere. Therefore, current status of CU, limitations, and learnings is a gap in literature
- Geospatial data on irrigation command areas and headwork of surface irrigation schemes are well documented, however, no such documentation is available for groundwater irrigation systems. Therefore, there is a gap on availability of groundwater abstraction points, their command area, and other relevant information specific to groundwater command areas.
- Potential groundwater irrigation schemes identified by IMP (2019) are based only on surface water deficit for unirrigated land. However, actually planned groundwater irrigation projects, and associated details are not available in literature, either due to non-existence of such planned projects or due to no documentation of such.
- The Literature provide information on gross and net command areas under surface irrigation system. However, performance of those systems in technical and economic terms, both surface and groundwater, their current status, and potential to expand command area with year-round-irrigation (YRI) is missing in the literature. This is still an active area for research/study.
- There are almost no studies that consider withdrawal patterns of water for agricultural uses and the maintenance of environmental flows.

## 3. Water Availability

### 3.1 Surface water availability

Present and future surface water availability in the river basins in the FtF-ZoI are reviewed based on published literature and then tabulated and elaborated in the following sub-sections. There are five major river systems that cover the three provinces (i.e., Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim) (Figure 3-1) in the FtF-ZoI. They, from west to east, are Mahakali, Mohana, Karnali, Babai, and West Rapti. In addition, there are some part of Narayani River Basin and some southern rivers too, which are seasonal in nature and originate in Chure/Mahabhart range of Nepal Himalaya. The Karnali is the largest river system, with total drainage area (up to the border with India) of 45,954 km<sup>2</sup>. This river system is further sub-divided into following sub-basins, West Seti, Bheri, Tila, Humla Karnali and Mugu Karnali. Irrigation Master Plan 2019 (IMP, 2019) has divided the entire country into three main river basins for the purpose of hydrological modeling. As per the report, all five river systems in the FtF-ZoI will fall under Karnali basin. In addition, there are also Southern rivers that originate in Chure/Mahabhart range. They are seasonal in nature, however, are also important source of water in rainy season.

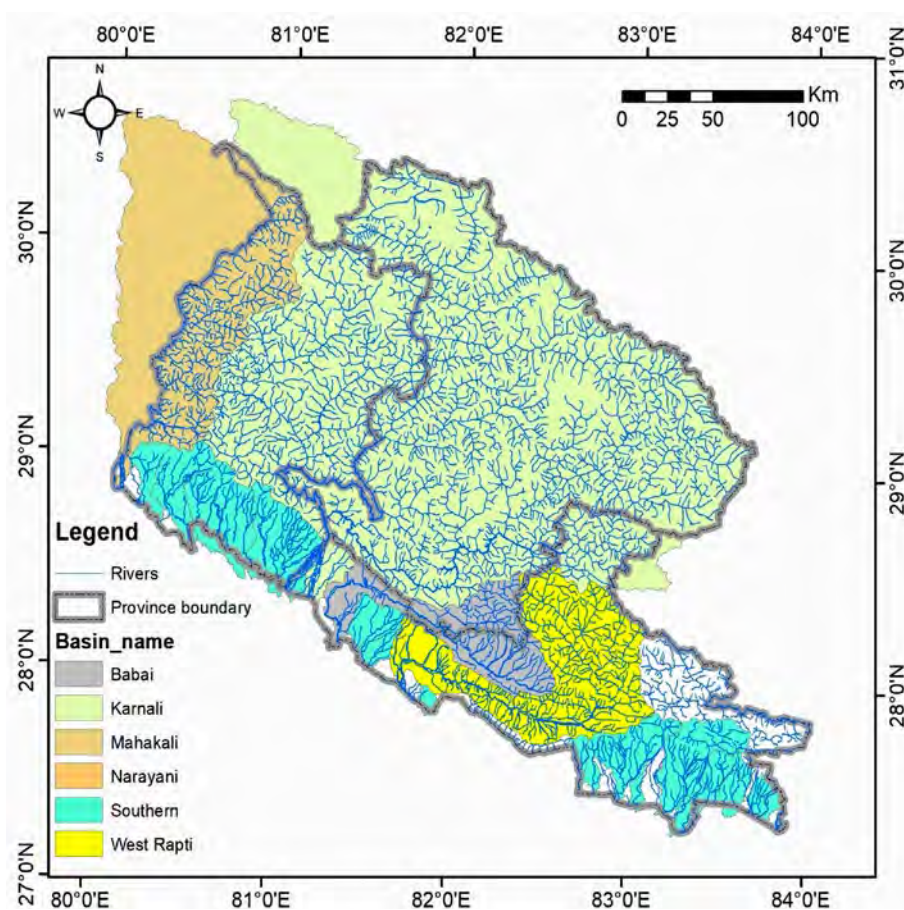


Figure 3-1: Major river systems in Feed the Future Zone of Influence region

i) **Chamelia:** The Mahakali basin, as delineated at a point below the Nepal-India border in the Digo Jal Bikas Project, covers 17,377 km<sup>2</sup> (Pandey et al., 2019). Mahakali is a transboundary basin with about two-thirds of the basin falling in India and the rest in Nepal. The Mahakali river forms the border between India and Nepal and then joins Ganges basin in the Nepalese side of the Mahakali Basin, covering an area of 1,603 km<sup>2</sup>. The average annual runoff of Mahakali River contributed by tributaries in Nepal-side is about 7,789 MCM and that of Chamelia is 2,081 MCM. A model-based study by Pandey et al. (2019) using SWAT model indicated that average annual streamflow is projected to increase gradually from the near to far future under both RCPs; for instance, by 8.2% in near (2021-2045), 12.2% in mid (2046-2070), and 15.0% in far future (2071-2099) under RCP4.5 scenarios. The projected increasing trend is consistent across all the seasons. However, the increase in streamflow is greater in winter (DJF), and then for pre-monsoon (MAM), post-monsoon (ON), and then to monsoon (JJAS) seasons.

**ii) Mohana:** The Mohana river that borders between Kailali and Kanchanpur districts originates in Churia hills of Nepal, descends through the Terai, and drains into Karnali River at the Nepal-India border. The watershed area of Mohana above the Nepal-India border is 3,730 km<sup>2</sup>. Mohana comprises of parallel stream network characterized by flash floods in the monsoon (Pandey et al., 2020a). Average annual rainfall in the Mohana watershed is about 2,010 mm, actual evapotranspiration is about 37% of average annual rainfall and river discharge at the outlet of the Mohana is 152 m<sup>3</sup>/s (Tripathee, 2018). Projected future average annual water availability in the Mohana basin is estimated as 16% (24%), 4% (14%) and 17% (18%) for the near, mid and far futures under RCP 4.5 (RCP 8.5) scenarios. But the change in the stream flow varies throughout the month. Discharge is projected to increase in dry and pre monsoon season by about 30% under RCP 4.5 and by 50% under RCP 8.5.

**iii) Karnali:** It is a transboundary, snow-fed and perennial river system with Karnali as the main river of the system. The Karnali river originates from the Tibetan Plateau near Lake Mansarobar at an elevation of 4800 m and Mapchachungo Glacier and flows towards the south and joins the Sarada River at Brahmaghat in India. After joining to Sarada, together they form Ghagara River, a major left bank tributary of the Ganges. Out of 45,954 km<sup>2</sup> drainage area of the Karnali River Basin (above Nepal-India border), 3,109 km<sup>2</sup> lies in Tibet (Dhami et al., 2018). The river spans 230 km from the northern basin boundary to the Chisapani station in the south. There are several studies that estimates surface water availability in the Karnali river basin, however, the estimates vary considerably as indicated in Table 4-1 due primarily to taking different boundaries and basin areas. As per Pandey et al. (2020), out of the 1,375 mm of rainfall in the Karnali river basin, 34% is lost as evapotranspiration (AET) but with a large spatio-temporal variability. The AET in the Trans-Himalayas, Mountains, Hills and Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) regions are 26%, 37%, 36% and 35%, respectively (Pandey et al., 2020). Total annual volume of water available in the Karnali river basin is estimated in the range of 43,173 – 44,673 Million-Cubic-Meters (MCM) (Table 3-1). The discharge is projected to increase by 0.6 % in near future (2021–2045), by 6.4 % in mid future (2046–2070), by 8.4% in far future (2071-2099) under RCP 4.5. And by 9% in NF, 5% in mid future, 10.9% in FF under RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Major tributaries of the Karnali river are Bheri, West Seti, Tila, and Upper Karnali. Bheri river system drains from the catchment area of 12,290 km<sup>2</sup>. The elevation of the basin varies from 200 to 7746 meters above mean sea level (masl) with permanent snow-capped mountains such as the western Dhaulagiri range in the north. Bheri River is about 264 km long, flows nearby Surkhet, and joins the Karnali River within the Mahabharata range at about 15 Km upstream from Chisapani. Three main tributaries of the Bheri are Sani Bheri, Thuli Bheri and Uttar Ganga. Average annual discharge at Jammu hydrological station located near to the confluence with the Karnali river is 361 m<sup>3</sup>/s (Pandey et al., 2020), which translates into an average annual volume of 11,383 MCM. Water resources under RCP4.5 scenarios are projected change by -5.4% in NF and +3.0% in MF. Under RCP8.5 scenarios, it is projected to decrease by 2.5 % and 1.3 % for NF and MF, respectively (Table 3-1).

The West Seti (area = 7,460 km<sup>2</sup>) is another important tributary of the Karnali river that originates from the glaciers and snowfields around the twin peaks of Nampa and Api in the main Himalayas, facing towards the South. As with most of the Himalayan basins in Nepal, the West Seti has large elevation, ranging from 610 masl to 7,019 masl. A major part of this area (about 63.26%) is forest, with 28.17% agricultural land (Bhatta et al., 2020). The West Seti contributes average annual discharge of 283.6 m<sup>3</sup>/s (or flow volume of 8,944 MCM/yr), which under RCP4.5 scenarios is projected to increase from 13.9 % in NF to 16.1 % in FF. In case of RCP8.5 scenarios, it is projected to increase from 14.5 % in NF to 16.0 % in MF (Table 3-1). The flow volumes in the Seti river is projected to increase across all the months, albeit with varying rates; higher increase in winter, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons and lower during the monsoon season.

The Tila (area = 1,870 km<sup>2</sup>) is another sub-basin of the Karnali river basin that contributes 1,470 MCM volume of water annually in the Karnali river. Projected changes in future climate is expected to decrease water availability by 21.6 % (19.5%) in NF and 13.4 % (13.2%) in FF under RCP 4.5 (RCP 8.5) (Table 3-1). Tila also shows projected decrease in precipitation and increase in actual evapotranspiration.

In addition, the Upper Karnali river system defined as the basin area above Lalighat hydrological station (index = Q215) gets inflows from two major tributaries of Karnali, namely, Humla Karnali and Mugu Karnali. It has a total basin area of 15,200 km<sup>2</sup> and contributes a total of 8,993 MCM volume of water per annum in the Karnali river. Water availability in the Upper Karnali, under RCP4.5 scenarios is projected to change by -7.3 % in NF and 2.3 % in MF. Under the RCP8.5 scenarios, the projected changes are -7.2 % in NF and -5.8 in FF. Flow volumes are projected to decrease during monsoon season and increase during winter and pre monsoon season; albeit with varying rates.

**iv) Babai:** It originates from a low mountain in Siwalik and flows north-westward parallel with Bheri river then southward passing through Royal Bardia National Park. It joins the Karnali river at about 50 km downstream from Nepal-India border. Two studies have reported water availability in the range of 2,800 MCM (considering watershed above Nepal-India border) to 4,248 MCM (considering watershed at confluence with the Karnali river basin at downstream of the Nepal-India border). In terms of projected future surface water availability, there are no such studies published so far. Bhattarai et al. (2019) prepared and inundation map



of a section of Babai Basin (40km south of Babai Bridge in Ratna Rajmarga), assessed impacts of inundation under different return periods, and concluded that a large percentage (47 to 49%) of area vulnerable to loss/damage from inundation is agricultural land, followed by water body (38 to 46%) and forest (3 to 10%).

**v) West Rapti:** The West Rapti river originates from the Mahabharat range of Nepal, it enters the lowlands and finally drains to Ghagra (Karnali) river, a tributary of Ganges River in India. Jhimruk River, Mari River, Arun River, Lungri River, Sit River, Dunduwa River, Sotiya and Gandheli rivulets are the main tributaries. The river is named West Rapti River at the downstream of confluence of Jhimruk and Mari rivers (Shrestha, 2017). The West Rapti beholds immense importance concerning its significance in water supply for agriculture, irrigation, and domestic usage to the West Terai region of Nepal. The length of main stream channel is 257 km and average slope of the river system as per Talchabhadel et al. (2019) is 16.8%. The average rainfall for West Rapti Basin is about 1,500 mm. Reported water availability in the West Rapti basin is in the range of 3,200 MCM/yr to 7,064 MCM/yr (Table 3-1). And increment of annual mean discharge between baseline and future period range from 2.6 m<sup>3</sup>/s to 8.1 m<sup>3</sup>/s for RCP 4.5 and from 8.8 m<sup>3</sup>/s to 44.8 m<sup>3</sup>/s for RCP 8.5 scenarios. Flooding and associated economic impact on agriculture and household is reported as high in the West Rapti basin, especially in future periods and lower parts due to projected increase in flood frequencies and intensities (Perera et al., 2015).

**vi) Southern Rivers:** In addition to these large and medium river systems, there are a large number of small rivers in the Terai which mostly originate in the Siwalik Range. Flow in these rivers is mostly dependent on monsoon precipitation, and their flow level could deplete significantly during the non-monsoon period (Shrestha et al., 2018). These rivers are seasonal with little flow during the dry season, which renders them unsuitable for year round irrigation or hydropower generation without surface storage. It is observed that around 78% of the average flow of the country is available in the large river basins, 9 % in the medium basins and 13 % in the numerous small southern rivers of the Terai (WECS, 2011). Specifically studies on the southern river of Western Nepal is not available.

## 3.2 Groundwater availability

Terai and Inner Terai regions of Nepal are considered rich in groundwater resources (Pathak, 2018). There are six Terai and six hill districts in the FtF-Zol (Figure 1-1). All Terai districts have flat topography except Dang, which is the Dun valley in inner Terai. Groundwater is the most important source of water in Terai region due to its readily availability and good quality. Groundwater resources in the Terai are underdeveloped. It estimates that about 88% of the groundwater that could be abstracted on a sustainable basis is not utilized, providing ample space for increased groundwater use for productivity enhancing irrigation (Urfels et al., 2020). Sustainable utilization and management of groundwater resources require a thorough understanding of aquifer systems, their hydrogeologic characteristics, and availability as well as spatio-temporal distribution of groundwater resources in the FtF-Zol.

This study identified, screened and reviewed available literature to characterize groundwater availability in the FtF\_Zol in western Terai. Literature were identified by searching google and google scholar with following keywords: groundwater, aquifer characteristics, aquifer property, western Terai groundwater, Terai Nepal, Kanchanpur, Dang, Bardia, Banke, Kailali, Kapilbastu, aquifer system, hydrogeology, groundwater storage, groundwater availability, Karnali, mahakali, Babai, West Rapti, Mohana, and groundwater quality. This process identified 21 studies. After reading title and abstract and then scanning through the contents, eight (8) literature were excluded from detailed review as they were more focused on details of geological formation in Dang, Siwalik and Indo-Gangetic regions. Furthermore, some literature that were focused on other regions rather than FtF-Zol were also excluded from further review. Finally, remaining 13 studies were reviewed in detail with specific focus on groundwater availability, recharge, aquifer (hydrogeological) characteristics, tubewell depth, aquifer yield, and groundwater quality. Two more literature related to groundwater quality, which were focused on very small areas were also excluded as they may not add value in understanding groundwater of the entire FtF-Zol. Finally, groundwater availability was characterized based on detailed review of 11 remaining studies.

### 3.2.1 Groundwater aquifers

There are basically two types of aquifer systems in Nepal's Terai, namely, shallow aquifer (0-46 m depth) and deep aquifer (> 46 m deep), as defined by GDC (1994). A schematic of the aquifer system in Nepal's Terai is shown in Figure 3-2, and that in mid-western and western regions, in which FtF-Zol is located, are shown in Figure 3-3. Though a detailed characterization of aquifer system and their hydrogeologic properties are not well documented, there are sporadic studies that discuss those features. For example, Transmissivities of both shallow and deep aquifers in all the six Terai districts of FtF-Zol are provided in Table 3-3. Similarly, hydrogeological characteristics of aquifer systems in Dang valley is reported in Sapkota (2003) (Table 3-4).

**Table 3-1: Surface water availability in the river systems in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence**

| S.N. | Basin name [Outlet]  | Basin area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Baseline period | Baseline discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /s) | Baseline water availability (MCM/yr) | Change in water availability in future time period   | References           |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1    | Chamelia [Confluence with Mahakali]  | 1,603                         | 2001-2013       | 66.0                                   | 2,081                                | NF (2021-2045): +8.2% (RCP4.5); MF (2046-2070): +12.2% (RCP4.5); FF (2071-2099): +15.0% (RCP4.5)   | Pandey et al. (2019) |
| 2    | Mahakali [Outlet]  | 5,410                         | -               | 247 (from Nepal)                       | 7,789                                | No data available  | WECS (2011)          |
| 3    | Mohana [Confluence with Karnali]   | 2,918                         | 1980-2005       | 152                                    | 4,793                                | NF (2018-2040): 16% (RCP4.5), 24% (RCP8.5); MF (2041-2070): 4% (RCP4.5), 14% (RCP8.5); FF (2071-2099): 17% (RCP4.5), 18% (RCP8.5)                                    | Tripathee (2018)     |
| 4    | Karnali [Chisapani]  | 42,890                        | 1995-2009       | 1,414.3                                | 44,602                               | NF (2021-2045): 0.6% (RCP4.5), 9% (RCP8.5); MF (2046-2070): 6.4% (RCP4.5), 4.2 (RCP8.5); FF (2071-2095): 8.4% (RCP4.5), 10.9% (RCP8.5)                               | Pandey et al. (2020) |
| 5    | Karnali [Chisapani hydrological station]   | 42,457                        | 1981-2005       | 1,375                                  | 43,362                               | MF (2040-2069): 6.4% (5.1%) for RCP4.5 (RCP8.5); FF (2070-2099): 8.4% (10.9%) for RCP4.5 (RCP8.5)  | Dahal et al. (2020)  |
| 6    | Karnali [near Chisapani hydrological station]  | 42,845                        | 1985-2005       | 1,480                                  | 46,673                               | No data available  | Dhami et al. (2020)  |
| 7    | Karnali [Chisapani]  | 45,269                        | 1981-2010       | 1,369                                  | 43,173                               | No data available  | Khatriwada (2016)    |
| 8    | Karnali [above confluence with the Ganges in India]                                      | 63,700                        | -               | 1,900                                  | 60,000 (approx.)                     | No data available  | IMP (2019)           |
| 9    | Karnali-Mohana [Nepal-India border]  | 49,892                        | 1995-2009       | 1,467                                  | 46,250                               | No data available  | Pandey et al. (2020) |
| 10   | Bheri [Jammu Hydrological Station]   | 12,290                        | 1995-2009       | 361                                    | 11,383                               | NF (2021-2045): -5.4% (RCP4.5), -2.5 (RCP8.5); MF (2046-2070): +3.0% (RCP4.5), +1.3 (RCP8.5); FF (2071-2095): -0.5% (RCP4.5), -3.1% (RCP8.5)                         | Pandey et al. (2020) |
| 11   | Bheri [Jammu hydrological station]   | 13,900                        | 1975-2005       | 415                                    | 13,087                               | NF (2020-2044): +7.1% (RCP4.5), +6.0% (RCP8.5); MF (2045-2069): +6.2% (RCP4.5), +7.2% (RCP8.5); FF (2070-2099): +7.3% (RCP4.5), +12.5 (RCP8.5)                       | Mishra et al. (2019) |
| 12   | West Seti [above Bangna Hydrological station]  | 7,460                         | 1995-2009       | 283.6                                  | 8,944                                | NF (2021-2045): +13.9% (RCP4.5), +14.5 (RCP8.5); MF (2046-2070): +13.8% (RCP4.5), +16.0 (RCP8.5); FF (2071-2095): +16.1% (RCP4.5), +13.2% (RCP8.5)                   | Pandey et al. (2020) |
| 13   | West Seti [above Ghopaghat Hydrological station]   | 4,324                         | 1996-2005       | -                                      | -                                    | NF (2020-2044): +16.4%; MF (2045-2069): +18.3%; FF (2070-2099): +19.9% (all projections are under RCP8.5 scenarios)  | Bhatta et al. (2020) |
| 14   | Tila [above Nagma hydrological station]  | 1,870                         | 1995-2009       | 46.6                                   | 1,470                                | NF (2021-2045): -21.6% (RCP4.5), -19.5% (RCP8.5); MF (2046-2070): -1.2% (RCP4.5), -17.2 (RCP8.5); FF (2071-2095): -13.4% (RCP4.5), -13.2% (RCP8.5)                   | Pandey et al. (2020) |
| 15   | Upper Karnali [above Lalighat hydrological station]                                      | 15,200                        | 1995-2009       | 285.2                                  | 8,993                                | NF (2021-2045): -7.3% (RCP4.5), -7.2% (RCP8.5); MF (2046-2070): +2.3% (RCP4.5), -0.3% (RCP8.5); FF (2071-2095): -1.0% (RCP4.5), -5.8% (RCP8.5)                       | Pandey et al. (2020) |
| 16   | Babai [above Nepal-India border]   | 3,000                         | -               | 88.8                                   | 2,800                                | No data available  | Pandey et al. (2010) |
| 17   | WECS [above the confluence with Karnali river at about 50 km downstream of border]       | 3,400                         | -               | 103                                    | 3,248                                | No data available  | WECS (2011)          |
| 18   | West Rapti [above Nepal-India border]  | 3,380                         | until 2010      | 101.5                                  | 3,200                                | No data available  | Pandey et al. (2010) |
| 19   | West Rapti [above Jalkundi hydro-station]  | -                             | 1982-2005       | -                                      | -                                    | FF (2071-2100): Increment range from .6 m <sup>3</sup> /s to 8.1 m <sup>3</sup> /s for RCP 4.5 and from 8.8 m <sup>3</sup> /s to 44.8 m <sup>3</sup> /s for RCP 8.5. | Shrestha (2017)      |
| 20   | West Rapti [above the confluence with Karnali river at downstream of Nepal-India border] | 6,500                         | Until 2003      | 224                                    | 7,064                                | No data available  | WECS (2003)          |

Notes: NF is near future, MF is mid-future, FF is far-future, RCP is representative concentration pathway; MCM is million-cubic-meters.

**Table 3-2: Key hydrologic features of the river basins/sub-basins in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence**

| River basin/sub-basin in the Western Nepal          | Catchment area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Average annual rainfall (mm) | Average annual discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /s) | Average discharge of monsoon season (JJAS, m <sup>3</sup> /s) | Specific discharge (l/s/m <sup>2</sup> ) | Average annual flow volume (MCM) | Runoff (mm) | Runoff coefficient (-) | Average annual evaporation (mm) | Reference               |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Karnali   | 42,845                            | 1,481                        | 1,480  | 3,057   | 34.5                                     | 46,673                           | 1,089       | 0.74                   | 374                             | Dhami et al. (2018)     |
| Bheri   | 12,290                            | 1,202                        | 361  | 766   | 29.4                                     | 11,383                           | 926         | 0.77                   | n/a                             | Pandey et al. (2020, b) |
| Seti  | 7,460                             | 1,921                        | 284  | 623   | 38.0                                     | 8,944                            | 1,199       | 0.62                   | n/a                             | Pandey et al. (2020, b) |
| Tila  | 1,870                             | n/a                          | 47   | 88  | 24.9                                     | 1,470                            | 786         | n/a                    | n/a                             | Pandey et al. (2020, b) |
| Upper Karnali (above Lalighat hydrological station) | 15,200                            | n/a                          | 285  | 580   | 18.8                                     | 8,993                            | 592         | n/a                    | n/a                             | Pandey et al. (2020, b) |
| Mohana  | 2,918                             | 2,010                        | 152  | n/a   | 52.1                                     | 4,793                            | 1,642       | 0.82                   | 747                             | Tripathee (2018)        |
| Chamelia  | 1,603                             | 2,469                        | 66   | 983   | 41.2                                     | 2,081                            | 1,298       | 0.53                   | 381                             | Pandey et al. (2019)    |
| West Rapti  | 3,380                             | 1,500                        | 101  | n/a   | 29.9                                     | 3,200                            | 947         | 0.63                   | n/a                             | Pandey et al. (2010)    |
| Babai   | 3,000                             | -                            | 98   | n/a   | 32.7                                     | 2,800                            | 33          | n/a                    | n/a                             | Pandey et al. (2010)    |

Notes: n/a is not available; mm is millimeters; JJAS is June-July-August-September; MCM is million-cubic-meters.

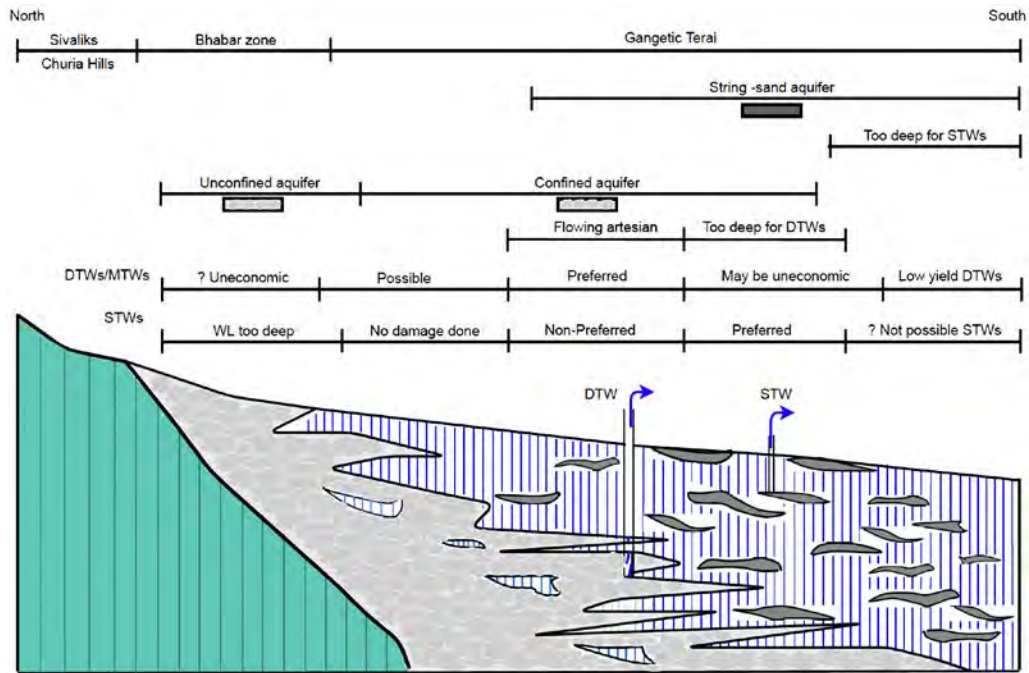


Figure 3-2: Schematic section through main terai aquifers in Nepal (Adapted from: GDC, 1994). STW is shallow tube well; WL is water level; DTW is deep tubewell;

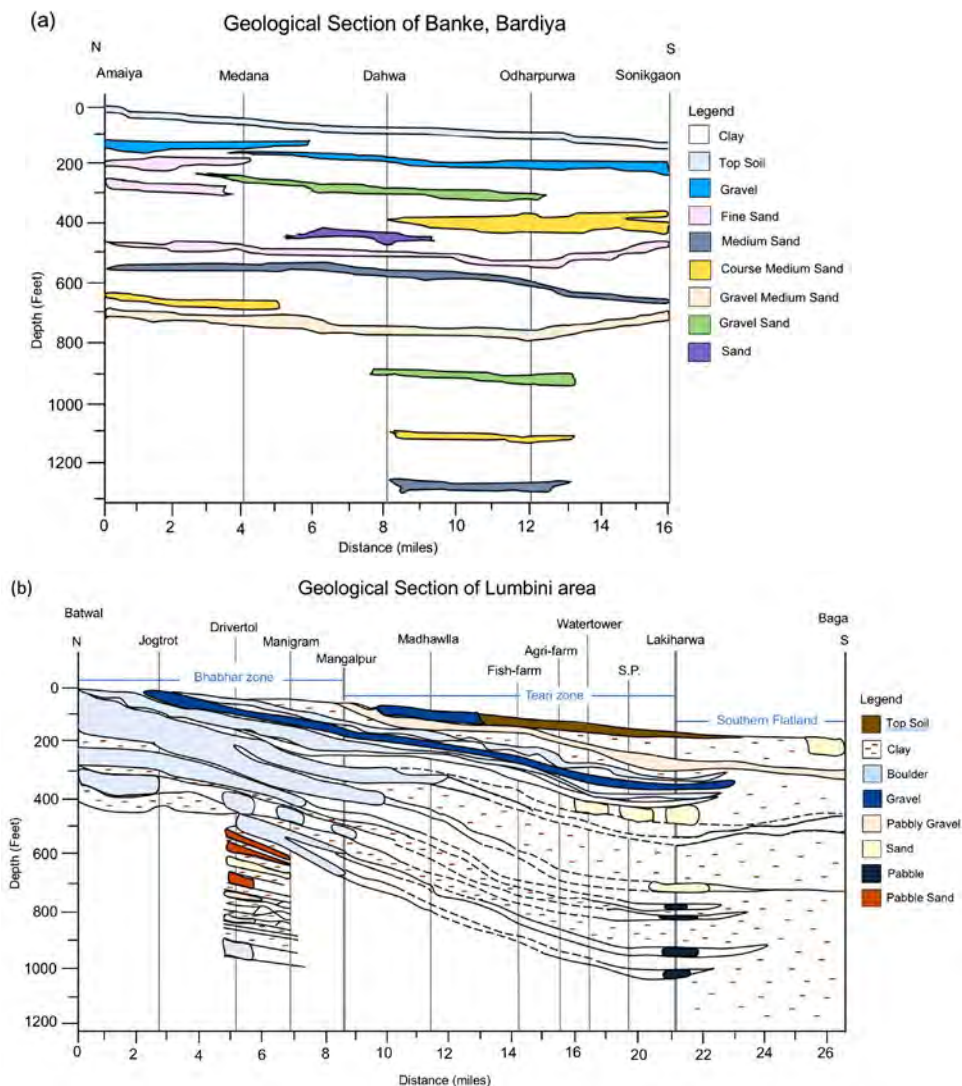


Figure 3-3: Geological cross-section of – a) mid-western, and b) western (Lumbini area) regions of Nepal (Source: Sharma, 1974)

**Table 3-3: Hydrogeologic characteristics of groundwater aquifers in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: GDC, 1994)**

| District   | Transmissivity, m <sup>2</sup> /day |                             |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|            | Shallow Aquifer (0-46 m depth)      | Deep Aquifer (> 46 m depth) |
| Kapilbastu | 513                                 | 300 – 1,000                 |
| Dang       | 18-5,670                            | 1,035 – 5,670               |
| Banke      | -                                   | 470-3,050                   |
| Bardia     | 380-550                             | 180-510                     |
| Kailali    | Very low                            | 30-2,892                    |
| Kanchanpur | Very low                            | 80-2,495                    |

Notes: Depth boundary for shallow and deep aquifers are as defined in GDC (1994) for Nepal's Terai

**Table 3-4: Hydrogeological characteristics of deep and shallow aquifers in Dang measured in sample observation wells (Source: GWRDB, 1996)**

| Well No.   | Water Level (masl) | Depth of well (m) | Total cumulative thickness of aquifer (m) | Piezometric surface (m bgl) | Discharge/ maximum yield (m <sup>3</sup> /day) | Transmissivity (m <sup>2</sup> /day) | Hydraulic conductivity (m/day) |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| DG/DTW-6   | 632.0              | 70.1              | 9.18                                      | 15.8                        | 1483.5   | 3394.0                               | 369.7                          |
| TG-5       | 608.0              | 107.0             | 30.0                                      | 21.0                        | 691.2  | 632.5                                | 21.1                           |
| DG/DTW-9   | 633.0              | 113.5             | 37.2                                      | 6.0                         | -  | -                                    | -                              |
| DG/DTW-21  | 618.0              | 74.4              | 16.5                                      | 37.5                        | -  | -                                    | -                              |
| DG/DTW-7   | 580.0              | 111.2             | 21.4                                      | -                           | 630.0  | -                                    | -                              |
| DG/DTW-3   | 583.0              | 106.1             | -   | 11.0                        | -  | -                                    | -                              |
| DG/STW-7   | 638.0              | 20.1              | 7.1                                       | 3.2                         | 950.4  | 3477.5                               | -                              |
| DG/DTW-5   | 610.0              | 140.0             | 22.0                                      | 9.2                         | 167.1  | 101.9                                | 4.6                            |
| NISP/STW-7 | 636.0              | 36.0              | 6.1                                       | 0.7                         | 661.8  | 712.5                                | 117.3                          |
| DG/STW-6   | 580.0              | 37.5              | 6.1                                       | 5.0                         | 1987.2   | -                                    | -                              |
| DG/DTW-27  | 586.0              | 111.2             | 33.9                                      | 5.1                         | 2592.0   | 3953.0                               | 116.4                          |
| DG/DTW-1   | 619.0              | 149.4             | 11.0                                      | 15.2                        | 194.4  | 14.2                                 | 1.3                            |
| DG/DTW-2   | 641.0              | 68.9              | 11.1                                      | 23.7                        | -  | -                                    | -                              |
| Saibahini  | 666.0              | 29.0              | -   | -                           | 0.1  | -                                    | -                              |
| TG-2       | 604.0              | 105.0             | 30.4                                      | 28.9                        | 1036.2   | 2709.3                               | 89.1                           |

Notes: masl is meters above mean sea level; mbgl is meters below ground level

### 3.2.2 Groundwater resources

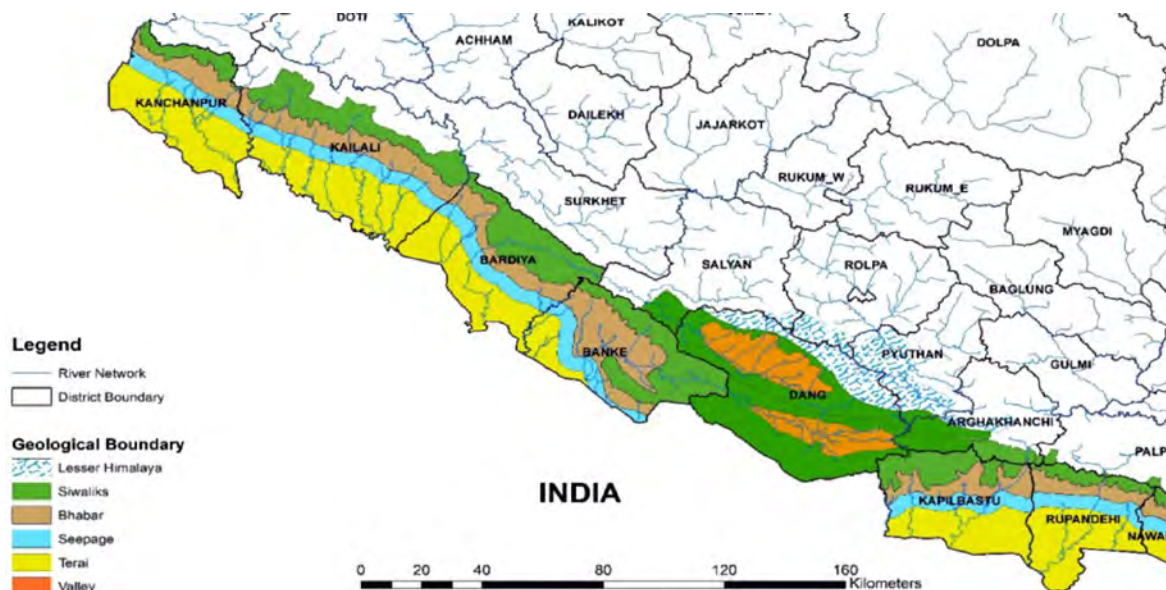
Renewable groundwater resources in Terai are the result of recharge from the northern edge of the Terai, the Bhabar Zone, along the Siwalik foothills (Shrestha et al., 2018) as indicated in Figure 3-2. Groundwater in Terai's aquifers is recharged from direct infiltration of rainfall as well as lateral recharge from Bhabar zone. Sub-surface inflow and seepage losses through the streams and rivers also provide significant input to the groundwater recharge. Clear delineation of groundwater recharge areas for groundwater system in Nepal's Terai is yet to made.

Distribution of renewable groundwater availability across the districts in the FtF-ZoI as per IMP (2019), based on estimates of groundwater recharge using SWAT model, is shown in Table 3-5. The estimates also includes relative contribution from three zones, namely, Bhabar, seepage, and Terai (please refer Figure 3-4 for zones). Using per km<sup>2</sup> availability of renewable groundwater resources as an indicator, districts in decreasing order of groundwater availability are Kanchanpur, Kapilbastu, Bardia, Banke, Kailali, and Dang.

**Table 3-5: Renewable groundwater resources across Terai districts in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: updated with data from IMP, 2019). Districts are listed from East to West.**

| District   | District area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Net groundwater recharge (MCM/yr) |              |            |       | Renewable groundwater availability (MCM/km <sup>2</sup> /yr) |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|--|
|            |                                  | Bhabar Zone                       | Seepage Zone | Terai Zone | Total |  |
| Kapilbastu | 1656                             | 280                               | 175          | 237        | 692   | 0.42   |
| Dang       | 3015                             | 130                               | 9            | 185        | 324   | 0.11   |
| Banke      | 1891                             | 320                               | 167          | 145        | 632   | 0.33   |
| Bardiya    | 2014                             | 211                               | 185          | 363        | 759   | 0.38   |
| Kailali    | 3312                             | 522                               | 73           | 269        | 864   | 0.26   |
| Kanchanpur | 1633                             | 320                               | 135          | 334        | 789   | 0.48   |





**Figure 3-4: Conceptual model of geology and model Zones for Western region of Nepal Terai (Source: IMP, 2019)**

Besides IMP (2019), there are very few literature that provide information on groundwater and aquifer characteristics. Pathak (2018) evaluated present situation of the existing groundwater exploitation in the entire Terai and Inner Terai and reported status of deep wells in each district in terms of number of wells, average depth of tube well, and yield (litres per second, lps). Most deep tubewells are drilled in Kailali and then in Kapilbastu and the Bardia has comparatively less number of deep tubewells (Table 3-6). It is observed that the deep wells in Dang have been exploiting the deepest aquifers (~ 300 m deep) for better quality and quantity of groundwater, while the wells in other districts exploit aquifers from relatively shallower depths. Well yield is high in Bardia district (32 lps), followed by Kanchanpur (28 lps) and Dang has relatively lower yield (only 15 lps). Good correlation between the well depth and average well yield indicate the deeper wells have higher possibility to tap multi-aquifers and the permeable confined aquifer and therefore have more yield compared to shallower ones. Wells between 50 and 75 m deep have the lowest yield while it gradually increases for the wells between 175 and 200 m deep.

**Table 3-6: Characteristics of deep wells and water level depth in aquifers in Terai districts in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: modified from Pathak (2018) and Shrestha et al. (2018))**

| District   | Deep wells |                        |                  | WL in deep aquifer (mbgl) |     | WL in shallow aquifer (mbgl) |     |
|------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
|            | # of wells | Avg. depth of well (m) | Well yield (lps) | Max                       | Min | Max                          | Min |
| Kapilbastu | 110        | 180                    | 20               | 5.0                       | 0.1 | 5.0                          | 0.0 |
| Dang       | 75         | 300                    | 15               | 23.0                      | 4.0 | 16.5                         | 0.0 |
| Banke      | 85         | 190                    | -                | 14.0                      | 1.0 | 6.0                          | 0.0 |
| Bardiya    | 25         | 160                    | 32               | 12.0                      | 9.0 | 10.0                         | 0.2 |
| Kailali    | 160        | 195                    | 21               | -                         | -   | 7.0                          | 1.2 |
| Kanchanpur | 70         | 140                    | 28               | -                         | -   | 5.0                          | 1.0 |

Notes: WL is water level; Avg. is average; m is meters; mbgl is meters below ground level; Max is maximum; Min is minimum; lps is liters per second.

There are other studies which focuses on specific areas within the FtF-ZoI. For example, WECS (2011) estimated that groundwater availability in shallow aquifer alone in Dang is about 130-140 MCM/yr. Similarly, Sapkota (2003) studied on hydrogeological conditions in the southern part of Dang valley and provided hydrogeological characteristics. The study also estimated safe yield from the groundwater aquifers in the southern part of Dang valley as  $3.16 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^3$  /year, whereas groundwater abstraction for domestic use alone is estimated as  $7.43 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$  /year, thus indicating stress on groundwater system. After including abstraction for irrigation, actual volume of groundwater abstraction would be much higher. This indicates the need for proper planning and management for sustainable utilization and management of groundwater resources in the FtF-ZoI.



### 3.2.3 Groundwater quality

Groundwater is a significant water source for drinking and irrigation. However, groundwater is extremely prone to contamination from constituents such as Arsenic, Iron, and microbial pathogens from natural and mostly from anthropogenic sources. These contaminations can cause significant harm to human health and crop quality. Arsenic contamination is one of the main concern in deep groundwater as most of the published articles on water quality have studied on groundwater arsenic contamination and associated impacts. Long-term use of arsenic contaminated groundwater for irrigation may result in increase of arsenic concentration in the agricultural soil and eventually arsenic accumulation in plants (Bhattacharya et al., 2009). FAO guideline recommend concentration limits for irrigation water like Arsenics, Iron, fluoride, sodium. For instance, Arsenic concentration for irrigation water should not exceed 100 ppb (FAO, 1985) and that for drinking water should not exceed 10 ppb (WHO, 2020). Therefore, understanding of state of groundwater quality and drivers of groundwater contamination are necessary to establish sustainable groundwater use.

There are limited study that characterize groundwater quality in the entire FtF-ZoI. Most of the studies related to groundwater quality are concentrated in Kailali district and then in Kanchapur district. Shrestha et al. (2018) reports concentration of arsenic (Table 3-7) as well as that of other water quality parameters (Table 3-8) across the Terai districts of FtF-ZoI. About 20% of deep tube well of Kailali and Bardia district has arsenic concentration above 10 ppb and 4-15% of tube wells have arsenic concentrations above 10 ppb in other five district. Maximum percent of arsenic concentration above 50 ppb found in 11% of Tubewell (TW) of Kailali district among Terai FTF district.

Yadav et al (2012) analysed vulnerability of Arsenic contamination in six Terai districts in Nepal, including Kailali and Kanchapur in FtF-ZoI. Out of the six study districts, the highest mean Arsenic concentration (6.27 mg/l) was observed in Kailali district followed by Kanchapur (4.98 mg/l). There is a gradual increase in Arsenic level in shallow tubewells up to a depth of 50m, which then tends to decrease at depths below 70m. It indicates that abstracting groundwater from deeper depths may help avoid Arsenic intake in groundwater use. Mahat and Shrestha (2008) assessed arsenic and metal contaminations in groundwater of Dang district. Analysis of a total of 523 water samples from tubewells and dugwells revealed that 50.3% and 10.7% of tube/dug-wells contain arsenic above WHO guideline value (i. e., 10 ppb) and Nepal Standard (i.e., 50 ppb) for drinking water, respectively. Arsenic concentration up to 240 ppb was found in Dhikpur in Dang district. Groundwater in this area are affected by high concentration (up to 11 mg/l) of iron and of manganese (up to 0.51 mg/l).

**Table 3-7: District-wise arsenic concentration in Terai districts in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: Shrestha et al., 2018)**

| District   | % of Tubewells with Arsenic concentration (parts per billion, ppb) of |       |      |      |
|------------|---|-------|------|------|
|            | 0–10  | 11–50 | > 50 | > 10 |
| Kapilbastu | 88.5  | 7.6   | 3.9  | 11.5 |
| Dang       | 95.4  | 4.6   | 0.0  | 4.6  |
| Banke      | 88.7  | 10.0  | 1.3  | 11.3 |
| Bardiya    | 77.9  | 18.4  | 3.7  | 22.1 |
| Kailali    | 67.1  | 21.6  | 11.3 | 32.9 |
| Kanchapur  | 85.3  | 9.6   | 5.1  | 14.7 |

**Table 3-8: Concentration of different chemical constituents in groundwater mostly from shallow aquifer across the Feed the Future Zone of Influence. (Source: Shrestha et al., 2018)**

| Parameter              | Unit  | Banke      | Bardiya     | Kailali     | Kanchapur    | Nepal drinking water standard* |
|------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| pH                     | -     | 6.2–7.3    | 6–7.5       | 6–7.17      | 5.5–6.92     | 6.5–8.5                        |
| Ammonia                | mg/L  | <0.01–0.38 | <0.01–0.37  | <0.01–0.648 | 0.112–1.688  | 1.5                            |
| Iron                   | mg/L  | 0.04–2.96  | 0.03–2.21   | 0.03–3.39   | <0.001–0.38  | 0.3                            |
| Total hardness         | mg/L  | 149.5–383  | 181.8–686.6 | 113.1–363.6 | 99.58–419.08 | 500                            |
| Electric conductivity  | µs/cm | 420–1540   | 300–900     | 150–640     | 210–710      | 1500                           |
| Total alkalinity       | mg/L  | 77.4–324.2 | 154.4–347.4 | 81.06–393   | 125–341      | n/a                            |
| Chloride               | mg/L  | 12.8–134.6 | 10.9–112    | 9.62–64.1   | 5.128–41.024 | 250                            |
| Nitrate                | mg/L  | <0.1–0.5   | <0.1–0.5    | <0.1–0.5    | <0.001–2.15  | 50                             |
| Phosphate              | mg/L  | n/a        | n/a         | 0.6–3       | n/a          | n/a                            |
| Sulfate                | mg/L  | 1–71       | 1–75        | 1–26        | 0–31         | 250                            |
| Sodium                 | mg/L  | 6.6–84.7   | 4.3–118.2   | 2.73–39.6   | 0.425–60.72  | n/a                            |
| Potassium              | mg/L  | 0.4–5.9    | 1.8–3.7     | 1.2–4.2     | 0.345–7.59   | n/a                            |
| Total dissolved solids | mg/L  | 273–1001   | 195–611     | n/a         | n/a          | 1000                           |

\* Agricultural standards may differ from drinking water standard, however, specific information on agricultural water standards are not yet available.

Bohara (2015) studied physiochemical and microbiological quality of various groundwater sources i.e. hand pumps and taps for domestic purpose in Bhim Datta Municipality of Kanchanpur district. The data obtained from physico-chemical analysis of water samples were within both the national standard and WHO guideline. However, arsenic total hardness, total alkalinity, ammonia, Chloride, Nitrate were not in satisfactory level. Hand pump/tube well water was more contaminated than piped/tap water supply often contamination of Iron. However, many households have to resort to hand pumps because of poor reliability and services of piped water. The drinking water quality was poor in both chemical and biological parameters.

Gurung et al. (2015) assessed drinking water quality parameters (biophysical-chemical) from groundwater sources in Bhajani and Chuha areas of Kailali district. Analysis of 24 groundwater samples revealed that the parameters such as colour, pH, turbidity, TDS, EC and total hardness are within the prescribed limit by National Standard for drinking water quality. Some heavy metals such as Al, Pb, Cd, Fe, As and Mn exceeded in some of the samples indicating possible risk to the community. Water quality standards for agricultural use are yet to develop for the region, however, they are expected to be different than those for drinking.

### 3.3 Data/Information gaps

- For some of the basins such as West Rapti and Babai, all water balance components and their spatio-temporal distribution for historical period are missing due to absence of comprehensive hydrological modelling. Furthermore, projected future climate and associated impacts on water availability is missing in those watersheds.
- Though a broad level of information is available, spatio-temporal distribution of groundwater resources (storage, recharge) across different locations and depths in aquifers are not adequately documented in literature.
- Estimates of sustainable yield from the aquifers at different locations and depths are missing in literature
- Most of the studies related to groundwater quality, with relatively large sample size, are conducted in Kailali, Kanchanpur and Dang districts. Similar studies are required for other districts in the FtF-Zol as well to adequately characterize spatial distribution of groundwater quality in the FtF-Zol region.
- Understanding recharge process, its dynamics, and prospects for enhancing recharge to ensure sustained availability of groundwater for CU is as important as understanding current availability of groundwater resources. It requires information on seasonal fluctuations on groundwater tables, long-term trends in groundwater tables, potential areas for groundwater recharge, and identification and evaluation of potential interventions for enhancing recharge and protecting sources (e.g., springs in case of mid-hills), which of course, are site specific. Such information, though highly valuable, are not documented in literature most likely due to lack of such studies in the study region in particular, and in Nepal in general.

## 4. Water Demand

Understanding of water demands and its spatio-temporal distribution is another important parameter required for designing systems for conjunctive use of both surface and groundwater resources. Locating water demand hot-spots, assessing water availability in those areas, and exploring viable sources of water in the water demand hot-spots are imperative to design and implement conjunctive water use systems.

This study identified, screened and reviewed literature that estimate various types of water demands in the FtF-Zol. Literatures were searched from google and google scholar using following key words: water demand, western Nepal, water use, irrigation water demand and use, domestic water demand and use, Karnali, Mahakali, West Rapti, Babai, Mohana, Kapilbastu, Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur. Furthermore, various websites (e.g., Central Bureau of Statistics, CBS, Nepal) were also visited to search for irrigation-related data. The list of studies identified were screened first by reading abstract and introduction. The literature that have quantitative data on domestic and/or irrigation water demand and irrigation-related data like source of drinking water, irrigation water, cropping intensity, agricultural land, agricultural production, irrigation land area were screened for detailed review. This process resulted a selection of 17 studies. After reading through the text of these studies, six (6) were excluded as they did not have adequate information on water demands. Finally, 11 studies were included for detailed review that have contents such as domestic and/or irrigation water use/demand, and/or have data (e.g., cropping pattern, cropping intensity, irrigation command area, agriculture areas, etc.) that are useful to estimate water demands.

Crucially, our literature review indicated that there is no comprehensive study report on estimates of water demands within the FtF-Zol. Some studies that have estimated approximate values of domestic and irrigation water demands are scattered across different locations, but none cover the entire areas of FtF-Zol. For example, [Pandey et al. \(2010\)](#) reported basin-wise irrigation and domestic water demands. The study concludes that Babai has maximum percentage of water use (77.2% of available water resource); Mahakali has minimum water use (2.6 %) ([Table 4-1](#)); the Babai needs to have proper water management; while the Mahakali and Karnali can be considered as the areas with large potentials for new water development projects. Key highlights from these studies are presented below.

**Table 4-1: Estimated water use/demand and associated statistics in the river basins within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: [Pandey et al., 2010](#)).**

| River basin | Irrigation use (MCM) | Domestic use (MCM) | Total use (MCM) | Water use (% of WR) | Agricultural area (%) | Irrigation area (%) |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Mahakali    | 450.96               | 26.49              | 477.45          | 2.64                | 23.26                 | 29.86               |
| Karnali     | 2,983.31             | 62.44              | 3,045.75        | 6.91                | 5.91                  | 37.63               |
| Babai       | 2,144.45             | 17.03              | 2,161.48        | 77.20               | 19.96                 | 51.08               |
| West Rapti  | 353.20               | 20.81              | 374.01          | 11.69               | 44.13                 | 30.78               |

The [Water Resources Strategy \(2002\)](#) states Babai as a water deficit basin, however, after diversion of water from Bheri is realized soon after completion of ongoing project, it becomes water-surplus. Similarly, The Mahakali and West Rapti are considered as basins with adequate water whereas Karnali is considered as water surplus basin that offers opportunities for later multi-purpose projects.

[Pandey et al. \(2012\)](#) assessed water poverty of medium-sized river basins in Nepal using water poverty index (WPI)<sup>4</sup> as a framework and concluded that West Rapti and Babai within the FtF-Zol have higher water poverty compared to other basins in Nepal. Similarly, [Panthi et al. \(2018\)](#) analysed WPI in Humla, Kalikot and Kailali districts and concluded that Kalikot has the highest water poverty followed by Humla district and water poverty is the lowest in Kailali district. Water poverty is estimated as low in Terai districts due to irrigation potential, however, there are risks of extreme events such as floods.

[Pakhtigian et al. \(2019\)](#) calculated irrigation and municipal water demands within Karnali, Mohana and Mahakali River basins for economic benefits analysis. Irrigable areas were calculated by differencing crop water requirements (using CROPWAT and CLIMWT tool) and effective rainfall. 60% of irrigation efficiency was taken as average of conveyance and application irrigation efficiency. Cropping pattern and cultivable land areas were specified based on district-specific data from the [MoALD \(2014\)](#). Crop yields were then determined based on historical agricultural productivity and constrained to avoid water shortage in the most water-constrained months of the growing period. Municipal water demand was estimated using

<sup>4</sup> WPI is an interdisciplinary tool to assess water stress by linking physical estimates of water availability with socio-economic drivers of poverty.

population-based approach of 2011 census data. A daily per capita water requirement was assumed to be 45 litres based on survey. This value varies from rural to semi-urban to urban areas in the range of 45-135 litres per capita per day (lpcd). According to households' survey 10 % of domestic water needs come from surface water sources and other 90% for domestic needs come from groundwater, specifically from tubewells.

Another study from Pathak (2018) has published a map with location of deep tubewells (DTWs) across Terai districts in Nepal (Figure 4-1). The map indicates potential irrigation hot-spots to get an idea for targeting conjunctive use of surface and groundwater systems.

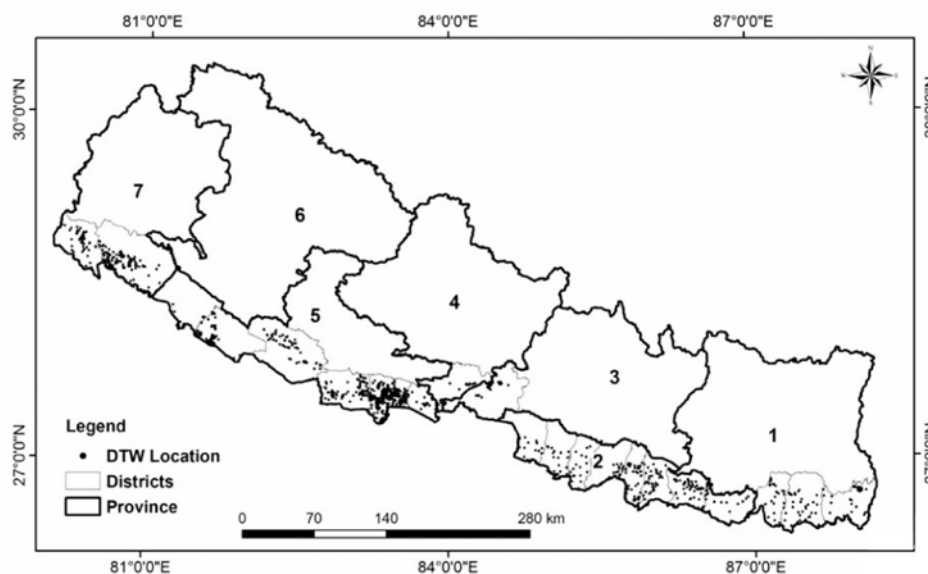


Figure 4-1: Location map of the deep tubewell distribution in study districts (Source: Pathak, 2018)

Furthermore, district profiles published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has provided some useful information for estimating irrigation water demands in three Terai districts within FtF-Zol area as indicated in Table 4-2. And, finally, very recently, Irrigation Master Plan (IMP, 2019) and other sources also provide relevant information for estimating irrigation water demand. They are provided in Table 4-3.

Table 4-2: Agriculture and irrigation-related indicators in selected districts within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Source: District profile published by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development)

| Indicator  | Dang district  | Banke district  | Kailali district  |
|--|--|---|---|
| Proportion of population in agriculture-related occupation (%) | Agriculture (20.7%); salaried/wage agriculture (3.0%)  | Agriculture (35.4%); salaried/wage agriculture (3.0%)   | Agriculture (23.8%); salaried/wage agriculture (3.4%)   |
| Major sources of drinking water                                | Piped water (67.8%), open well (13.3%), and hand pump/tube well (8.3%)   | Hand pump/ tube well (93.1%), piped water (6.6%)  | Hand pump/ tube well (85.1%), piped water (12.4%)   |
| Major sources of irrigation                                    | Continuous flow canal (63.9% for irrigated agriculture land, 78.1% for temporary crops), tube well/boring (13.9% for irrigated agriculture land, and 5.3% for temporary crops) | Others (47.1% for irrigated agriculture land, 37.0% for temporary crops); continuous flow canal (25.1% for irrigated agriculture land, 20.7% for temporary crops), tube well/boring (17.9% for irrigated agriculture land, 16.3% for temporary crops) | Continuous flow canal (37.6% for irrigated agriculture land, 24.7% for temporary crops), tube well/boring (36.0% for irrigated agriculture land, and 50.6% for temporary crops) |
| Major cropping patterns in Khet land                           | Rice-Wheat-Fallow (31.6%); Rice-Wheat-Maize (23.0%); Rice-Maize-Fallow (13.0%); Rice-Rice-Wheat (12.2%)  | Rice-Wheat-Fallow (48.9%); Rice-Fallow-Fallow (14.6%); Rice-Wheat-Maize (9.7%)  | Rice-Wheat-Fallow (39.1%); Others (38.2%); Rice-Fallow-Fallow (7.5%)  |
| Major cropping patterns in Bari land                           | Maize-Tori-Fallow (86.4%)  | Others (63.5%); Maize-Rice-Wheat (9.0%); Maize-Tori-Fallow (7.5%)   | Vegetable-Vegetable (49.2%); Others (31.8%); Vegetable-Maize (13.2%)  |

**Table 4-3: Supporting data for estimating irrigation water demand (Source: various, as indicated inside the Table itself)**

| Source  | Name of Report/ Information   | Description of information   | Limitation/Gap  |
|---|---|--|---|
| Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS, 2011)                        | National Sample Census of Agriculture 2011/12.                                      | In Province 5, Source of irrigation is 22% by gravity, 13% by pumping, 27% by dam/reservoir, 33% by tubewell/boring, 3% by others and 1% by mixed. In Province 7, source of irrigation is 52% by gravity, 5% by pumping, 12% by dam/reservoir, 28% tubewell/boring, 2% of others and 1% by mixed source of irrigation.   | Didn't find in the context of district but it has been stated by some report.   |
| Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development.             | District profile of Dang, Banke, Kailali district based on baseline survey of 2015. | District wise agriculture occupation, source of drinking water, irrigation water, cropping pattern of in Khet land and Bari land.  | Only available for three Terai FtF district.  |
|   | Frequently asked question on agriculture  | Few information can be found related to crop irrigation system like for Rice, 2-3 cm of water should be maintained during sowing. After 3 days of sowing 5 cm of water should be maintained. During cultivation and fertilization, up to 5 days' water should not applied. During budding and fruiting 10 cm of irrigation. Before 10-15 days of harvesting water should be not in farm. | As per the irrigation information of rice, the irrigation for other crop has not been explain in detail. This report is only available in Nepali version. |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD, 2020) | Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture(2018/19).                           | Agricultural production, Crop command area.  | -   |
| IMP (2019)  | Current and planned Cropping Intensity (CI)   | For the baseline of 2019, CI: 132%, Target: 182% (upto 2025); 205% (2030); 230% (2045).  | Only in context of Nepal, not district or province.   |
|   | Karnali Transfer (New scheme transfer)  | Target for 40,000 ha of irrigation by 2029-2035.   |   |
|   | Naumure Dam, Kapilbastu transfer (new scheme transfer)                              | Target for 42,000 ha of irrigation by 2027 to 2033   |   |
|   | Bheri-Babai (completion of construction)  | Current irrigation to 33,000 ha and target for 40,000 ha by 2025.  |   |
|   | Rani Jamara (Completion of construction)  | Current irrigation to 10,000 ha and target for 30,000 ha by 2025.  |   |
|   | Mahakali III (Completion of construction)   | Current irrigation to 5,000 ha and target for 25,000 ha by 2025.   |   |
|   | Year Round Irrigation Irrigation Efficiency   | 39% (2019), 60% (2025), 80% (2030), 100% (2045).<br>More than 50%  |   |
| ICIMOD (2010) GIS database                                      | Agricultural command area   | Six Terai districts within FtF-Zol   |   |
| IMP (2019) GIS database   | Surface Irrigation NCA from shape file database                                     | Six Terai districts within FtF-Zol   | No such irrigation command area by groundwater.   |

Finally, relevant information such as total areas under agriculture as well as areas under major cereal crops (i.e., rice and wheat), and areas under surface irrigation system are reported in Table 4-4.

**Table 4-4: Areas under agriculture and irrigation in Terai districts within the the Feed the Future Zone of Influence areas (Source: total agricultural command areas from ICIMOD (2010) and other information from IMP (2019))**

| District   | Areas under agriculture (ha) |         |         | Areas under surface irrigation (NCA, ha) |
|------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
|            | Total                        | Rice    | Wheat   |  |
| Kapilbastu | 96,255                       | 58,000  | 31,000  | 15,915                                   |
| Dang       | 119,497                      | 36,508  | 12,655  | 27,548                                   |
| Banke      | 65,191                       | 31,900  | 18,022  | 25,076                                   |
| Bardia     | 69,876                       | 48,500  | 19,500  | 34,921                                   |
| Kailali    | 102,457                      | 71,250  | 34,500  | 29,554                                   |
| Kanchanpur | 61,981                       | 45,796  | 31,433  | 16,874                                   |
| Total      | 515,257                      | 291,954 | 147,110 | 149,890                                  |

#### 4.1 Data/Information gaps

- No adequate information/data on spatio-temporal distribution of various types of water demands within FtF-Zol area. Accordingly, there is no mapping of water demand hot-spots and overlay with water availability (both surface water and groundwater) distribution to draw meaningful information in terms of conjunctive use planning.
- Water use inventory of both surface and groundwater resources, along with their location (latitude, longitude), and associated details are missing in literature.
- No estimation on projected future water demands (irrigation, domestic, etc.), neither in basin nor in command area or district or Palika levels, though there are some targets for future irrigated area.

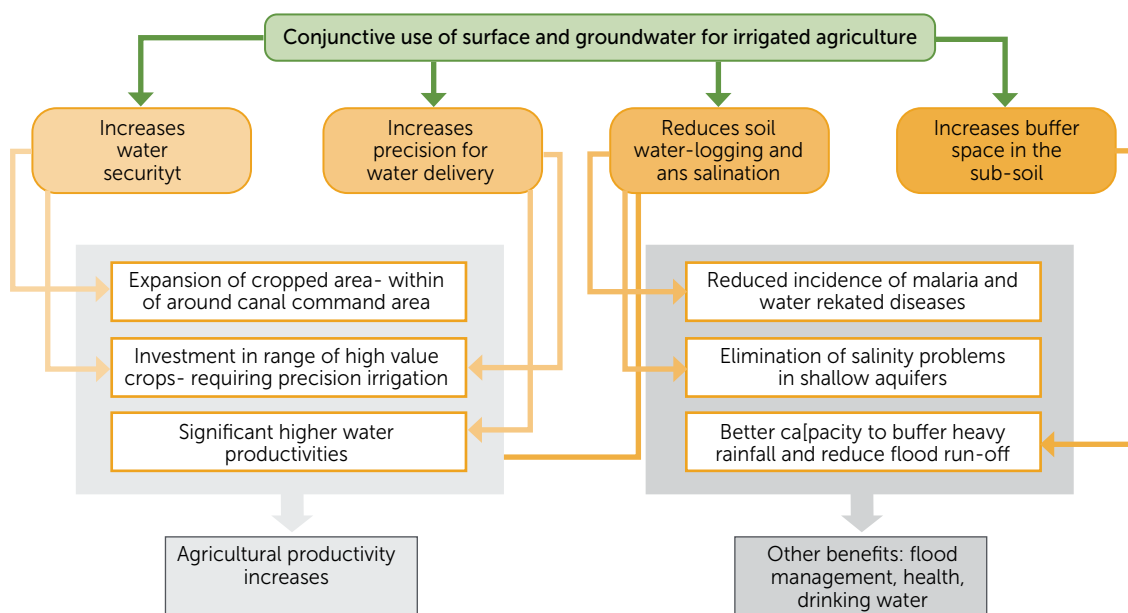


## 5. Conjunctive Use Planning in the FtF-Zol

This chapter first provides a brief overview of conjunctive use (CU) in terms of definition, benefits and potential challenges. It will then be followed by prospects for conjunctive use in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) in Western Nepal and potential strategies for realizing CU in the area.

### 5.1 Understanding conjunctive use

There is no robust definition of CU. For the purpose of this study, CU is defined as the simultaneous use of groundwater and surface water for consumptive use, productivity optimization, and achieving equity and environmental sustainability (FAO 1995; Foster et al., 2010; Evans et al., nd). This definition, however, may have many sepfics and mean different hings for different sectors/stakeholders. In either case, the pre-requisite for CU is the co-existence and availability for development/use of both groundwater and surface water. Conjunctive use offers a wide range of benefits as summarized in Figure 5-1, with potentials to contribute to economic and social outcomes. The benefits vary with hydrological and hydrogeological settings, however, the most important benefits that applies to most of the settings is considerable increase in agricultural production and productivity (in terms of improvements in overall cropping intensity and irrigation water productivity) through sustainable use of both surface and groundwater resources. A typical characteristic of CU is buffering high flow variabilities, both spatial and temporal, associated with the surface water-supply systems, due to various reasons including climate change and variabilities, by using large natural groundwater storage available in aquifers (Rao et al., 2004; Foster et al., 2010; Ticehurst and Curtis, 2019). The CU thus, offers an adaptation solution to climate change impacts on irrigation. Furthermore, CU is often a preferred way to confront with the problems such as groundwater salinization and water logging (Petherman et al., 2008; Foster et al., 2010; van Steenbergen et al., 2015).



**Figure 5-1: Range of potential benefits of conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water resources (Adapted from: Foster et al., 2010)**

The CU is considered as an important water management practice for various social and economic outcomes since the 1960s (Bhattarai and Shakya, 2019). Though, CU generally happens by default where possibility exists, **planned CU** is yet to get adequate attention from policy and implementing agencies in terms of implementation in Nepal, and in much of South Asia. The absence of a strategic agenda to capitalize the potential for planned CU to support economic and social outcomes is one of the major impediments to meet both national and global goals such as sustainable development goals (SDGs). The type of interventions considered in terms of CU depends upon governance settings, infrastructure provisions, and water management arrangements (Evans et al., nd). Optimizing management and use of both surfacewater and groundwater resources, which have been developed separately, generally require substantial investment in capital, infrastructure, and reform of institutional structures, depending upon circumstances.

## 5.2 Prospects and challenges for conjunctive use in FtF Zol

Prospects for CU in any area are generally assessed through analysis/evaluation of both primary and secondary data and subsequent consultation and validation with relevant stakeholders (e.g., [Ticehurst and Curtis, 2019](#)). After rigorous literature review and preliminary interactions with the stakeholders (a mix of government, non-government, and local) during group discussion in the inception meeting held virtually on 7th December, 2020, we have identified **15-key questions** to assess the prospects of CU. Those questions as well as their status in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) are provided in **Table 5-1**.

The unplanned CU practice has already been in many irrigation systems (Rajkulo + Groundwater) in Terai region of Nepal. However, there hasn't been adequate policy discussions on CU among water managers as well as relevant stakeholders. Nevertheless, there are ample opportunities/prospects for the planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts due to its high recharge capacity, availability of SW resources, and potential for high agricultural yield attributed to fertile lands. The insights on prospects for CU identified through literature review and stakeholder interaction are reported in **Table 5-1**.

**Table 5-1: 15-key questions for assessing prospects of CU and their status within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Terai), Western Nepal.**

| SN | Question/Aspects   | Status in the FtF-Zol (Terai)   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | Do both GW and SW co-exist? Can both resources be developed and used simultaneously?   | Yes, though it highly depends upon location and cropping system in practice.  |
| 2  | Is water/irrigation a limiting factor for production?  | Water resources is available but irrigation access is still an issue as indicated in <b>Section-3</b> earlier. This is more of economic water scarcity rather than physical as we have a large reservoir of groundwater in Terai plain of the country   |
| 3  | What are contributions of both SW and GW resources in total irrigation water supply? What is strategic role of groundwater for meeting spatio-temporal distribution of water demands?        | Both GW and SW are available in most of the areas within the FtF-Zol districts. Out of total irrigated area, GW so far is providing irrigation to 28% of the area, and rest are contributed by SW irrigation. As groundwater is available in aquifers in Terai, groundwater has strategic importance in meeting spatio-temporal distribution of water demands, if we can address the issue of economic water scarcity appropriately by minimizing energy costs.   |
| 4  | Is there under-utilization of GW (both shallow and deep) resources?  | Yes. Hydrogeological mapping indicates there are ample renewable GW resources in the Terai to support adequate irrigation for agricultural farm lands ( <a href="#">Nepal et al., 2019</a> ). Only about 22% of available dynamic GW recharge in Terai is being utilized so far ( <a href="#">Shrestha et al. 2018</a> ). There is a potential to use more without compromising sustainability, though a detailed scientific study is required to map spatio-temporal distribution of GW and safe/sustainable yield in relation to irrigated land and cropping system to put in place systems to better manage groundwater resources.   |
| 5  | Is over-abstraction and subsequent depletion in GW an issue in the area?   | There are adequate GW storage and replenishment is quite good from regional perspective. Groundwater recharge at a specific area is estimated to be as high as 600 mm/year, however around 450mm/year is expected to recharge at most of the Terai regions of Nepal ( <a href="#">Bhattarai and Shakya, 2019</a> ), including FtF-Zol districts. In addition to recharge potentials, Transmissivity value of shallow aquifer in the Terai region is high, ranging from less than 10 to over 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> /day ( <a href="#">Saha et al., 2016</a> ). However, people have experienced issues of GW depletion at specific locations, such as at some locations in Kanchapur district. |
| 6  | Is water quality a serious constraint (or opportunity) for CU in agriculture?  | No. This topic, however, requires more exploration  |
| 7  | Are existing SW systems performing reasonably well (with minimal losses and adequate supply at the time of need)?  | Inadequate water supply to meet water demands is generally an issue primarily associated with strong seasonality of SW systems, with more than two-thirds of rainfall as well as runoff are available in four rainy months (JJAS) only. Therefore, shortage of SW supplies in dry season necessitates the development of GW in many canal command areas.  |
| 8  | Is there adequate understanding on CU and associated costs (e.g. added capital or operating expenses, new technical knowledge etc) and benefits among the farmers and relevant stakeholders? | Many farmers do not apply water to crops during critical stage of their requirements for various reasons including concerns on cost for water pumping. It has implication on crop yield and subsequently on productivity. Therefore, we may need intervention in the form of enhancing awareness on how appropriate irrigation (or lack of that) at different stages of crops affects the crop yield and profitability. The awareness in this aspect will help enhance their knowledge/understanding to apply irrigation appropriately and enhance yield and profitability. This topic however requires more exploration.   |
| 9  | Do we already have CU practice in the area?  | Unplanned CU is already in practice in most irrigation systems in Terai. Rajkulo and GW are being used simultaneously in some parts of the FtF-Zol region. However, planned CU is yet to get into practice.   |
| 10 | Can CU help improve performance of water supply system (reliable water supply and more efficiency) in the area? If yes, why is not getting adequate attention so far?                        | Yes, in general. Most of the irrigation systems in Terai, developed so far are fed by medium or small rivers, which almost entirely depend on the rainfall. A large portion of agricultural land in the Terai are under non-perennial irrigation, which need supplementary source of water, specifically groundwater, for dry season irrigation to ensure year-round-irrigation (YRI). This topic however requires more exploration.  |
| 11 | Are both SW and GW managed/governed by same authority?   | No. This topic however requires more exploration.   |

**Table 5-1: 15-key questions for assessing... cont'd**

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 12 | Does water supply agency (for irrigation) has adequate technical capacity and resources to plan and implement CU in the area?  | No, especially in terms of designing as well as implementing effectively.  |
| 13 | Is there adequate (spatial and temporal resolution) monitoring (both SW and GW) network and associated framework/mechanism for database management and data access?  | Quality data at higher resolution (both spatial and temporal) and framework/strategies for easy access of data does not exist so far. Especially, registration and monitoring of GW resources and abstraction with adequate spatial resolution is lacking.   |
| 14 | Is there adequate scientific understanding on – i) spatio-temporal distribution of GW and SW availability and their development potentials?; ii) agricultural practice and productivity in finer resolution?; iii) farmers typology, variation in distribution of benefits across typologies, and differentiated strategies for CU for different typologies? | A detailed scientific study, using a range of tools such as participatory methods, rapid appraisal, and sophisticated models are required to ensure spatio-temporal distribution of groundwater availability as well as their use potential. Using participatory methods and rural appraisals can help gauge missing data through consultation with key stakeholders (in the absence of scientific studies). It also ensures process for CU be guided by initial appraisal and accompanied by building up a better and more detailed database to adaptively guide the process as things move forward.<br><br>Also, adequate understanding of agriculture practice and productivity at finer resolution as well as developing farmers typologies, and strategies to maximize benefits of CU across different typologies of farmers are yet to develop in a more systematic way. |
| 15 | Are there adequate efforts for strengthening and institutionalizing (with policies, programs, resources, capacity) of Water Users' Associations (WUAs) to create conducive environment for CU??  | WUAs are key stakeholders to facilitate enhanced access of water to farm lands. However, there needs intervention in terms of enhancing their understanding/knowledge on efficient water use, and strengthen capacity/awareness on those issues. Capacity building and awareness raising programs to enhance their understanding on CU is required for creating conducive environment for planned CU.  |

Notes: These status needs further verification from another round of stakeholder consultation to be carried out in near future.

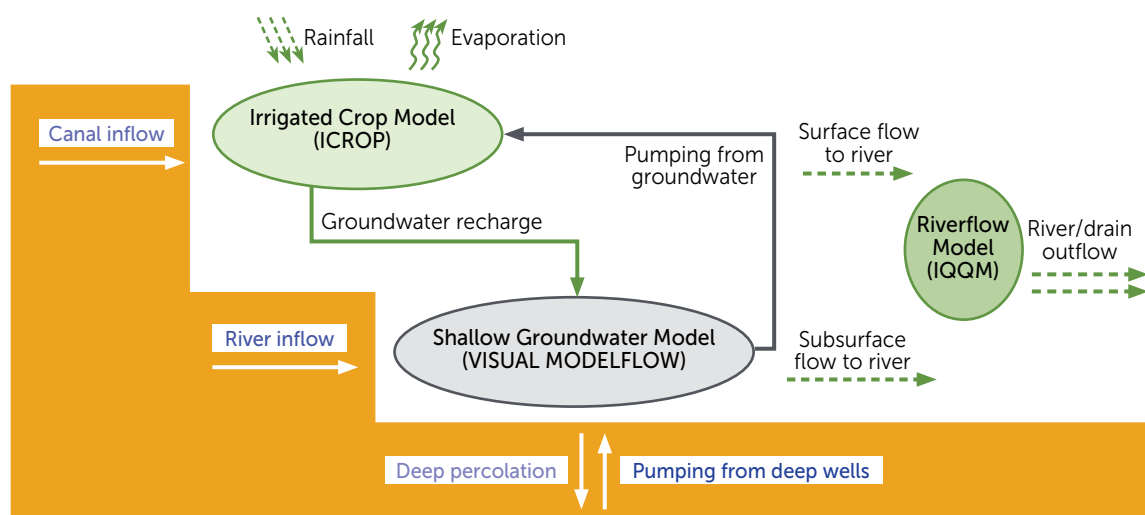
In addition to the aforementioned prospects, there are challenges as well as impediments for promoting more rational and better planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai). They are related to technical capacity, organizational structure, socio-political realities, inadequate emphasis on research-based development practices, data/information gaps, and promoting research as well as dissemination of findings. Some of the impediments documented by [Foster et al. \(2010\)](#) are relevant to this study area as well. The challenges and impediments are highlighted hereunder.

- Lack of reliable data records on groundwater availability and seasonal use and recharge patterns.
- Lack of reliable power supplies and inadequate rural electrification for groundwater pumping in canal command areas, that can be overcome using suitably designed solar irrigation pump (SIP) programmes for inclusive access to energy. SIPs can also help replace a vast amount of diesel pumps that are currently powering most irrigation in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai).
- Lack of inventory and estimates of total water abstraction from groundwater from different locations within the FtF-Zol areas.
- Inadequate understanding on spatio-temporal distribution of groundwater storage and groundwater development limits.
- Lack of awareness on value of going beyond operationally-simple self-supply system to more secure and robust CU solutions for various reasons including inadequate understanding as they are poorly taught in academic courses.
- Absence of integrated modelling of surface and groundwater systems, canal supplies, irrigation water requirements, and crop yield to generate scientific evidence of impacts of different combinations/ scenarios of CU systems on social and economic outcomes for CU planning.
- Lack of demonstration case studies and sound information and appropriate communication product(s) about opportunities/prospects of CU to communicate with different stakeholders
- Frequent split in responsibility for groundwater and surface water development and/or management, often results in a failure to identify and to engineer opportunities for planned CU, like in many other areas as reported by [Foster et al. \(2010\)](#).
- Inadequate emphasis to research for development programs in terms of allocation of fundings.

### 5.3 Potential strategies for planned conjunctive use supporting further agricultural economic development in FtF-Zol

For translating the prospects for planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) in Western Nepal to implementation, strategies, resources and commitments for addressing the challenges highlighted in Section 5.2 are to be put in place. Following strategies as well as areas of investments are identified as appropriate for the FtF-Zol districts (Terai);

- Establish enabling environment for public-private partnership and community-based investment to attract private sector for planned CU irrigation programs. Cost recovery, especially in terms of operation and maintenance could be a challenge for engaging private sector, however, appropriate model can be worked out through a couple of piloting in different settings to ensure more return with less investment of public fund and private sector will also be attracted. One piloting in this regard to understand what works and what does not could be a starting point.
- Appropriately design and implement monitoring system for both surface and GW resources (both quantity and quality) and use; and develop associated mechanisms/systems for database management, analysis and dissemination/access. The monitoring may include geographic database of several parameters such as cropping patterns, evapotranspiration/water demands, groundwater levels, canal alignments, and groundwater abstraction, among others.
- Ensure adequate quality of irrigation water (from both surface & ground water sources) by developing a guideline for quality requirements for irrigation water.
- Initiating a long-term campaign of education focusing on various risks/costs of water mis-management, benefits of CU, and pathways for planned CU.
- Adequate investments in hardware (system modernization and improved infrastructure), software (improved database), planning and management capacities, and institutional reforms,
- Interventions for improving water use efficiency through multiple pathways such as crop diversification to manage water demand, minimizing losses in irrigation system, and promoting micro-irrigation system where appropriate.
- **Research for development:** Integrated numerical modelling of irrigation canal flows, groundwater use and aquifer response, soil-water status and crop water use as shown in Figure 5-2 for evidence-based evaluation of potential benefits with varying levels of spatial and temporal use of groundwater and distribution of surface water. Furthermore, research on social and institutional aspects of CU and its translation into development are equally important as sustainable development and management of water resources require understanding of both biophysical and socio-institutional aspects. It will ultimately improve CU efficiency and sustainability of water resources development and use. Apart from this, research on sustainable agriculture, soil erosion control, water quality/quantity restoration, and environmental risk assessment can support agricultural economy in a long-run.



**Figure 5-2: Schematic of integrated numerical modelling to evaluate conjunctive use options for improving the efficiency and sustainability of irrigated agriculture (Adapted from: Foster et al., 2010)**

(Notes: the models named in the figure are indicative only. Any suitable model can be used for respective components, e.g. Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) for surface flow modeling; AquaCrop for irrigated crop model, etc.)

- Design and implement programs aimed at enhancing recharge and spring source protection are equally important to ensure sustained availability of groundwater sources to support planned CU. In case of Terai aquifer, as it is a part of Gangetic Plain, it's recommended to carry out a comprehensive study focusing on integrated modeling of the entire surface and groundwater system, including Cure region as well, and evaluate impacts of various types of interventions on Terai's groundwater system. In case of hills, studies aimed at delineating recharge areas and evaluating effectiveness of different types of interventions in those recharge areas in the form of recharge source/area protection would be appropriate strategy to ensure availability of groundwater for supporting planned CU. The interventions, however, need to be supported with evidence from research to have higher confidence on effectiveness of the interventions.
- Initiate/incentivize programs on enhancing profitability of the agricultural sector through various interventions such as encouraging appropriate commercial farming, minimizing costs of inputs, workable market linkage with aid of digital innovations, etc.
- Encourage integrated use and management of both surface and groundwater resources considering **river basin as a unit** and command areas as sub-units. It may require a reform in multiple fronts including water management institutions by eliminating fragmented structure of governmental institutions entrusted with various water management roles.
- Encourage solar irrigation programs in the areas where grid-connection is yet to reach or power supply is unreliable, while at the same time working to improve the energetic and water use delivery efficiency of diesel pump systems that predominate in Nepal.



## 6. Conclusions

Key conclusions generated from this study related to the four key study areas addressed below, namely, water availability, water demand, status of irrigation development, and conjunctive use (CU) planning in the FtF-Zol region (Terai districts) are summarized as follows:

- **Water availability:** In terms of surface water, data on key hydrological features (e.g., catchment area, volume of water, water balance components, etc.) are available for nine basins/sub-basins in the region, albeit with varying level of details. Specific discharge across the river systems varies from 18.8 l/s/m<sup>2</sup> (Upper Karnali, above Lalighat hydrological station) to 52.1 l/s/m<sup>2</sup> (Mohana). Groundwater availability (MCM/km<sup>2</sup>/year) across the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) varies from 0.11 in Dang to 0.48 in Kanchanpur. Aquifer yield is high in Bardia district (32 lps), followed by Kanchanpur (28 lps) and Dang has relatively lower yield (only 15 lps). From the perspective of planned CU, we need data/information on surface water availability for many southern rivers as well. It requires expansion of hydrological network in those rivers and developing a well calibrated and validated hydrological models.
- **Water demand:** It is not at this time possible to map water demand hot-spots, nor it is feasible to overlay such data with water availability (both surface and groundwater) distribution, and draw meaningful conclusions in terms of CU planning in the absence of a comprehensive study report on estimates of agricultural and other water demands and their spatio-temporal distribution. A detailed study on estimating water demands and their hot-spots with a higher resolution will address the aforementioned issue.
- **Status of irrigation development:** About 310,260 ha of land within the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) have irrigation facilities. Surface irrigation systems are designed to irrigate nearly 72% of total irrigated land whereas official groundwater wells cover only 28%. Official groundwater irrigation coverage varies across the FtF-Zol districts (Terai only) from 13% (or 9,740 ha) in Bardia to 53% (or 24,248 ha) in Kanchanpur. Though continued efforts are put by the government sector, development partners and private sector to expand actual irrigation areas, there are still gaps and more investments are required to expand actual irrigation areas.
- **Prospects and potential strategies for planned CU:** Co-existence of both surface water and groundwater, under-utilization groundwater resources, and unreliable or inadequate water supply from surface water system that draws water from rain-fed and spring-fed rivers indicate a good prospect for planned CU in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai). The challenges that problematize CU development, however, are mainly related to technical capacity, socio-political realities, inadequate emphasis (especially in terms of allocation of funds) on research-based development practices, and data/information gaps. Addressing the challenges and then translating the prospects for planned CU into reality requires workable strategies, mobilization of actors and resources, and political commitments. Establishing an enabling environment for public-private partnership and community-based investment to attract private sector for planned CU irrigation programs and a demonstration pilot in this regard to understand what works and what does not could be a starting point in this endeavor.
- **Knowledge gaps:** Literature on CU and groundwater in the Terai region of Nepal is almost non-existent. Similarly, there is a serious lack of reliable information on the extent of groundwater development, especially for privately operated command areas in the Terai. Knowledgebase on surface water availability is relatively more, albeit with varying levels of details for different river systems in the region. However, a comprehensive modeling of entire hydrological system (both surface and groundwater) that covers all areas within the FtF-Zol region using a coherent method/approach is missing. This point is a key, as appropriate and integrated CU and water resources planning will not be possible without tools, techniques, and data to driver scenario development to aid policy prioritization and decision-making. Furthermore, assessment/estimation of sustainable yield from different layers of groundwater aquifers and their spatial distribution are not well documented in literature. Understanding groundwater recharge process and dynamics are equally important to ensure sustained availability of groundwater for CU, however, information on groundwater recharge and potential recharge areas are not documented, thereby adding constraints in designing appropriate interventions for groundwater recharge and source area protection. In terms of water demand, there is a lack of a comprehensive study estimating spatio-temporal distribution of water demands (for current and future periods), water use inventory of surface and groundwater resources, and performance assessment (both technical and economic) of existing irrigation systems. In sum, an integrated study for evaluating various scenarios of planned CU using a set of models to identify the most suitable scenarios for ensuring year-round-irrigation (YRI) at affordable costs on the irrigable lands in the FtF-Zol districts (Terai) is needed for CU planning perspective.

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Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation projects under Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (formerly, Department of Irrigation) within the FF-Zol districts and their key features (Source: IMP, 2019)<sup>5</sup>

| SN | Names of Irrigation System | Source River Name     | Headwork Location District | YoC  | VDC               | Ward             | GCA (ha) | NCA (ha) | Main Canal Discharge (ps) | Main Canal Length (km) | Program | Funds   |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1  | BACHHELA IP                | Bachchela Khola       | Kanchanpur                 | 1996 | Dajjee            | 3                | 149      | 130      | 300                       | 2.6                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 2  | BAGUN IP                   | Bagun Khola           | Kanchanpur                 | 1996 | Dajjee            | 4                | 249      | 240      | 320                       | 4.7                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 3  | BAJUNATH IP                | Tatopani Khola        | Kanchanpur                 | 2002 | Dajjee            | 3                | 70       | 58       | 179                       | 2.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 4  | BALUWA IP                  | Baluwa Nala           | Kanchanpur                 | 1999 | Raikawar Bichawa  | 2                | 156      | 140      | 250                       | 2.4                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 5  | BELDADI IP                 | Anokhi Khola          | Kanchanpur                 | 2000 | Jhalari           | 4                | 87       | 75       | 275                       | 1.8                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 6  | BRAHMDEO IP                | Haidekhal Khola       | Kanchanpur                 | 1996 | Mahendranagar     | 9                | 218      | 200      | 500                       | 2.5                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 7  | CHUNEPANI IP               | Trishule Khola        | Kanchanpur                 | 2002 | Suda              | 7                | 105      | 90       | 180                       | 3.4                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 8  | DHUNAGADHI IP              | Mahakali              | Kanchanpur                 | 1998 | Mahendranagar     | 10               | 101      | 81       | 0                         | 1.8                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 9  | HATHITHALA IP              | Dherthum Khola        | Kanchanpur                 | 1998 | Dajjee            | 7                | 16       | 15       | 200                       | 5.1                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 10 | JARAHINALA IP              | Jarahi Nala           | Kanchanpur                 | 1999 | Krishnapur        | 6                | 151      | 140      | 300                       | 1.1                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 11 | JHALE IP                   | Mahakali              | Kanchanpur                 |      | Dajjee            | 3                | 44       | 35       | 0                         | 1.2                    |         |         |
| 12 | KALA PANI IP               | Sihali and Toti Khola | Kanchanpur                 | 1998 | Jhalari           | 3,4,5,6          | 1098     | 600      | 600                       | 8.5                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 13 | KHARGADA IP                | Mahakali              | Kanchanpur                 |      | Jhalari           | 2                | 155      | 124      | 0                         | 6.1                    |         |         |
| 14 | MAHAKALI IP                | Mahakali              | Kanchanpur                 | 1987 | Mahendranagar     |                  | 14020    | 11600    | 28316                     | 394.3                  | DOI     | GoN     |
| 15 | MALERIVA NALA IP           | Maleriya Khola        | Kanchanpur                 | 1992 | Chandani          | 4                | 543      | 500      | 750                       | 4.8                    | SIP     | GoN     |
| 16 | MOHANA IP                  | Machheli Khola        | Kailali                    | 1987 | 3 VDCs            |                  | 3194     | 2000     | 2000                      | 12.0                   | NG      | MG/KORE |
| 17 | PATHARIYA KI IP            | Mahakali              | Kanchanpur                 |      | Dajjee            | 6                | 63       | 50       | 0                         | 2.0                    |         |         |
| 18 | RAUTEJA IP                 | Rauteja Khola         | Kanchanpur                 | 1999 | Mahendranagar     | 1,9              | 288      | 164      | 350                       | 2.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 19 | SIDHANATH IP               | Tusare Kamitait Khola | Kanchanpur                 | 2002 | Mahendranagar     | 8                | 83       | 75       | 260                       | 4.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 20 | SINGHPUR IP                | Mahakali              | Kanchanpur                 |      | Krishnapur        | 9                | 185      | 148      | 0                         | 2.4                    |         |         |
| 21 | UPPER JARAHIP              | Mohana Khola          | Kanchanpur                 | 2004 | Krishnapur        | 5,6              | 511      | 409      | 300                       | 3.6                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 22 | AAMARAWATI IP              | Dudjhari Khola        | Kailali                    |      | Baliya            | 8,9              | 115      | 92       | 0                         | 3.2                    |         |         |
| 23 | BAGDHAULI IP               | Doda Nadi             | Kailali                    | 1992 | Darakh            | 5,6              | 408      | 326      | 1200                      | 6.5                    | NG      | GoN     |
| 24 | BANBEHADA IP               | Shiva Ganga Nadi      | Kailali                    | 2001 | Chaurmala         | 8                | 49       | 40       | 120                       | 1.2                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 25 | BANIKULO IP                | Pathariya Khola       | Kailali                    |      | Thappur, Joshipur |                  | 2152     | 2145     | 4250                      | 13.4                   | NISP    | IDA     |
| 26 | BHAJANI IP                 | Kandra Nadi           | Kailali                    | 1996 | Bhajani           | 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 | 833      | 700      | 2150                      | 12.2                   | ILC     | IDA     |
| 27 | BHURSA IP                  | Kulariya Nadi         | Kailali                    | 2002 | Manuwa            | 4, 5, 8, 9       | 528      | 485      | 1660                      | 5.2                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 28 | BUJUYA BANDHA IP           | Kandra Nadi           | Kailali                    | 2002 | Khalad            | 2                | 107      | 95       | 220                       | 2.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 29 | BUDHIYAM IP                | Chuniyathai Khola     | Kailali                    | 2002 | Sugarkhal         |                  | 141      | 113      | 350                       | 2.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 30 | GHURGHI BADH IP            | Sharma Nadi           | Kailali                    | 2006 | 3 VDCs            |                  | 1625     | 1100     | 2300                      | 12.5                   | NISP    | DOI     |

<sup>5</sup> ADB: Asian Development Bank; DDC: District Development Committee; DOI: Department of Irrigation; EEC: Early Education and Care Funding; GCA: Gross Command Area; GoN: Government of Nepal; IDA: International Development Association; IWRMP: International Women in Resources Mentoring Programme; MG/KORE: KORE Mining; NCA: Net Command Area; NISP: National Industrial Symbiosis Programme; UNFC: United Nations Framework Classification for Resources; USAID: United States Agency for International Development; VDC: Village Development Committee; YoC: Year of Construction.

**Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation... cont'd.**

| SN | Name of Irrigation System        | Source River Name | Headwork Location District | YoC  | VDC                             | Ward                               | GCA (ha) | NCA (ha) | Main Canal Discharge (lps) | Main Canal Length (Km) | Program | Funds   |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 31 | KHURKHURIA IP                    | Baluwa Nadi       | Kailali                    | 1996 | Chaumala                        | 1,7                                | 745      | 650      | 1300                       | 8.0                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 32 | KHUTI IP                         | Kala Khola        | Kailali                    | 1987 | Shripur, Betadevipur            |                                    | 3620     | 1500     | 5660                       | 13.9                   | UNCF    | A       |
| 33 | MACHHELLI IP                     | Machheli Khola    | Kailali                    | 1996 | Godawari                        | 9                                  | 39       | 32       | 200                        | 3.0                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 34 | MOHANAI IP                       | Machheli Khola    | Kailali                    | 1987 | Godawari, Malakheti, Krishnapur |                                    | 3194     | 2000     | 2000                       | 12.0                   | NG      | MG/KORE |
| 35 | MUNUWA IP                        | Kulariya Nadi     | Kailali                    | 1996 | Manuwa                          | 5, 6, 7                            | 6        | 5        | 1150                       | 2.6                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 36 | NULLEKADA IP                     | Kada Khola        | Kailali                    |      | Munuwa                          | 7                                  | 500      | 500      | 0                          | 19.6                   |         |         |
| 37 | PATHRAYA IP                      | Pathariya Khola   | Kailali                    | 1974 | Bairniya, Josphipur, Dodhara    |                                    | 3360     | 2000     | 2000                       | 22.9                   | NG      | GoN     |
| 38 | PATRENI IP                       | Rajma Khola       | Kailali                    | 2000 | Pratnyal                        | 9                                  | 28       | 24       | 75                         | 1.7                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 39 | PRATAPPUR IP                     | Chori Khola       | Kailali                    | 1998 | Manuwa                          | 2, 3, 4, 6, 9                      | 705      | 650      | 1950                       | 7.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 40 | RAJBADHUWA IP                    | Bauraha Khola     | Kailali                    | 1999 | Sandepani                       | 2, 3, 4                            | 512      | 368      | 1500                       | 6.1                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 41 | RANJAMARA IP                     | Bahula Nadi       | Kailali                    | 1991 | 11 VDCs                         |                                    | 24516    | 15000    | 5400                       | 24.12                  | NG      | GoN     |
| 42 | RATIPUR IP                       | Kandra Nadi       | Kailali                    |      | Ramsikhadhala                   | 1                                  | 52       | 50       | 0                          | 3.91                   |         |         |
| 43 | SONAH AJRAILLI IP                | Kulariya Nadi     | Kailali                    | 2001 | Manuwa                          | 1, 2, 3                            | 205      | 180      | 500                        | 3.09                   | NISP    | IDA     |
| 44 | TEDI IP                          | Suma Nadi         | Kailali                    | 1996 | Ratanpur, Basauti               | 7                                  | 1757     | 1500     | 3500                       | 12                     | ILC     | IDA     |
| 45 | BABAI IP                         | Babai Nadi        | Bardiya                    | 1999 | 9 VDCs                          |                                    | 35421    | 13500    | 18000                      | 223.0                  | NISP    | GoN     |
| 46 | BARAGADE JAMTI NEULAPUR IP       | Jhamati Khola     | Bardiya                    |      | Neulapur, Baganaha              | 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 6, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 | 1614     | 1291.2   | 0                          | 15.1                   | NISP    |         |
| 47 | BHADANALA IP                     | Bhada Khola       | Bardiya                    |      | Dhadhwar                        | 6                                  | 85       | 68       | 0                          | 7.5                    | ILC     |         |
| 48 | BHAJANA IP                       | Sateriya Nala     | Bardiya                    |      | Deudalka                        | 5, 7, 9                            | 78       | 62.4     | 0                          | 1.4                    | NISP    |         |
| 49 | CHAPLA NALA (CHHEGRARE BANDH) IP | Chapla Nala       | Bardiya                    |      | Manpur Mainpokhar               | 4, 6                               | 222      | 177.6    | 0                          | 7.9                    | Central |         |
| 50 | DHODHARI TARA TAL IP             | Babai Nadi        | Bardiya                    | 2006 | 3 VDCs                          |                                    | 5313     | 4250.4   | 0                          | 70.5                   | ILC     | IND     |
| 51 | KALIGANDI IP                     | Orai Khola        | Bardiya                    | 1992 | Siapur                          | 9                                  | 254      | 203.2    | 0                          | 8.3                    | NISP    | ADB/N   |
| 52 | KUTHARA LAGANIYA IP              | Kuthara Khola     | Bardiya                    | 2001 | Belawa                          | 1, 3, 4, 9                         | 410      | 328      | 0                          | 4.8                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 53 | MANPUR MAINAPUR IP               | Sateriya Nala     | Bardiya                    |      | Manpur Mainpokhar               | 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9                   | 553      | 530      | 0                          | 13.9                   | ILC     | IND     |
| 54 | PAHARE KHOLA IP                  | Jurpani Khola     | Bardiya                    |      | Dhadhwar                        | 7                                  | 33       | 26.4     | 0                          | 1.1                    | ILC     |         |
| 55 | PRATAP PUR IP                    | Orai Khola        | Bardiya                    |      | Neulapue                        | 1, 2, 4                            | 268      | 214.4    | 0                          | 7.7                    | ILC     |         |
| 56 | RAJU KHOLA IP                    | Geruwa Nadi       | Bardiya                    |      | 10 VDCs                         |                                    | 17140    | 13000    | 35000                      | 280                    | ILC     |         |
| 57 | REHU KHOLA IP                    | Sepathi Khola     | Bardiya                    | 2000 | Deudalka, Motipur               | 6, 65                              | 307      | 245.6    | 0                          | 10.9                   | ILC     | IDA     |
| 58 | SURVAPATUWA IP                   | Patachuli Khola   | Bardiya                    | 1997 | 2 VDCs                          |                                    | 1280     | 1024     | 0                          | 9.4                    | ILC     | ADB     |
| 59 | AM KHOLA IP                      | Am Khola          | Banke                      |      | Kohapur                         | 4                                  | 84       | 60       | 130                        | 1.3                    | NISP    |         |
| 60 | BANIYABHAR IP                    | Jeethi Khola      | Banke                      | 2002 | Naubasta                        | 5, 6                               | 104      | 100      | 200                        | 3.3                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 61 | BETAHANI LIFT IP                 | Dundawa Khola     | Banke                      | 2001 | Bethani                         | 1, 5, 9                            | 159      | 150      | 100                        | 5.0                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 62 | BINAURE IP                       | Binaure Khola     | Banke                      |      | Binaura                         | 9                                  | 126      | 100.8    | 200                        | 0.8                    |         |         |
| 63 | CHHARABAHA IP                    | Chharabawa Khola  | Banke                      |      | Binaura                         | 8                                  | 151      | 120.8    | 400                        | 1.5                    |         |         |
| 64 | CHISAPANI NAUBASTA IP            | Man khola         | Banke                      | 1996 | Naubasta                        | 2                                  | 264      | 211.2    | 300                        | 4.0                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 65 | DANDUWA IP                       | Danduwa Khola     | Banke                      | 1968 | 12 VDCs                         |                                    | 1596     | 1250     | 206                        | 15.9                   | Central | GoN     |
| 66 | DHAULAGIRI LIFT IP               | Kiran Nala        | Banke                      |      | Bageshweri                      | 1                                  | 211      | 200      | 250                        | 1.0                    | ILC     |         |
| 67 | DHOLIYA IP                       | Dholyiya Khola    | Banke                      |      | Khaskushma                      | 6, 7                               | 73       | 58.4     | 130                        | 2.5                    |         |         |
| 68 | DHUMAIPA IP                      | Dhumaipa Khola    | Banke                      | 1996 | Benauna                         | 4, 5                               | 227      | 220      | 0                          | 5.4                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 69 | DUNDRU KHOLA IP                  | Dundru khola      | Banke                      |      | Kachanapur                      | 4                                  | 25       | 23       | 60                         | 1.6                    | NISP    |         |
| 70 | FATTE PUR IP                     | Rapati River      | Banke                      |      | Fatte Pur                       | 7, 8, 9                            | 1910     | 1528     | 8500                       | 13.0                   | ILC     |         |



Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation... cont'd.

| SN  | Name of Irrigation System  | Source River Name                        | Headwork Location District | YoC  | VDC                             | Ward                        | GCA (ha) | NCA (ha) | Main Canal Discharge (lps) | Main Canal Length (Km) | Program    | Funds |
|-----|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------|
| 71  | GHAHYA TAL IP              | Pedari Nala, Ghaitya Tal                 | Banke                      | 2002 | Raniyar Pur                     | 1                           | 179      | 120      | 140                        | 0.0                    | ILC        | IDA   |
| 72  | JHIJHARI BANGESAL IP       | Bangesal Khola                           | Banke                      | 1999 | Mahadevpuri                     | 2                           | 101      | 100      | 200                        | 2.5                    | ILC        | IDA   |
| 73  | JHINGAURA NALA             | Jethi Nala                               | Banke                      |      | Tithiriya                       | 8,9                         | 135      | 125      | 430                        | 2.5                    | ILC        |       |
| 74  | KIRAN NALA IP              | Kiran Nala                               | Banke                      | 1997 | Radhapur                        | 4,5,7,8,9                   | 205      | 165      | 350                        | 1.3                    | ILC        | ADB   |
| 75  | KUTHARA LAGANIYA IP        | Kuthara Khola                            | Bardiya                    | 2001 | Belawa                          | 1,3,4,9                     | 410      | 328      | 0                          | 4.8                    | NISP       | IDA   |
| 76  | MAKAI BARI IP              | Man Khola                                | Banke                      |      | Naubasta                        | 2                           | 62       | 49.6     | 400                        | 0.4                    |            |       |
| 77  | MAN KHOLA IP               | Man Khola                                | Banke                      |      | Chisapani                       | 1                           | 33       | 32       | 31                         | 0.6                    | NISP       |       |
| 78  | MAN KHOLA LIFT IP          | Man Khola Pumping                        | Banke                      |      | Sonpur                          | 9                           | 33       | 30       | 25                         | 1.1                    | ILC        |       |
| 79  | NIBUWA FARM IP             | Rohini Khola                             | Banke                      | 1997 | Kohapur                         | 4                           | 166      | 150      | 285                        | 6.5                    | NISP       | ADB   |
| 80  | PARUWA IP                  | Paruwa Sota River                        | Banke                      | 1996 | Kachanapur                      | 8                           | 104      | 100      | 0                          | 2.5                    | ILC        | IDA   |
| 81  | PATHARIYA B IP             | Pathariya Khola                          | Banke                      |      | Bajapur                         | 4,7                         | 47       | 37.6     | 50                         | 2.5                    | NISP       |       |
| 82  | RAJ KULO IP                | Rapati River                             | Banke                      |      | Bajapur & Birnauna              | 1,2,5,6,9 & 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9 | 1723     | 1520     | 2510                       | 16.1                   | Central    |       |
| 83  | SIKTA IP                   | Rapati River                             | Banke                      |      | 34 VDCs                         |                             | 31003    | 18068    | 50000                      | 47.0                   |            |       |
| 84  | SIMALGHARI SURFACE LIFT IP | Pump                                     | Banke                      |      | Sonpur                          | 9                           | 35       | 30       | 28.5                       | 0.8                    | ILC        |       |
| 85  | SUIYA KHOLA IP             | Suiya Khola                              | Banke                      |      | Katuiya                         | 3,8,9                       | 50       | 30       | 40                         | 1.6                    | NISP       |       |
| 86  | THAPUWA TITARIYA IP        | Jethi Nala                               | Banke                      |      | Titiriya                        | 1 to 7                      | 104      | 58       | 100                        | 0.0                    | ILC        |       |
| 87  | THULO KHOLA IP             | Thulo Khola                              | Banke                      |      | Chisapani                       | 2                           | 42       | 35       | 50                         | 1.1                    | NISP       | GoN   |
| 88  | THURE IP                   | Paruwa Sota River                        | Banke                      |      | Mahadevpur                      | 7                           | 95       | 76       | 0                          | 2.1                    |            |       |
| 89  | AAMKHOLI CHIRA IP          | Aamkholi                                 | Dang                       |      | Panchkule                       | 5                           | 117      | 93.6     | 0                          | 1.6                    |            |       |
| 90  | AGHARA IP                  | Katuwa Khola                             | Dang                       |      | Saudiyar                        | 1                           | 74       | 59.2     | 0                          | 1.7                    |            |       |
| 91  | AMARE BANDHI IP            | Hapur Khola                              | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                      | 7                           | 178      | 142.4    | 0                          | 6.2                    |            |       |
| 92  | AMBAPUR KULO IP            | Katuwakhola                              | Dang                       |      | Tribhuwanagar                   | 5                           | 135      | 130      | 0                          | 2.5                    |            |       |
| 93  | ARCHARA IP                 | Katuwa Khola                             | Dang                       | 2002 | Tribhuban Municipality & Sodiya | 2 & 1                       | 238      | 170      | 800                        | 4.9                    | NISP       | IDA   |
| 94  | ARJUN KHOLA IP             | Arjun Khola                              | Dang                       | 1992 | Chailahi                        | 3,4,5                       | 500      | 400      | 1960                       | 1.5                    | GON / ECC  | ECC   |
| 95  | ASHWARA KULO IP            | Bharmake Khola                           | Dang                       |      | Tulsipur                        | 11                          | 160      | 128      | 0                          | 3.2                    |            |       |
| 96  | AWSARA DABARA IP           | Bharmake Khola                           | Dang                       |      | Tulsinagar Municipality         | 11                          | 144      | 115.2    | 0                          | 4.0                    | IWRMP      |       |
| 97  | BADHARE KULO IP            | Ranigadh                                 | Dang                       |      | Hapur                           | 4                           | 167      | 133.6    | 0                          | 1.5                    |            |       |
| 98  | BAHUNDANDA A IP            | Siwar Khola                              | Dang                       |      | Gorahi Municipality             | 7,8,9                       | 401      | 300      | 1200                       | 6.5                    | CARE Nepal |       |
| 99  | BAHUNDANDA B IP            | Sewarkhola                               | Dang                       |      | Tribhuwanagar                   | 7,8,9                       | 152      | 121.6    | 0                          | 4.1                    |            |       |
| 100 | BALIM KHOLA IP             | Balim Khola                              | Dang                       |      | Rampur                          | 4                           | 189      | 151.2    | 0                          | 3.2                    |            |       |
| 101 | BANGAUNLE KULO IP          | Sapgaiyan Sota                           | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                      | 6                           | 268      | 210      | 0                          | 3.3                    |            |       |
| 102 | BARAU KHOLA IP             | Barau Khola                              | Dang                       | 2002 | Dhanarai                        | 4,7                         | 129      | 103      | 330                        | 1.5                    | NISP       | IDA   |
| 103 | BASGAJEDI IP               | Tharubas, Mulgeriya, Gaera Khola         | Dang                       |      | Hapur                           | 7                           | 36       | 30       | 21                         | 1.8                    | IWRMP      |       |
| 104 | BASTIKHOLA IP              | Basti Khola                              | Dang                       |      | Shantinagar                     | 7,8,9                       | 330      | 315      | 0                          | 4.5                    |            |       |
| 105 | BAYALE SIMTARAM IP         | Bharmakegairi / Keraghari - Bhitri Khola | Dang                       |      | Shantinagar                     | 2,3,4                       | 243      | 224      | 0                          | 5.0                    |            |       |
| 106 | BELA CHHAP IP              | Karamga Khola                            | Dang                       |      | Bela                            | 8                           | 136      | 125      | 0                          | 3.4                    |            |       |
| 107 | BELA IP                    | Lomari Khola                             | Dang                       |      | Bela                            | 4                           | 285      | 250      | 0                          | 5.0                    | MIN        | IND   |
| 108 | BELANNE KULO IP            | Simpani                                  | Dang                       |      | Dhikpur                         | 3                           | 215      | 172      | 0                          | 2.8                    |            |       |
| 109 | BELHARE IP                 | Hatti Khola                              | Dang                       | 1989 | Shrigau                         | 1,2,3                       | 165      | 150      | 0                          | 5.0                    | GON        | USAID |
| 110 | BHAISAKURMA IP             | Sisne Khola                              | Dang                       | 2002 | Laxmipur                        | 2,3,4,5 & 6,9               | 219      | 212      | 300                        | 8.2                    | NISP       | IDA   |

**Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation... cont'd.**

| SN  | Name of Irrigation System | Source River Name            | Headwork Location District | YoC  | VDC                                | Ward      | GCA (ha) | NCA (ha) | Main Canal Discharge (lps) | Main Canal Length (Km) | Program | Funds |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|
| 111 | BHAWAISOTA IP             | Jyamire/Hapur Khola          | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                         | 1         | 243      | 200      | 0                          | 5.6                    |         |       |
| 112 | BHAMAKI IP                | Babai                        | Dang                       |      | Duruwa                             | 5         | 48       | 384      | 0                          | 1.6                    |         |       |
| 113 | BHAMAKI KUMALGADI IP      | Bhamaki Khola                | Dang                       |      | Pawamagar                          | 3,5,9     | 231      | 200      | 492                        | 4.0                    | IWRMP   |       |
| 114 | BHOTE DAHA IP             | Bhote Daha                   | Dang                       |      | Rampur                             | 4,7       | 16       | 12.8     | 0                          | 1.7                    | NISP    | IDA   |
| 115 | BUDHAURE BANDHI IP        | Larena Sota                  | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                         | 8         | 202      | 161.6    | 0                          | 2.7                    |         |       |
| 116 | BULBULE IP                | Uneria Khola                 | Dang                       | 1989 | Tripur                             | 8         | 61       | 48.8     | 0                          | 3.6                    | ADB/N   | ADB/N |
| 117 | CHAWAI SATGAIVA IP        | Katuwa Khola                 | Dang                       | 2002 | Saudiyar & Tulisnagar Municipality | 3,4 & 1,2 | 407      | 378      | 0                          | 6.6                    | NISP    | IDA   |
| 118 | CHARANGE GAD IP           | Charange Daha                | Dang                       |      | Rampur                             | 6,7       | 71       | 60       | 0                          | 2.4                    | MIN     | IDA   |
| 119 | CHAUWA KHOLA IP           | Chauwa Khola + Hurhure Khola | Dang                       | 1996 | Manpur & Duruwa                    | 7 & 5     | 550      | 450      | 1125                       | 2.0                    | ILC     | IDA   |
| 120 | CHHOTE KULO IP            | Bhamiki Khola                | Dang                       |      | Pawamagar                          | 1 to 4    | 125      | 114      | 314                        | 4.3                    | IWRMP   |       |
| 121 | CHILIYA MANIKAPUR IP      | Kakrawa Khola                | Dang                       | 1996 | Gadhawa                            | 5         | 101      | 100      | 300                        | 2.5                    | ILC     | IDA   |
| 122 | CHIREGAD IP               | Chiregad Khola               | Dang                       | 2000 | Shantinagar                        | 1         | 67       | 54       | 0                          | 4.3                    | NISP    | IDA   |
| 123 | CHIREGADH IP              | Chiregadh                    | Dang                       |      | Shreegaun                          | 1,2,3,4,5 | 306      | 244.8    | 0                          | 7.3                    |         |       |
| 124 | CHUNPOLE IP               | Chunpole Khola               | Dang                       |      | Bagnare                            | 5 & 6     | 49       | 47       | 22                         | 3.5                    | MIP     |       |
| 125 | CHYANTI KHOLA IP          | Chantie Khola                | Dang                       | 2002 | Purandhara                         | 1,2,3     | 152      | 130      | 455                        | 3.3                    | GON     | IDA   |
| 126 | DANGI CHIRA IP            | Dangi Chira                  | Dang                       |      | Phulbari                           | 4         | 110      | 88       | 0                          | 1.8                    |         |       |
| 127 | DOHOTE KULO IP            | Bansghari khola              | Dang                       |      | Hanspur                            | 4         | 51       | 38       | 66.5                       | 1.5                    | IWRMP   |       |
| 128 | DUDHARAS KULO IP          | Sangram Khola                | Dang                       |      | Bijauri                            | 1         | 150      | 128      | 0                          | 4.0                    | MIP     | GoN   |
| 129 | GAIRAGAUN IP              | Katuwa Khola                 | Dang                       | 1999 | Ghorahi                            | 2         | 92       | 73.6     | 0                          | 4.6                    | NISP    | IDA   |
| 130 | GANGDI IP                 | Gangdi Khola                 | Dang                       | 1995 | Rajpur                             | 7,8       | 83       | 66.4     | 0                          | 1.4                    | ADB/N   | ADB/N |
| 131 | GHORAHAMANPUR IP          | Rapti River                  | Dang                       | 1989 | Gadhawa                            | 2,4,6,7,8 | 517      | 500      | 1350                       | 7.0                    | GON     | GoN   |
| 132 | GHORTENI IP               | Sirse Khola                  | Dang                       | 1994 | Gobardha 2 to 6                    |           | 29       | 232      | 0                          | 0.8                    | ADB/N   | ADB/N |
| 133 | GOBARDHA BADI KAPATH IP   | Rapti River                  | Dang                       | 1997 | Gobardha 2 to 6                    |           | 453      | 400      | 1350                       | 9.4                    | ILC     | ADB   |
| 134 | GUHAR KHOLA IP            | Guhar Khola                  | Dang                       |      | Bijauri/Manpur                     | 6,8,9/6,8 | 160      | 128      | 0                          | 17.8                   |         |       |
| 135 | GURJE KHOLA IP            | Gurje Khola                  | Dang                       |      | Hapur                              | 2,3       | 110      | 106      | 0                          | 3.0                    |         |       |
| 136 | HALWAR IP                 | Guhar Khola                  | Dang                       | 1989 | Halwar                             | 6         | 507      | 500      | 1500                       | 13.0                   | GON     | GoN   |
| 137 | HAPUR GURJE IP            | Gurje Khola                  | Dang                       | 2000 | Hapur                              | 2         | 71       | 56.8     | 0                          | 2.3                    | NISP    | IDA   |
| 138 | HASANAPUR IP              | Paddako Mul                  | Dang                       |      | Urahari                            | 5         | 121      | 96.8     | 0                          | 4.1                    |         |       |
| 139 | HEKULI KULO IP            | Chiregadh                    | Dang                       |      | Hekuli                             | 7         | 221      | 200      | 0                          | 6.0                    |         |       |
| 140 | JAMERA KULO IP            | Sakram Khola                 | Dang                       |      | Manpur                             | 3         | 355      | 330      | 0                          | 8.0                    |         |       |
| 141 | JURAH KULO IP             | Jurah                        | Dang                       |      | Hapur                              | 3         | 66       | 134      | 0                          | 1.8                    |         |       |
| 142 | JYAMIRE GURJE KHOLA IP    | Gurje/Jyamire Khola          | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                         | 3         | 154      | 150      | 0                          | 3.1                    |         |       |
| 143 | RACHELA KACHILI IP        | Guhar Khola                  | Dang                       | 1996 | Urahari                            | 1 to 4    | 198      | 200      | 1000                       | 3.7                    | ILC     | IDA   |
| 144 | KALAMGHARI IP             | Gurje Khola                  | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                         | 1         | 49       | 116      | 0                          | 3.6                    |         |       |
| 145 | KANDA KHUTI IP            | Kandakhuti                   | Dang                       |      | Rampur                             | 8,9       | 124      | 125      | 0                          | 4.7                    |         |       |
| 146 | KANJUWAR IP               | Patikuli Khola               | Dang                       | 1989 | Duruwa                             | 1         | 51       | 40.8     | 0                          | 3.3                    | ADB/N   | ADB/N |
| 147 | KARJAHI SATGAYA KULO IP   | Katuwa Khola                 | Dang                       | 2006 | Tulisnagar Municipality & Saudiyar | 2 & 2,4   | 435      | 406      | 1090                       | 6.9                    | MIP     | DOI   |
| 148 | KARMATUWA IP              | Gargi Sota Khola             | Dang                       | 1995 | Tripur                             | 12        | 59       | 47.2     | 0                          | 2.4                    | SI      | GoN   |
| 149 | KATUKI IP                 | Larena Sota                  | Dang                       |      | Dhikpur                            | 2         | 175      | 140      | 0                          | 3.2                    |         |       |
| 150 | KATUWA KHOLA IP           | Katuwa Khola                 | Dang                       | 1996 | Tribhuban Municipality             | 6,11      | 307      | 245.6    | 320                        | 5.4                    | ILC     | IDA   |

Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation... cont'd.

| SN  | Name of Irrigation System | Source River Name              | Headwork Location District | YoC  | VDC                                      | Ward                             | GCA (ha) | NCA (ha) | Main Canal Discharge (lps) | Main Canal Length (Km) | Program    | Funds |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------|
| 151 | KHACHAREY KULO IP         | Gurje Khola                    | Dang                       | 2006 | Saudiyar                                 | 7,8,9                            | 547      | 500      | 1500                       | 5.6                    | MIP        | DOI   |
| 152 | KIMUWA GAJARI MUL IP      | Gajari Mul                     | Dang                       |      | Duruwa                                   | 7                                | 169      | 135.2    | 0                          | 3.4                    |            |       |
| 153 | KORBANG IP                | Baulaha Khola                  | Dang                       |      | Dananai                                  | 5                                | 80       | 50       | 0                          | 1.5                    | IWRMP      |       |
| 154 | KORC IP                   | Agrang Khola                   | Roipa                      |      | Masina                                   | 9                                | 132812   | 13.28    | 0                          | 4.2                    |            |       |
| 155 | KUNHARA BANDH IP          | Sarema Sota                    | Dang                       |      | Narayanpur                               | 6                                | 135      | 133      | 0                          | 2.1                    |            |       |
| 156 | KWANG KHOLA IP            | Hapur Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Urahari                                  | 2 to 5                           | 220      | 200      | 700                        | 4.3                    | GON        |       |
| 157 | LARENE SOTA IP            | Larena Sota Khola              | Dang                       |      | Dikpur                                   | 1,5,7                            | 57       | 45       | 125                        | 2.4                    | MIP        |       |
| 158 | LOHADABRE IP              | Patre Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Dhikpur & Duruwa                         | 5,7,8,9 & 3,4                    | 867      | 800      | 1900                       | 7.6                    | IWRMP      |       |
| 159 | LOHASUR RATANPUR IP       | Sewarkhola                     | Dang                       |      | Tribhuwannaagar                          | 11                               | 98       | 78.4     | 0                          | 2.8                    |            |       |
| 160 | LOVELY KULO IP            | Chauwa Khola                   | Dang                       |      | Manpur & Duruwa                          | 7,8 & 5                          | 429      | 350      | 750                        | 2.7                    | MIP        |       |
| 161 | MAG KHOLA IP              | Dharapani Khola                | Dang                       | 2001 | Bagmare                                  |                                  | 29       | 46       | 0                          | 1.4                    | NISP       | IDA   |
| 162 | MAH KULO IP               | Baulaha Khola                  | Dang                       | 2001 | Bagmare                                  | 4,5                              | 103      | 82.4     | 0                          | 4.3                    | NISP       | IDA   |
| 163 | MAJH KULO D IP            | Baulaha Khola                  | Dang                       |      | Bagmare                                  | 4                                | 101      | 80.8     | 300                        | 1.8                    | NISP       |       |
| 164 | MALWARE BELDHAKUWA IP     | Guhar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Manpur/Duruwa                            | 3,4,5/6,7,8                      | 487      | 389.6    | 0                          | 7.9                    |            |       |
| 165 | MALWARE KULO IP           | Guhar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Manpur & Duruwa                          | 3,4,5 & 6,7,8                    | 937      | 800      | 1800                       | 8.3                    | MIP        |       |
| 166 | MANAKAPUR KULO IP         | Guhar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Bjauri                                   | 3                                | 204      | 200      | 0                          | 4.0                    |            |       |
| 167 | MANI KULO IP              | Lama Khola, Pakariyajhiki Sota | Dang                       |      | Bjauri & Manpur                          | 4,5 & 7                          | 121      | 90       | 270                        | 2.2                    | DDC/DC/DOI |       |
| 168 | MANIKAPUR IP              | Bhume Khola                    | Dang                       | 1999 | Pawan Nagar                              | 3,9                              | 87       | 75       | 300                        | 4.4                    | ILC        | IDA   |
| 169 | MANPUR KULO IP            | Guhar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Bjauri                                   | 9                                | 116      | 92.8     | 0                          | 3.4                    |            |       |
| 170 | MANPURE KULO IP           | Gwar Khola                     | Dang                       | 1994 | Manpur & Bjaura                          | 1 & 5 to 8                       | 407      | 393      | 919                        | 6.0                    | IWRMP      | ADB/N |
| 171 | MAYA KHOLA IP             | Maya Khola                     | Dang                       |      | Hekuli                                   | 4                                | 74       | 50       | 0                          | 3.1                    | NISP       |       |
| 172 | MUGRAIDHA KHOLA IP        | Mugraidha Khola                | Dang                       |      | Rajpur                                   | 1,2,3                            | 133      | 106.4    | 0                          | 3.3                    |            |       |
| 173 | NAWALPURE KULO IP         | Sirsota                        | Dang                       |      | Urahari                                  | 4                                | 797      | 800      | 0                          | 7.1                    |            |       |
| 174 | OINERA IP                 | Onera khola                    | Dang                       |      | Hapur                                    | 6,7,9                            | 32       | 25.6     | 157                        | 4.0                    | IWRMP      |       |
| 175 | ORDAWA IP                 | Babai Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Darna                                    | 4                                | 105      | 84       | 0                          | 5.2                    |            |       |
| 176 | PADHDHA KULO IP           | Padhdha Sota                   | Dang                       |      | Tarigaun                                 | 4                                | 134      | 107.2    | 0                          | 3.4                    |            |       |
| 177 | PARSADUWA                 | Chiregar Khola                 | Dang                       | 1995 | Shrigau                                  | 3                                | 177      | 141.6    | 0                          | 6.4                    | ADB/N      | ADB/N |
| 178 | PATHKAULI BANDH           | Guhar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Duruwa                                   | 1                                | 175      | 172.5    | 0                          | 3.3                    |            |       |
| 179 | PATU KHOLA IP             | Patu Khola                     | Dang                       |      | Tarigaun                                 | 5,7,8                            | 335      | 300      | 825                        | 4.1                    | MIP        |       |
| 180 | PHALAKPUR IP              | Bhulke Khola                   | Dang                       | 1989 | Sonpur & Chaulahi                        | 4,5,6 & 8                        | 347      | 229      | 0                          | 7.7                    | DOI        | GoN   |
| 181 | PRAGNVA IP                | Rapti River                    | Dang                       |      | Laimatiya, Shishaniya, Sonpur & Chaulahi | 1 to 9; 1 to 9; 1 to 9; 1,6 to 9 | 6092     | 5800     | 0                          | 218.0                  | GON        | KUBET |
| 182 | PRASIYA KULO IP           | Khadkapur                      | Dang                       |      | Gangaparaspur                            | 9                                | 125      | 100      | 0                          | 2.6                    |            |       |
| 183 | RAJPURE KULO IP           | Sewar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Saudiyar                                 | 5                                | 179      | 143.2    | 0                          | 5.5                    |            |       |
| 184 | RAKSE CHOUR IP            | Sr Khola                       | Dang                       |      | Tulisipur                                | 1,2                              | 47       | 40       | 0                          | 5.3                    | MIN        | IND   |
| 185 | RAMPURKSIMAL TAR IP       | Baim Khola                     | Dang                       | 1995 | Rampur                                   | 3                                | 147      | 130      | 300                        | 2.0                    | MIP        | ADB/N |
| 186 | RANIGAD IP                | Ranigad Khola + Santi Khola    | Dang                       | 1996 | Halwar                                   | 3,4                              | 217      | 173.6    | 320                        | 3.7                    | ILC        | IDA   |
| 187 | RANIGAR KHOLA IP          | Rani Khola                     | Dang                       |      | Halwar                                   | 3,4                              | 24       | 19.2     | 0                          | 1.9                    |            |       |
| 188 | RANSING KHOLA IP          | Ransing, Mathura Khola         | Dang                       |      | Gobardha                                 | 1                                | 146      | 140      | 0                          | 4.1                    |            |       |
| 189 | RATANPUR IP               | Hapur Pendya Khola             | Dang                       | 1997 | Hapur                                    | 8,9                              | 170      | 125      | 250                        | 3.9                    | NISP       | ADB   |
| 190 | RATGAIYAN KULO            | Gwar Khola                     | Dang                       |      | Manpur & Bjauri                          | 2,6 & 7                          | 635      | 500      | 1300                       | 6.0                    | IWRMP      |       |

**Annex 2-1 (a): List of surface irrigation... cont'd.**

| SN  | Name of Irrigation System           | Source River Name              | Headwork Location District | YoC  | VDC                      | Ward        | GCA (ha) | NCA (ha) | Main Canal Discharge (lps) | Main Canal Length (Km) | Program | Funds   |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 191 | RATNAPUR IP                         | Sewat Khola                    | Dang                       | 1997 | Ghorahi                  | 1           | 116      | 92.8     | 0                          | 4.5                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 192 | SALGARI IP                          | Bandre Khola                   | Dang                       | 2001 | Panchkule & Bagmara      | 1,2,6,1     | 231      | 200      | 410                        | 5.9                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 193 | SATGAULE SIR KULO IP                | Patu Khola                     | Dang                       | 2001 | Tulsipur                 | 3 to 5      | 415      | 332      | 0                          | 5.9                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 194 | SAUDI KULO IP                       | Hapur Khola                    | Dang                       | 1989 | Narayanpur               | 3,4,5,7     | 564      | 451.2    | 1600                       | 11.8                   | GON     | GoN     |
| 195 | SAUDIYAR KULO IP                    | Sewar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Saudiyar                 | 5,6,7,9     | 254      | 225      | 0                          | 4.2                    |         |         |
| 196 | SEMARI MOTIPUR KULO IP              | Rapti River                    | Dang                       |      | Gadhwa                   | 6,7         | 129      | 103.2    | 0                          | 2.1                    |         |         |
| 197 | SHIR KHOLA IP                       | Patu Khola                     | Dang                       |      | Tulsinagar Municipality  | 8,9,10      | 654      | 523.2    | 300                        | 3.5                    | ILC     |         |
| 198 | SHIR KULO IP                        | Bhamki Khola                   | Dang                       | 2002 | Pawan Nagar              | 3,4         | 92       | 73.6     | 450                        | 1.5                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 199 | SHIRKATTI IP                        | Patu Khola                     | Dang                       |      | Tulsinagar Municipality  | 1 to 7      | 118      | 94.4     | 0                          | 3.6                    | GON     |         |
| 200 | SIMPANI IP                          | Simpani                        | Dang                       |      | Hekuli                   | 9           | 137      | 109.6    | 0                          | 2.7                    |         |         |
| 201 | SIRKATTI IP                         | Raintakura/Sisnekhola          | Dang                       |      | Pawanagar                | 2,3,4,8     | 143      | 140      | 0                          | 3.5                    |         |         |
| 202 | SONPURNARTI IP                      | Singai Khola                   | Dang                       | 1994 | Sonpur                   | 4,5         | 26       | 20       | 0                          | 2.3                    | ADB/N   | ADB/N   |
| 203 | SUPALA IP                           | Supala Khola                   | Dang                       |      | Gobardha                 | 8,9         | 609      | 487.2    | 0                          | 7.2                    |         |         |
| 204 | SUPALA PARASHPUR IP                 | Kapalthawa Khola               | Dang                       |      | Gangaparsapur            | 2,3,5       | 251      | 201      | 645                        | 3.2                    | ILC     |         |
| 205 | SUPALA PARASHPUR PARSENI IP         | Kapalthawa                     | Dang                       |      | Gangaparsapur            |             | 192      | 155.6    | 0                          | 3.4                    |         |         |
| 206 | THATI KULO IP                       | Sisne Khola                    | Dang                       | 2001 | Tribhuban Municipality   | 4           | 31       | 25.66    | 200                        | 1.6                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 207 | URAHARI JASPUR HEMNAGAR KULO IP     | Guhar Khola                    | Dang                       |      | Urahari/ Tarigaun        | 3,4,5/2,3   | 324      | 259.2    | 0                          | 5.5                    |         |         |
| 208 | BANGANGA IP                         | Banganga River                 | Kapilbastu                 | 1980 | 12 VDCs                  |             | 10734    | 6250     | 0                          | 20.5                   | DOI     | GoN/ADB |
| 209 | BARAIPUR (RANCHANIA) POND (LIFT) IP | Kanchania Khola                | Kapilbastu                 |      | Baraipur & Udaypur       | 4 & 8       | 70       | 52       | 0                          | 2.2                    | NITP    |         |
| 210 | BETHI IP                            | Bethi River                    | Kapilbastu                 |      | Banskhor                 | 7,8,9       | 489      | 400      | 0                          | 4.0                    | ILC     |         |
| 211 | BHADEHAR IP                         | Jamuwar Khola                  | Kapilbastu                 | 2001 | Gauri                    | 1,2,3,4,5,6 | 419      | 320      | 0                          | 3.8                    |         |         |
| 212 | BHUTAHAK IP                         | Bhutaha Khola                  | Kapilbastu                 | 1996 | Nandanagar               | 5,5,7,8     | 2000     | 1600     | 0                          | 8.5                    |         |         |
| 213 | BKRAMSOTA IP                        | Ban Ganga River                | Arghakhanchi               | 2001 | Simalpani                | 1           | 62       | 50       | 180                        | 1.9                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 214 | DHUNGE SERA IP                      | Gurmuwa Khola                  | Arghakhanchi               | 1995 | Sidara                   | 5           | 12       | 10       | 0                          | 2.7                    | ADB/N   | ADB/N   |
| 215 | DOHANI IP                           | Jamuwar Khola                  | Kapilbastu                 | 1996 | Dharmaniya               | 8           | 512      | 480      | 1000                       | 5.5                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 216 | DUBIYA POND (LIFT) IP               | Gudrung River, Spring & Runoff | Kapilbastu                 |      | Dubiya                   | 4           | 61       | 55       | 55                         | 1.2                    | NITP    |         |
| 217 | CALAHA BANGUWA IP                   | Sukli Khola                    | Kapilbastu                 |      | Badganga                 | 4           | 381      | 304      | 0                          | 4.0                    |         |         |
| 218 | GANGAULIA GAUTTIARWA IP             | Gangauliya Nala                | Kapilbastu                 |      | Gajehada                 | 3           | 165      | 165      | 550                        | 2.0                    | IWRMP   |         |
| 219 | GHAGHAWA IP                         | Ghaghawa Nala (Jamuwa Khola)   | Kapilbastu                 | 1999 | Patana & Hathausn        | 1,7 & 8     | 476      | 375      | 0                          | 5.9                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 220 | HUDARWA IP                          | Hudarwa Khola                  | Kapilbastu                 | 1997 | Hathausa                 | 6           | 373      | 350      | 0                          | 2.4                    |         |         |
| 221 | JABAI SAKUNI IP                     | Jabai Khola                    | Kapilbastu                 | 1996 | Chanai                   |             | 1757     | 400      | 1500                       | 7.0                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 222 | JAHADI IP                           | Jamwar Khola                   | Kapilbastu                 | 1996 | Jahadi                   |             | 233      | 233      | 0                          | 2.1                    | ILC     | IDA     |
| 223 | RANCHANIYA IP                       | Gandak                         | Kapilbastu                 |      | Sisuya                   | 2,3,5,6     | 309      | 300      | 0                          | 2.2                    | ILC     |         |
| 224 | KARMA IP                            | Karma Nala                     | Kapilbastu                 | 1992 | Banskhor                 | 5           | 126      | 100      | 0                          | 4.3                    | DOI     | GoN     |
| 225 | MAHENDRAKOT IP                      | Gurmuwa Khola                  | Kapilbastu                 | 2003 | Mahendra Kot             | 1,9         | 433      | 400      | 0                          | 8.3                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 226 | PATHERDAIVA IP                      | Surahi Khola                   | Kapilbastu                 | 2002 | Pathardiya & Bahadurgunj | 1,2 & 6     | 1374     | 700      | 1005                       | 7.8                    | NISP    | IDA     |
| 227 | PAWARTAR IP                         | Ban Ganga River                | Arghakhanchi               | 1989 | Simalpani                | 2 & 5       | 55       | 50       | 165                        | 4.1                    | ILC     | GoN     |
| 228 | PHULIKA IP                          | Marthi Khola                   | Kapilbastu                 | 1996 | Fulika                   | 1           | 582      | 350      | 0                          | 4.3                    |         |         |
| 229 | RANGAPUR SAGAR POND (LIFT) IP       | Mashyia River & sagar          | Kapilbastu                 |      | Rangapur                 | 1           | 50       | 48       | 0                          | 2.5                    | NITP    |         |
| 230 | SAVAR BANDH IP                      | Surahi Khola                   | Kapilbastu                 |      | Bahadurgunj              | 3,4,5       | 756      | 400      | 0                          | 4.2                    |         |         |
| 231 | SINGREYGHAT IP                      | Banganga River                 | Kapilbastu                 | 2006 | 4VDCs                    |             | 2594     | 2523     | 0                          | 6.0                    | MIP     | DOI     |

**Annex 2-1 (b): List of constructed Community Irrigation Projects (CIPs) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (in Terai) (Source: CIP, 2020)**

| Completed Irrigation infrastructure by CIP under Batch 1 |            |   |                   |           |
|--|------------|---|-------------------|-----------|
| SN   | District   | irrigation system project                       | Command area (ha) | Rehab/New |
| 1  | Kapilvastu | Kothibandh                                      | 138               | Rehab     |
| 2  |            | Jankalyan Lift ISP                              | 102               | New       |
| 3  | Dang       | Ghatte Khola Irrigation Sub-Project             | 152.6             | Rehab     |
| 4  |            | Hanumaanpur Irrigation Sub-Project              | 86.02             | Rehab     |
| 5  |            | Matheuri Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 40.5              | Rehab     |
| 6  |            | Lamitara Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 53                | Rehab     |
| 7  | Kailali    | Charidanda ISP                                  | 46.8              | New       |
| 8  |            | Khairala Khola Bunda                            | 24.5              | Rehab     |
| 9  |            | Salley Khola                                    | 14.7              | Rehab     |
| 10   |            | Vijayanagar Ranifata                            | 81.35             | Rehab     |
| 11   | Kanchanpur | Jhaule Irrigation Sub-Project                   | 96.5              | New       |
| 12   |            | Bachhela Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 134.3             | Rehab     |
| 13   |            | Jadepani Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 50                | New       |
| Completed Irrigation infrastructure by CIP under Batch 2 |            |   |                   |           |
| S.no.  | District   | irrigation system project                       | Command area (ha) | Rehab     |
| 1  | Kapilvastu | Khairahawa Bandh Surface Irrigation Project     | 199.75            | New       |
| 2  |            | Gangatahawa Surface Irrigation Scheme           | 66.8              | Rehab     |
| 3  |            | Beti Khola Surface Irrigation Scheme            | 108               | Rehab     |
| 4  |            | Sapahi Bandh Surface Irrigation Scheme          | 147.3             | Rehab     |
| 5  |            | Jaypur Bandh Surface Irrigation Scheme          | 56.2              | Rehab     |
| 6  |            | Surjabaliya Surface Irrigation Scheme           | 113               | Rehab     |
| 7  |            | Birpur Bandh Surface Irrigation Scheme          | 66.6              | Rehab     |
| 8  |            | Kajarari Bandh Surface Irrigation Scheme        | 66.3              | Rehab     |
| 9  |            | Horila Bandh Surface Irrigation Scheme          | 200               | Rehab     |
| 10   |            | sukulekothi Surace Irrigation scheme            | 164               | New       |
| 11   | Dang       | Jungkhola Tulsigunj Irrigation Sub-Project      | 49.4              | Rehab     |
| 12   |            | Budkulo Irrigation Sub-Project                  | 110               | Rehab     |
| 13   |            | Bukakhola Irrigation Sub-Project                | 51.46             | Rehab     |
| 14   |            | Badahara Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 98                | New       |
| 15   |            | Jeetpur Irrigation Sub-Project                  | 47.8              | New       |
| 16   |            | Ratanpur Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 199.75            | Rehab     |
| 17   | Kailali    | Patali Khola                                    | 23.24             | New       |
| 18   |            | Jetha Khola                                     | 10.2              | Rehab     |
| 19   |            | Samudaek ISP                                    | 22.4              | New       |
| 20   |            | Piyale Khola                                    | 24.55             | New       |
| 21   |            | Kuliwan Kafalgaira                              | 25                | New       |
| 22   |            | Ghatekhola Patreeni Irrigation Sub Project      | 25                | New       |
| 23   |            | Thuligad sera Irrigation Sub Project            | 15.5              | New       |
| 24   |            | BelJhari  | 14.58             | Rehab     |
| 25   |            | Sanajiling A Irrigation Sub Project             | 10.19             | New       |
| 26   |            | Baddi kulo Irrigation Sub Project               | 53.93             | Rehab     |
| 27   |            | Kamalanadi Dadiya ISP                           | 23.63             | New       |
| 28   |            | Chakkale Pani Irrigation Sub Project            | 14.77             | New       |
| 29   | Kanchanpur | Jarahi Irrigation Sub-Project                   | 50                | Rehab     |
| 30   |            | Tultule Irrigation Sub-Project                  | 62                | Rehab     |
| 31   |            | Beldandi Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 67                | Rehab     |
| 32   |            | Sisne Irrigation Sub-Project                    | 94                | New       |
| 33   |            | Siddhanath Irrigation Sub-Project               | 40.5              | Rehab     |
| 34   |            | Bajjnath Irrigation Sub-Project                 | 58.6              | Rehab     |
| Completed Irrigation infrastructure by CIP under Batch 3 |            |   |                   |           |
| S.no.  | District   | irrigation system project                       | Command area (ha) | Rehab/new |
| 1  | Kapilvastu | Basudawa Surface Irrigation Scheme              | 46                | New       |
| 2  |            | Ratanpur Surface Irrigation Scheme              | 140               | New       |
| 3  |            | Pichurakhi Surface Irrigation Scheme            | 42                | New       |
| 4  |            | Bharatghat Surface Irrigation Scheme            | 145               | New       |
| 5  | Dang       | Thute Tari Irrigation Sub-Project               | 61                | Rehab     |
| 6  |            | Ganari Irrigation Sub-Project                   | 41                | Rehab     |
| 7  |            | Sauri Lift Irrigation Sub-Project               | 75.8              | New       |
| 8  |            | Parseni Taal Irrigation Sub-Project             | 42                | Rehab     |
| 9  |            | Uttar Aamrai Irrigation Sub-Project             | 76                | New       |
| 10   |            | Larina Irrigation Sub-Project                   | 74                | Rehab     |
| 11   |            | Wuyinariya Irrigation Sub-Project               | 103               | Rehab     |
| 12   |            | BulBula Sota Lift Irrigation Sub-Project        | 51                | Rehab     |
| 13   |            | Dongpur Lift Irrigation Sub-Project             | 40                | Rehab     |
| 14   |            | Balim Irrigation Sub-Project                    | 177               | Rehab     |
| 15   |            | Kalimati Kulo/Balichhopa Irrigation Sub-Project | 44                | Rehab     |
| 16   |            | Balapur,Bengwa Sota Irrigation Sub-Project      | 50                | Rehab     |
| 17   |            | Bhamki Lift Sichai Yojana                       | 64                | Rehab     |
| 18   | Kailali    | Jarahibadh ISP                                  | 158.15            | New       |
| 19   |            | Amfata ISP                                      | 63.47             | Rehab     |
| 20   |            | Sursuriya ISP                                   | 49                | New       |
| 21   |            | Dharpadayara dharapani & Uttiseni ISP           | 25                | New       |

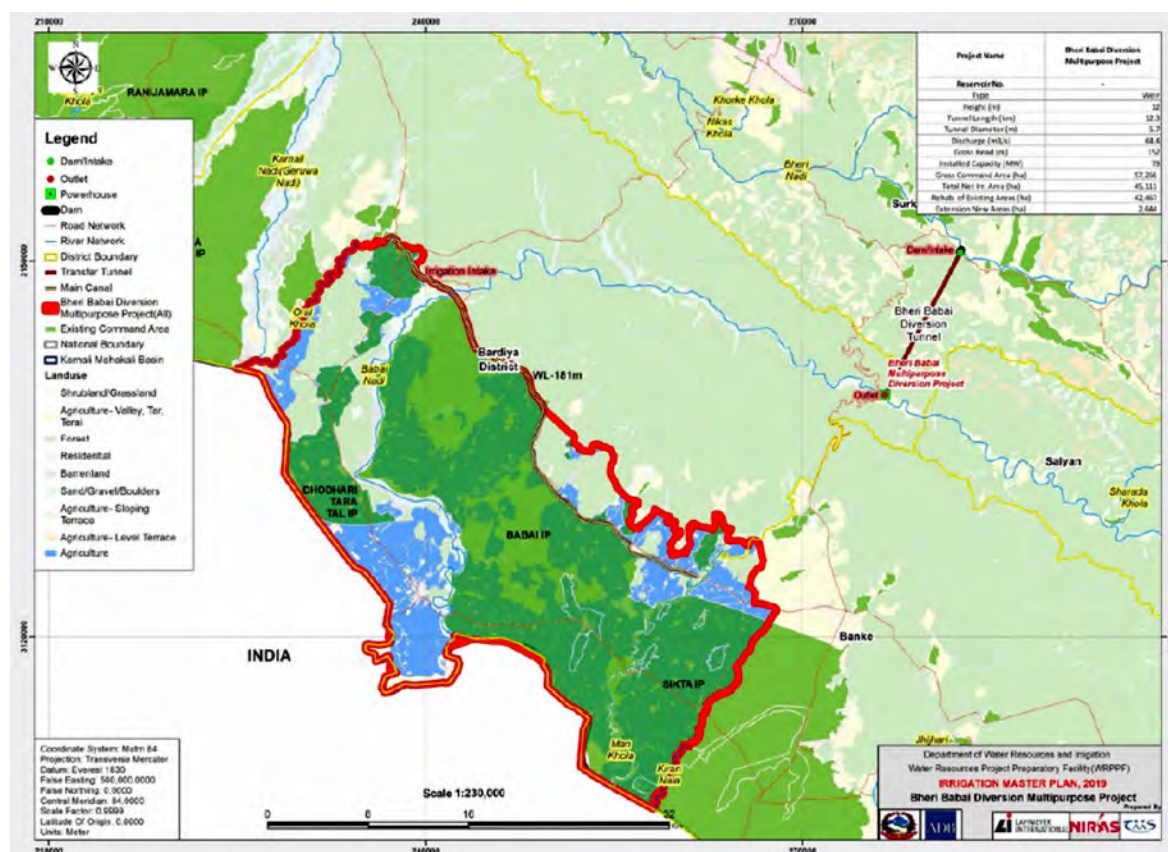


**Annex 2-1 (b): List of constructed Community Irrigation Projects (CIPs)... cont'd.**

| S.no.  | District   | irrigation system project                         | Command area (ha) | Rehab/new |
|--|------------|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 22   |            | Dharapani Gajani ISP                              | 17                | New       |
| 23   |            | Gumatadi ISP                                      | 25                | New       |
| 24   |            | Pandon ISP  | 21                | New       |
| 25   |            | Vudka Khola ISP                                   | 25                | New       |
| 26   |            | Okhaldunga ISP                                    | 25                | New       |
| 27   |            | Khar khola ISP                                    | 19                | New       |
| 28   |            | Kulibadh ISP                                      | 55.25             | New       |
| 29   |            | Basanta ISP                                       | 199               | New       |
| 30   |            | Taranager ISP                                     | 68                | Rehab     |
| 31   |            | Kandra ISP  | 195               | New       |
| 32   |            | Vadaile Khola                                     | 84                | New       |
| 33   |            | Barkha Kataini                                    | 80                | New       |
| 34   |            | Lathaiya ISP                                      | 52                | Rehab     |
| 35   | Kanchanpur | Jay Gurbaba ISP                                   | 49                | New       |
| 36   |            | Doda ISP  | 78                | New       |
| 37   |            | Aam Ghat ISP                                      | 76                | New       |
| 38   |            | Bagun Khaola ISP                                  | 87                | New       |
| 39   |            | Lalpaniya ISP                                     | 41                | New       |
| Completed Irrigation infrastructure by CIP under Batch 4 |            |   |                   |           |
| S.no.  | District   | irrigation system project                         | Command area (ha) | Rehab/new |
| 1  | Kapilvastu | Kundre Khola Irrigation Scheme                    | 120               | New       |
| 2  |            | Mahendra Kot Surface Irrigation Scheme            | 46                | Rehab     |
| 3  |            | Due muhane kulo Surface Irrigation Scheme         | 58                | Rehab     |
| 4  |            | Samayathan Taal Irrigation scheme                 | 66                | Rehab     |
| 5  |            | Siraka bandh & pond irrigation Scheme             | 198               | Rehab     |
| 6  |            | Pratappur Pond Irrigation Scheme                  | 66                | Rehab     |
| 7  |            | Dhanchaura taal & Ghorahi Bandh Irrigation Scheme | 146               | Rehab     |
| 8  |            | Abhirav lift Irrigation system                    | 75                | New       |
| 9  | Dang       | Machaute kulo ISP                                 | 100               | Rehab     |
| 10   |            | Manikapur Kulo ISP                                | 145               | Rehab     |
| 11   |            | Goyalaghari, Malpani ISP                          | 198               | Rehab     |
| 12   |            | Bastikhola I                                      | 199               | Rehab     |
| 13   |            | Chiregad khadakpur Kulo ISP                       | 54                | Rehab     |
| 14   |            | Daunne khola ISP                                  | 43                | Rehab     |
| 15   |            | Amuwa khola ISP                                   | 115               | Rehab     |
| 16   |            | Bogati Kulo I                                     | 103               | Rehab     |
| 17   | Kailali    | Mohana lift ISP                                   | 77                | New       |
| 18   |            | Ampani ISP  | 25                | New       |
| 19   |            | Barpani Badikathai Irrigation Sub-Project         | 25                | New       |
| 20   |            | Badhya Khola ISP                                  | 25                | New       |
| 21   |            | Singasaini Jaryapani ISP                          | 16                | New       |
| 22   |            | Mathilo kulo ISP                                  | 25                | New       |
| 23   |            | Tallo kulo ISP                                    | 25                | New       |
| 24   |            | Madhe Bagrawa ISP                                 | 25                | New       |
| 25   |            | Ruenikot ISP                                      | 23                | New       |
| 26   |            | Barpani-2 Irrigation Sub-Project                  | 75                | New       |
| 27   |            | Batiyani ISP                                      | 109               | New       |
| 28   |            | Namuna Lift ISP                                   | 77                | New       |
| 29   |            | Jadyapani ISP                                     | 25                | New       |
| 30   |            | Talsaini ISP                                      | 25                | New       |
| 31   |            | Machali Khola ISP                                 | 47                | Rehab     |
| 32   |            | Kachali ISP                                       | 25                | New       |
| 33   |            | Juryapani   | 40                | New       |
| 34   |            | Patreni ISP                                       | 40                | New       |
| 35   |            | Badki kulo lift ISP                               | 94                | New       |
| 36   | Kanchanpur | Purbi raoutela ISP                                | 40                | New       |
| 37   |            | Tumadi Chanmari ISP                               | 40                | New       |
| 38   |            | Tumadi Khola ISP                                  | 40                | New       |
| 39   |            | West Rautela ISP                                  | 58                | New       |
| 40   |            | Ghatal ISP  | 40                | New       |
| 41   |            | Shankarpur ISP                                    | 41                | New       |
| 42   |            | Pathriya ISP                                      | 50                | New       |
| 43   |            | Odali Khola ISP                                   | 40                | New       |
| 44   |            | Chishapani ISP                                    | 41                | New       |
| 45   |            | Band Khola ISP                                    | 40                | New       |
| 46   |            | Banhara ISP                                       | 64                | New       |
| 47   |            | Sundariphata ISP                                  | 123               | New       |
| 48   |            | Khanyakhola ISP                                   | 63                | New       |
| 49   |            | Dhungadi ISP                                      | 40                | New       |
| 50   |            | Sidhanath ISP                                     | 50                | New       |
| 51   |            | Kunjagalli lift ISP                               | 59.5              | New       |
| 52   |            | Banahara Katan lift ISP                           | 63.75             | New       |

Annex 2-1 (c): List of under-construction Community Irrigation Projects (CIPs) within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (in Terai) (Source: CIP, 2020)

| Under construction irrigation project by CIP under Batch 3 |            |                                       |                   |           |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| SN   | District   | irrigation system project             | Command area (ha) | Rehab/New |
| 1  | Kailali    | Tengana Khola ISP                     | 46                | New       |
| 2  | Kanchanpur | Jhale khola ISP                       | 40                | New       |
| Under construction irrigation project by CIP under Batch 4 |            |                                       |                   |           |
| SN   | District   | irrigation system project             | Command area (ha) | Rehab/new |
| 1  | Kapilvastu | Jamunbagiya Lift Irrigation Scheme    | 66.38             | New       |
| 2  |            | Mahuwa Lift Irrigation Scheme         | 174               | New       |
| 3  |            | Pandedih Lift Irrigation Scheme       | 88                | New       |
| 4  |            | Gudrung Rangai Lift Irrigation Scheme | 83                | New       |
| 5  |            | Janachetana Lift Irrigation Scheme    | 75                | New       |
| 1  | Kailali    | Jarjariya ISP                         | 195               | New       |
| 2  |            | Vulvuliya ISP                         | 127               | New       |
| 3  |            | Tiule khola ISP                       | 68                | New       |
| 4  |            | Junali Lift ISP                       | 114               | New       |

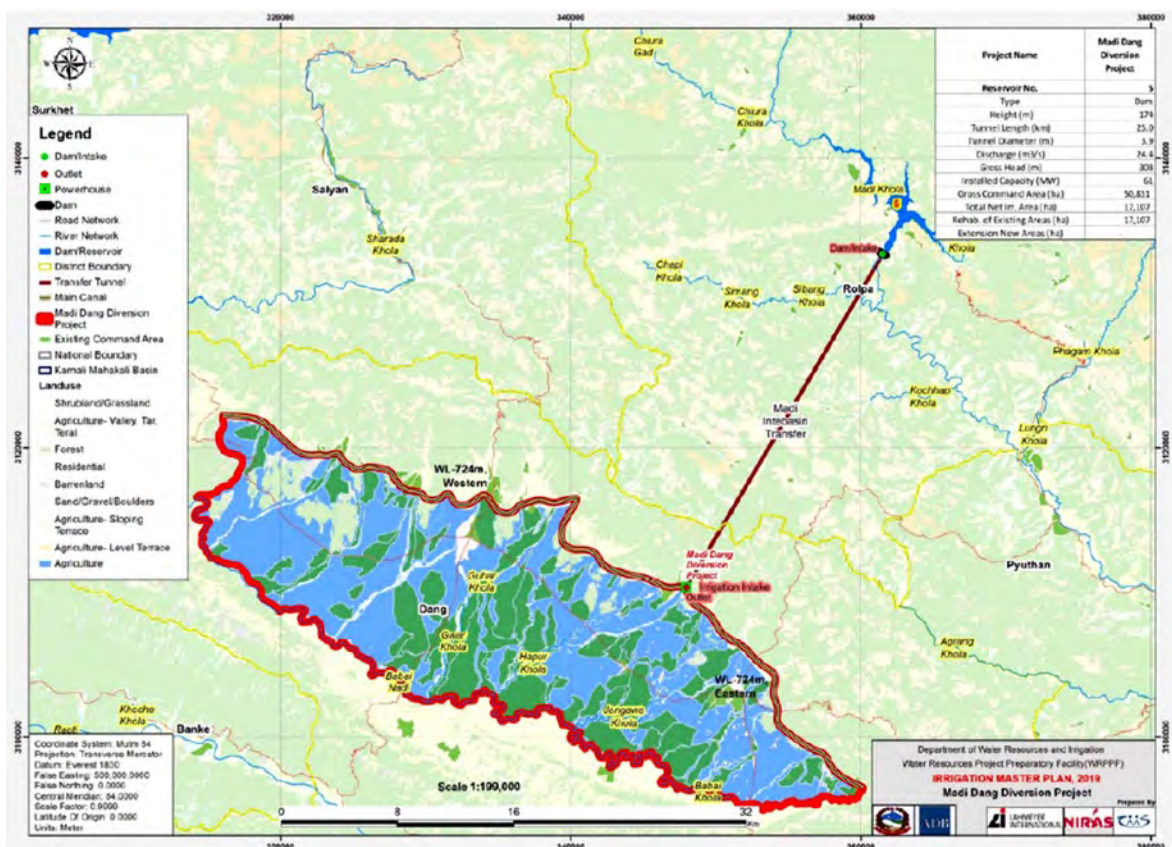


Annex 2-2 (a): Location and associated details of Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project (BBDMP) (Source: IMP, 2019)



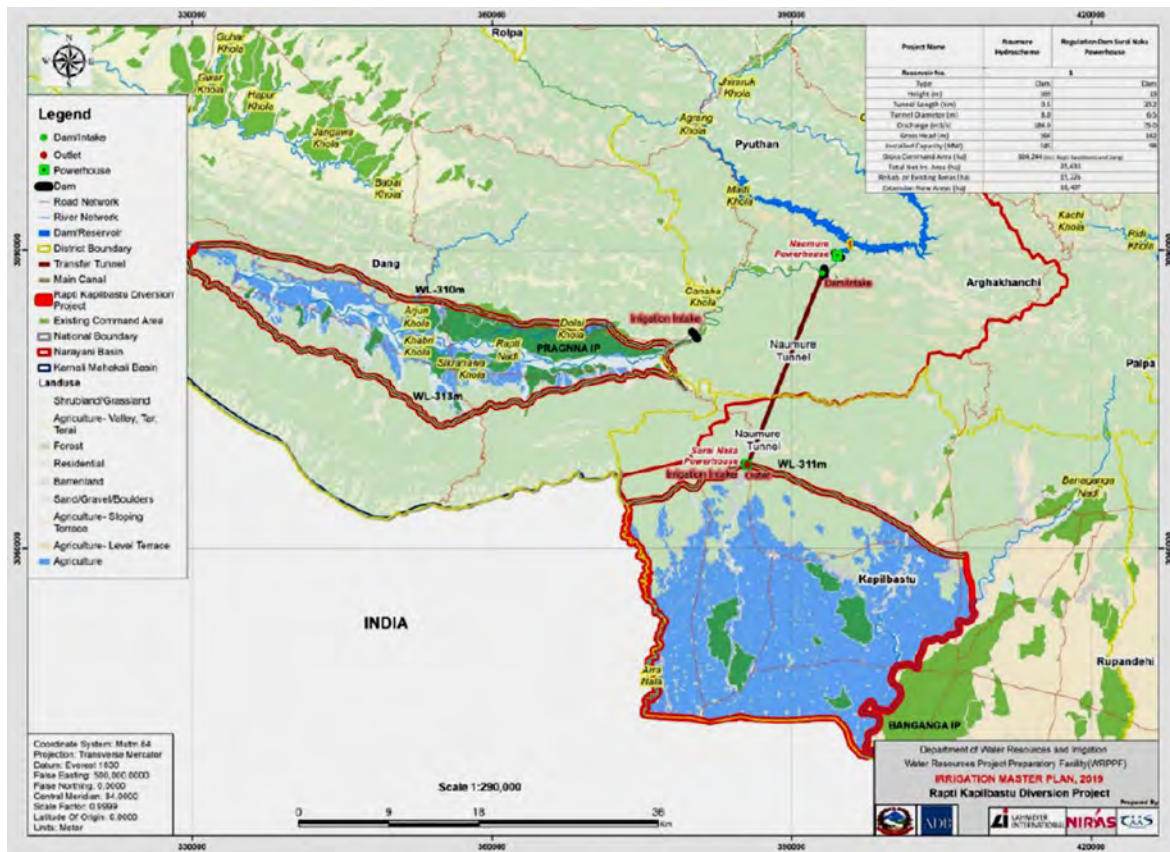


Annex 2-2 (b): Location and associated details of Karnali Diversion Project (Source: IMP, 2019)



Annex 2-2 (c): Location and associated details of Madi-Dang Diversion Project (Source: IMP, 2019)





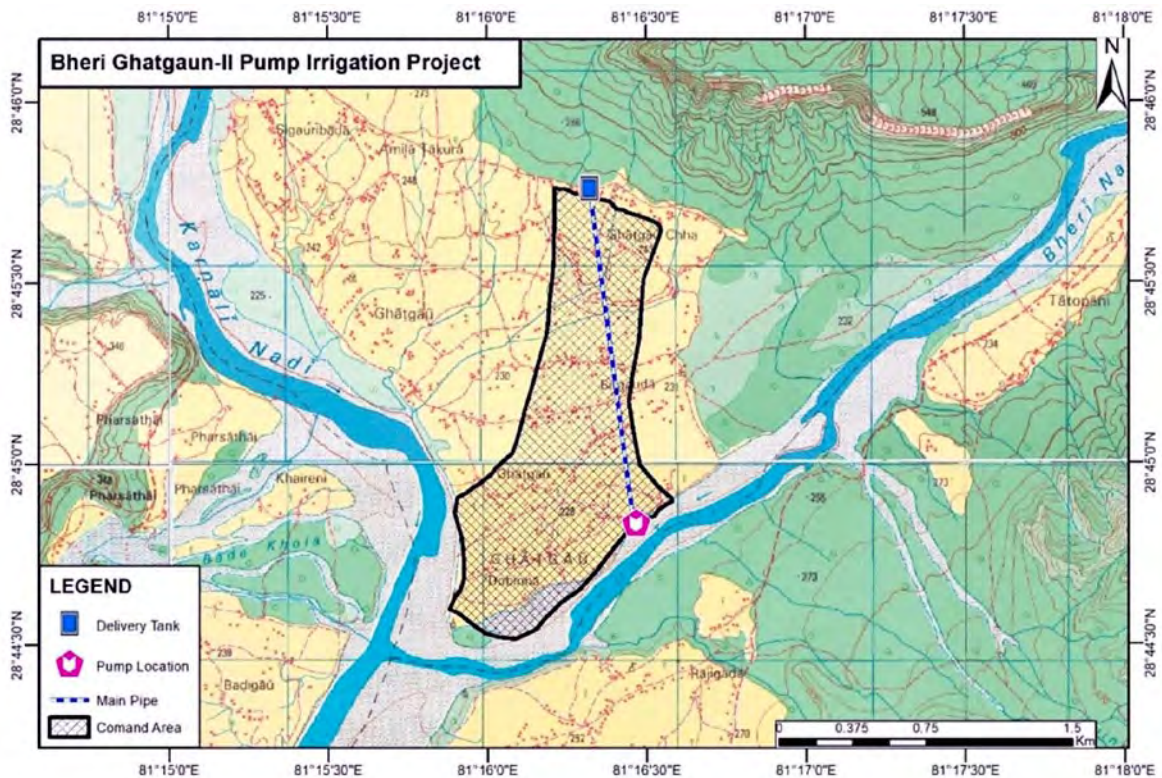
Annex 2-2 (d): Location and associated details of Naumure Dam (Rapti-Kapilbastu Diversion) Project (Source: IMP, 2019)



Annex 2-2 (e): Location and associated details of Bheri-Corridor Solar Lift Project (Source: IMP, 2019)

Notes: VDC is village development committee.





Annex 2-2 (f): Location and associated details of Bheri-Ghatgaun II Solar Lift Irrigation Project (Source: IMP, 2019)



Annex 2-2 (g): Location and associated details of Kusetara Solar Lift Irrigation Project (Source: IMP, 2019)  
 Note: LISP: Lift Irrigation Solar Project



### Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to water resources and water infrastructure development in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence region, Western Nepal.

| SN  | Reference                                     | Focus  | Target area  | Data/information that can be extracted  | Key findings relevant to water resources and water infrastructure development   |
|-----|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1.  | <a href="#">Bhatta, et al. (2020)</a>         | Impact of past and future climate scenarios on Streamflow in a West Seti River Basin.  | West Seti River Basin.   | Future discharge annually and monthly.  | Discharge is projected to increase by 16.4% (NF), 19.9% (MF), 18.3% (FF) under RCP 8.5. Pre -monsoon river discharge could increase by 12.4% (NF), 37.5% (MF), 65.5% (FF) under RCP 8.5.  |
| 2.  | <a href="#">Dahal et al. (2020)</a>           | Future impacts of climate change on water availability in the Karnali River Basin.   | Karnali River Basin  | Current and future water availability of Karnali basin.   | Current discharge at Chisapani is 43,362 MCM which is projected to Increase by 6.4 % (5.1%) in MF and by 8.4 % (10.9%) in FF under RCP 4.5 (RCP 8.5). More water will be available especially during the pre-monsoon and monsoon seasons, and this scenario is likely to increase in the late century.  |
| 3.  | <a href="#">Pandey et al. (2020a)</a>         | To developed a SWAT hydrological model using multi-site calibration approach to characterize present spatio-temporal distribution of water availability.   | Karnali Mohona Basin   | Present spatio-temporal water availability and assessment of water balance component (precipitation, ET, NWFY).   | Average annual flow volume at the Karnali-mohana basin outlet is 46,250 MCM. About 34 % of average annual precipitation in this basin is lost as evapotranspiration, but with a large spatio-temporal heterogeneity. The Hills and Terai are relatively wetter than the Mountains.  |
| 4.  | <a href="#">Pandey et al. (2020b)</a>         | To project future climate and assess impacts of climate change on water availability   | Karnali Mohona Basin   | Future spatio-temporal water availability at Karnali Mohana basin and also at its sub basin Bheri, Seti, Tila, Upper Karnali under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5.   | The impacts in the sub-basins at higher altitudes are relatively higher, indicating higher vulnerability to CC of the high mountain regions of the basin than the flat lands in Terai. For instance, in NF under RCP4.5 scenarios, the annual flow volume at the outlet of Tila is projected to change by -21.6 %, Seti by +13.9 %, upper Karnali by -7.2%, Bheri by -5.4 %, and Karnali-main by 0.6 %.   |
| 5.  | <a href="#">WRPPF/DWRI (2020a)</a>            | Feasibility and detail study of flood preventing measure in proposed six basins to prepare priority river basins for flood risk management   | West Rapti, Mawa-Ratuwa, Lakhandai, Mohana-Khutiya, East Rapti, and Bakraha watershed.       | Proposed embankment, revetment length, number of spur, proposed number of rain gauge and hydrometric station in West Rapti and Mohana Khutiya watershed.  | The Terai region has only 17% of Nepal's total land area but accounts for 51% of the 2.64 million hectares (ha) of cultivable land. During heavy monsoon rainfall in August 2017, the southern Terai plains were critically affected, with damage of almost 3% of Nepal's gross domestic product.   |
| 6.  | <a href="#">WRPPF/DWRI (2020b)</a>            | Assess economic and financial viability for civil work, Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Systems (FFEWS), Community Based Disaster risk Management (CBDRM), Cost-Benefits Analysis (CBA) and assessment of social and environmental safeguards in West Rapti basin. | West Rapti   | Existing and proposed rain gauge and hydrometric station in basin and LULC and geological map.  | Agriculture account only for 20.3% in whole of the West Rapti Basin. 25 existing and 5 proposed raingauge station. 8 proposed hydrometric gauging stations in West Rapti, 5 stations will be used for both discharge and water level measurements and 3 stations will only measure water levels.  |
| 7.  | <a href="#">WRPPF/DWRI (2020c)</a>            | Develop a flood forecasting and early warning system (FFEWS) in Mohana-Khutiya basin   | Mohana-Khutiya basin   | Existing and proposed rain gauge and hydrometric station in basin   | History of 31 flood events (30 in Mohana and 1 in Khutiya) between 1991 and 2015. 6 existing and 11 proposed raingauge station in the basin. 2 existing and 9 proposed hydrometric station (5 are for water level and 4 for water level and discharge both).  |
| 8.  | <a href="#">WRPPF/DWRI (2020d)</a>            | Detailed engineering design for flood prevention measures, including design of civil work and Bill of Quantities (BoQ).  | Mohana-Khutiya basin   | LULC, Geology map of Mohana Khutiya basin.  | 90 % of the total area of the basin upper catchment has dominant non-agricultural land use types such as forest, shrub and grass. This indicates the ecology is least disturbed. However, the deforestation and the overgrazing on the steep areas could induce erosion. The lower catchment has dominant agricultural land use and built-up areas comprising 55% of the total area.  |
| 9.  | <a href="#">Bhattarai &amp; Shakya (2019)</a> | Conjunctive use of water resources in sustainable development of agriculture in Terai Nepal  | Terai Nepal  | Information on conjunctive use by different country and its significance and the different model used by different author for conjunctive uses  | At present, 42% of the cultivated area has irrigation of some sort, but only 17% of cultivated area has year-round irrigation.  |
| 10. | <a href="#">Bhattarai et al. (2019)</a>       | To prepare inundation map of a section of Babai Basin and to find out the inundated areas for different return periods.  | Babai basin: Near about 40 km south of Babai Bridge in Ratna Rajmarga near Purandhara, Dang. | Inundation Maps for different return periods. Flooded area according to land use vulnerability under different return period.   | Flood water depth shows that all of the areas under flooding have water depth less than 18 m. large percentage (47 to 49%) of vulnerable area is agricultural land and followed by water body (38 to 46%) and forest (3 to 10%).  |
| 11. | <a href="#">DJB (2019)</a>                    | Final report: Sustainable, productive water resources development in Western Nepal under current and future conditions.  | Karnali, Mahakali and Mohana basin   | Biophysical characteristics, institutional and policy landscapes, social systems and gender, water sources and access, environmental flow requirements, and trade-offs and synergies among potential future development pathways. | For Karnali-Mohana basin, despite the seasonal and spatial heterogeneity, there is high water availability and high potential for water resources development. High-risk scenarios with drier and warmer climates are more likely to occur in the Terai plains than in the mountains. The hills and plains will see the highest fluctuation in precipitation while the mountains will see the highest increases in temperature. For Chamelia, a major tributary of Mahakali on the Nepalese side, water availability under future climate is also projected to increase gradually from the baseline to near, mid and far-futures. |

### Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to ... cont'd.

| SN  | Reference                  | Focus   | Target area                                  | Data/information that can be extracted  | Key findings relevant to water resources and water infrastructure development   |
|-----|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 12. | IMP (2019)                 | Irrigation Master Plan of Nepal   | Nepal  | Surface water availability of all major basin of Nepal (Karnali, Narayani, Koshi) and for its sub basin in spatial map. Groundwater recharge in Bhabar, Seepage and Terai Zone across FtF district. Surface and groundwater development project for irrigation as well as hydropower development across FtF zone along with problem, constraints, way forward in irrigation development of Nepal. | Annual surface water resources of Karnali basin is 60 BCM. Total annual groundwater resources of Karnali basin is about 3.4 BCM. Groundwater recharge (MCM) of Terai FtF district in Kapilbastu: 692, Dang: 324, Banke: 632, Bardia: 759 Kailali: 864, Kanchanpur: 789. Surface and groundwater project scenario in Karnali basin are Bheri Babai transfer, Karnali transfer, Madi Dang diversion, Naumure dam and Under construction project are Mahakali Stage 3, Sikta Irrigation Project, Rani-Jamaryakulariya Project, Mega Dang Valley, Bheri-Babai Diversion Multipurpose. |
| 13. | Nepal et al (2019)         | Investigates water security in Nepal from the perspective of the water-energy-agriculture (food) nexus, focusing on pathways to water security that originate in actions and policies related to other sectors. | Terai Basin                                  | Major issues and Water security measures in Agriculture, Domestic, Hydropower, Industry, Environment sectors.   | Water security measure in Agriculture are: Increasing water supply through infrastructure and rejuvenation of springs, Groundwater pumping using grid electricity and off-grid solar power, Small and local-scale water storage and rainwater harvesting, Inter-basin water transfer, Irrigation technologies, farming technologies demand management, Formal and informal water markets.   |
| 14. | Neupane et al. (2019)      | Study of river channel migration and identification of potential sugarcane cultivation area in the Mohana –Macheli watershed  | Mohana-Macheli                               | Sand area change in Mohana-Macheli Watershed from 2009 to 2017  | There is maximum erosion form 2009-2011 at that time of no mitigation measures. Total land erosion after mitigation was found to be decrease by 71% during the year 2009 to 2017. Highest shift in channel is seen in Dodha River where the channel has shifted to as high as 1000 meters from the original path. The channel migration of various rivers has directly affected the land use and flood plain settlements of the area. This study shows the cultivation of sugarcane in river bank can protect the lateral shift of river.   |
| 15. | PMAMP (2019a)              | Third PMAMP quarterly annual progress report of fiscal year 2075/76.  | Across Nepal covered all Terai FtF district. | Running PMAMP project in Fiscal year 2075/76 (July 2018-july 2019), Zone added for fiscal year 2076/77 (July 2019-july 2020).   | Running PMAMP project of fiscal year 2075/76 in Terai FtF Zol are: Dang (Mustard), Kapilbastu (paddy, Vegetable); Banke (maize), Kanchanpur (Paddy) for Zone project and Dang (maize), Kapilbastu (Paddy), Bardia (Paddy), Kailali (wheat) for super zone project.  |
| 16. | PMAMP (2019b)              | Annual programme and progress report of PMAMP (FY 2075/76), 2019  | Across Nepal covered all Terai FtF district. | Agricultural production under Pocket, block, Zone, Super Zone project of Terai FtF district in FY-2074/75 (july 2017-july 2018).<br>Agricultural production under combine super zone and zone of 6 district of year (2074/75)- (July 2017-july 2018) and (2075/76-July 2018/july 2019)<br>Number of solar and small irrigation infrastructure in Terai FtF district.                              | Zone implementation in FY 2074/75: Kanchanpur (Paddy), Kailali (Oilseed), Bardia (Paddy), Banke (Maize). Proposed Zone in FY 2075/76: Kanchanpur (Paddy), Banke (Maize), Dang (Mustard and Bee farming), Kapilbastu (Vegetable and Fish). Superzone implementation in FY 2074/75: Kailali (Wheat), Dang (Maize). Proposed Superzone in FY 2075/76: Kailali (Wheat), Bardia (Paddy), Dang (Maize), Kapilbastu (Paddy).   |
| 17. | Pandey et al. (2019)       | Current and future hydrological system of Chamelia using SWAT.  | Chamelia watershed                           | Current and future spatio-temporal water availability and water balance component of Chamelia watershed and water balance.  | Average annual current discharge at outlet of basin is 2,081 MCM which is projected to increase gradually from the near to far future under both RCPs; for instance, by 8.2% in near, 12.2% in mid, and 15.0% in far-future under RCP4.5 scenarios.   |
| 18. | Pakhtigian et al. (2019)   | To maximize the total economic benefit within the Karnali/Mohana and Mahakali River basins, from four water-related sectors: (i) energy, (ii) agriculture, (iii) municipal, and (iv) environmental sectors.     | Karnali/Mohana and Mahakali River basins,    | Source and methodology for irrigation and municipal water demand estimation.  | Surface water availability is generally sufficient to meet existing and growing demands in energy and agricultural sectors however, expansion of water storage and irrigation infrastructure may limit environmental flows below levels needed to maintain the full integrity of important aquatic ecosystems. Substantial trade-offs between irrigation in Nepal and satisfaction of the institutional requirements implied by international water-use agreements with the downstream riparian India.  |
| 19. | Talchabhadel et al. (2019) | Assesses the projected impacts of climate change on rainfall erosivity (R-factor) in west rapti basin   | West Rapti                                   | Mean annual soil erosion for historical, future scenarios in different elevation band of west Rapti basin.  | Annual R-factors are expected to increase by 10% in the higher region, and 16.7% in the lower region of West Rapti during 80's under RCP 8.5. Results show a slightly greater increment under RCP 4.5 than RCP 8.5. Increase in rainfall intensity and erosion of soil can significantly affect the agriculture.  |

### Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to ... cont'd.

| SN  | Reference              | Focus   | Target area  | Data/information that can be extracted   | Key findings relevant to water resources and water infrastructure development   |
|-----|------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 20. | Bista et al. (2018)    | To investigate the impact of climate change in Western Mountainous Water Basin.   | Western Basin  | Review on Impact of climate change in western mountain water basin at global level, national level, local level.   | Over the last 36 years (1975-2010) in western Nepal, temperature is rising on an average of 1.2°C per annum. This is twice as compared to the global increment. This indicates more vulnerability of climate change in hills and high hills of Nepal. The average rise of temperature in Nepal is 0.06 °C per year.   |
| 21. | DWSSM (2018)           | Water supply and sanitation status in Nepal   | Nepal  | Water supply and sanitation coverage across Province and in general across district, Palika of 2018.   | The water supply coverage of province 5 is 88.57% which was 82.8% as per report of 2010. In this province high water supply coverage found in Rupandehi of 98.6% and minimum coverage found in Dang of 75.56%. The water supply coverage of province 7 is 86.53% which was 83.31% in 2010 which seems to be slow in respect to other province. Less water coverage found in Kanchanpur about 73.7% and maximum coverage found in Kailali 96.61%. In context of district all Terai FTF district has sanitation coverage except Kapilbastu, which has coverage of 99.42%.   |
| 22. | DOA (2018)             | Inter provincial dependency for agricultural development.   | All province of Nepal  | Provincial strength, weakness, opportunities and threat regarding agriculture development.   | In province 5 there is availability of large fertile lands, suitable for all kinds of cereals crops but having low year round irrigation facility, prevalence of single crops in many Terai area mostly rice and low level of processing units. In province 7, there is presence of both Terai and Hills region and many donors funded projects. But still disconnected with country capital and getting low priority in development works, having poor connectivity in hills and high hills district and lack of market infrastructures for value chain development.   |
| 23. | Dhami et al. (2018)    | To test its applicability for hydrological simulation and carry out the water balance of the basin and to determine the snowmelt contribution in the river flow.  | Karnali River Basin  | Current water availability at Karnali basin outlet and contribution to snowmelt.   | Average annual runoff volume available at the basin outlet is about 47,160 MCM out of which about 12% of runoff volume is contributed by the snowmelt runoff. About 25% of annual precipitation seems to be lost as evapotranspiration.   |
| 24. | IMP (2018)             | Irrigation water use inventory final report to prepare a spatial database of all irrigation schemes of Nepal.   | Nepal  | Shallow tubewell and irrigated area up-to 2073/74; Deep tubewell and irrigated area up-to 2073/74  | About 40,939 number of shallow tubewell and 454 number of deep tubewell exist in the Terai FTF district. About 85% of irrigation is by shallow tubewell.  |
| 25. | Mishra et al. (2018)   | Effects of climate change on streamflow in the Bheri River using SWAT.  | Bheri  | Current and future annual and temporal water availability of Bheri basin   | Average annual discharge of Bheri at Jammu station is 13,087 MCM which is projected to increase by 6–12.5% by the end of century. On a monthly scale, runoff will decrease in July and August by up to 20% and increase in the dry period by up to 70%, which is favorable for water users.   |
| 26. | Panthi et al. (2018)   | Water Poverty Index (WPI) indicators to encompass the climatic extremes and social settings to analyze the water stresses to the community people and their capacity to manage the water extremes focusing on the water availability in climatic variability condition. | Humla, Kalikot and Kailali district of Karnali & Mohana basin. | Water poverty status of these districts. Reason of water poverty in term of 5 major WPI component (Resource, access, capacity, use, climate change and environment).                                       | WPI is highest in Kalikot followed by Humla district and lowest in Kailali district. Major factors pushing high water poverty in Kalikot are climatic and environmental change, water availability and reliability and people capacity to manage the available water resources. Water poverty is least in Kailali due to availability of personal water pumps in each of the household's area and having irrigated lands, but it has least value on environment and climate change due to higher number of flood frequency and drought incidence.   |
| 27. | Pathak (2018)          | Evaluate the present situation of the existing groundwater exploitation in the entire Terai and Inner Terai, Nepal.   | Terai and Inner Terai, Nepal.                                  | Number, depth, groundwater yield of deep tubewell across Terai FTF district.   | The deep wells in Dang districts have been exploiting the deepest aquifers (<250 m deep), while the wells in other district exploits aquifer from depth below 200m to 140 m. Minimum average exploiting aquifer depth found in Kanchanpur district followed by Bardia district. It is observed that the aquifer in Bardia district (32 liter per second- lps) followed by Kanchanpur (28 lps) having comparatively high yield and productive while Dang district shows less productive with average yield less than 15 lps. Wells between 50 and 75 m deep has the lowest yield while it gradually increases for the well between 175 and 200 m deep. |
| 28. | Shrestha et al. (2018) | Overview on Groundwater resource of Nepal   | Nepal  | District wise graph of water level in shallow & deep aquifer below ground level. Geological section of Banke & Bardia, Transmissivity of shallow aquifer, District wise groundwater arsenic concentration. | Deepest water level of 16.5 m bgl was found at the Dang district among 20 Terai district of Nepal. Maximum transmissivity value of the shallow aquifer found in Dang i.e 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> /day among Terai FTF district. In Kailali and Bardia more than 20% of tube well (TW) and in other Terai FTF district 4-15% of TW have arsenic concentration above 10 ppb. Maximum % of arsenic concentration above 50 ppb found in kailali district among Terai FTF district.  |
| 29. | Tripathee (2018)       | To analyse climate change impacts on water resources and crop yield in Mohana River Basin   | Mohana   | Current and future spatio-temporal water availability in Mohana basin.   | Baseline average annual discharge 4793 MCM which is projected to increase by 16% (24%), 4% (14%) and 17% (18%) in near, mid and far future under RCP 4.5 (RCP 8.5).   |

### Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to ... cont'd.

| SN  | Reference                  | Focus  | Target area   | Data/information that can be extracted  | Key findings relevant to water resources and water infrastructure development  |
|-----|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| 30. | PAANI (2017)               | Assesses the status, major challenges and opportunities facing water resources management for the multiple users located within the Lower Mahakali Watershed   | Lower Mahakali  | Source of drinking, irrigation uses survey; List of Irrigation Projects in Lower Mahakali Watershed; Summary of prioritized issues by Municipality.   | Lack of proper transboundary water management with India has caused impact on agriculture during both monsoon and winter season also e-flow criteria is below the minimum requirement. Frequency of high intensity rainfall events is increasing, particularly during the mid-monsoon period, while the yearly average of precipitation is decreasing at a rate of rate of 10 mm/year. Frequent flood events have caused losses to human life and physical assets, including the loss of livestock and agricultural land through erosion and logged irrigation system by sedimentation. The study shows lack of downscaled climate change projections for the Mahakali River Basin, in addition, there are knowledge gaps in terms of the impact of irrigation systems (current and planned) on freshwater biodiversity as well as the impact of increased sedimentation on the functioning of the irrigation systems. |
| 31. | Shrestha (2017)            | To assess uncertainty in streamflow estimates for a mountainous basin of regional scale in Nepal by uncertainty of climate change projections originating from a selection of downscaled Regional Climate Models (RCMs). | West Rapti  | Climate change impact on streamflow, precipitation, temperature.  | Increment range from 2.6 m <sup>3</sup> /s to 8.1 m <sup>3</sup> /s for RCP 4.5 and from 8.8 m <sup>3</sup> /s to 44.8 m <sup>3</sup> /s for RCP 8.5.  |
| 32. | Thapa et al. (2017)        | Combined land cover changes and habitat occupancy to understand corridor status of Laljhadi-Mohana wildlife corridor(LMBC), Nepal  | Mohana  | Land cover of LMBC (2002–2012) and changed in land cover attributes   | Dense forest area was reduced by 18.35% in a decade while cultivation and sparse forest increased by 10.15% and 8.89%, respectively. Illegal forest encroachment, resource extraction, grazing pressure, invasive species, and flood were major drivers of forest change   |
| 33. | Khatiwada et al. (2016)    | Overview of hydro-climatic parameters that have been observed during 1981–2012.  | Karnali   | Spatial and temporal variability of temperature and precipitation   | Average precipitation shows decreasing trend by 4.91 mm/year i.e. around 10% during the year 1981-2012. Increase rate of maximum temperature is 0.05 °C/year and minimum temperature is 0.01 °C/year. Although the annual precipitation in most of the stations shows a decreasing trend, there is constant river discharge during the period 1981–2010. This basin is mostly susceptible to drought and higher food prices, it will take longer for households in this region to recover from climatic shocks   |
| 34. | WRPPF (2016)               | Pre-Feasibility Study Report of Mid-Hill Lift Irrigation Project (Package-6)   | Palpa, Syangja, Tanahun, Lamjung and Gorkha Districts   | This report shows the importance of lift irrigation in mid-hill area of Nepal. Short introduction with command area of existing lift irrigation in FtF district and command area of proposed lift irrigation in Palpa district. | Potential command area by proposed planned lift irrigation in Palpa district is about 586 ha.  |
| 35. | Bohara (2015)              | Physico-chemical and microbiological analysis of drinking water quality of Bhim Datta Municipality   | Bhim Datta municipality (Mahendranagar) headquarters of the Kanchanpur district.                                  | Result of physicochemical parameter of drinking water, bacterial contamination in different source of GW in drinking water.   | Physico-chemical analysis of water samples were within national standard and WHO guideline. However, arsenic total hardness, total alkalinity, ammonia, Chloride, Nitrate were not in satisfactory level. Although high contamination in Hand pump and Tubewell water, many households of Bhim Datta Municipality have to resort to hand pumps because of poor reliability and services of piped water.  |
| 36. | Gurung et al (2015)        | Drinking water quality parameters from groundwater source  | Bhajani and Chuha VDCs of Kailali district.   | Result of groundwater water quality   | Most of the parameters such as colour, pH, turbidity, TDS, electrical conductivity and total hardness were within the prescribed limit. Some heavy metals such as Al, Pb, Cd, Fe, As and Mn exceeded in some of the samples indicating possible risk to the community.   |
| 37. | Hengaju & Manandhar (2015) | Analysis on causes of deforestation and forest degradation of Dang district using Drivers – Pressures – State – Impacts – Responses (DPSIR) framework.   | Six representative VDCs of Dang District: Rajpur, Bela, Satbariya, Gobardiya, Gorahi Municipality and Saidha VDC. | Data and information on causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Dang district.  | Main causes of deforestation & forest degradation in Dang District are forest encroachment, population growth, forest fire, urbanization, infrastructure development, illegal harvesting of forest resources; In order to overcome with the situation, government, with an effort from community people has started awareness programs and many other activities under forest management programs.   |
| 38. | Perera et al. (2015)       | Community-based flood damage assessment approach for lower West Rapti River basin under the impact of climate change   | Matehiya, Gangapur, Holiya, Bethani, Phattepur VDC of Banke district.   | Household and agricultural flood damage assessment.   | Future flood frequencies, intensities, and consequent damages in the area show a significant increment compared to the present situation. Total increment of household and agriculture flood damages due to climate change for present (2011) is 1.8 and 1.95 NRs billion and for future (2099) is 2.4 and 2.77 NRs billion. VDCs located in lower part are quite vulnerable in terms of floods, and they are categorized as mostly affected.  |

### Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to ... cont'd.

| SN  | Reference              | Focus  | Target area  | Data/information that can be extracted   | Key findings relevant to water resources and water infrastructure development  |
|-----|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 39. | Adhikari et al. (2014) | To determine threshold value of discharge and water level for flood warning and danger levels at forecasting stations of Mohana and Macheli River basin for the purpose of developing threshold-stage based operational flood early warning system | Mohana and Macheli River basin   | Warning and danger level Inundation map of Mohana and Macheli River system and tributaries. Number of settlements likely to be effected under inundation area at Danger level of Flooding in Mohana and Macheli River and tributaries. | Lower basin of mohana has high risk of flood. The depth of inundation is around 5 m. The warning level is considered for inundation scenario of return period at which the water level reach to bank full stage or nearer to bank full stage. For Danger level, surface water level at 1m above the bank full stage is considered.   |
| 40. | Bhandari (2014)        | To explore the relationship between rainfall and yield of major cereals in Darchula district of Nepal.   | Darchula District  | Relationship between rainfall and yield of major crop.   | In the years 1976, 1977, 1999 and 2000, the decrease in the amount of rainfall has reduced the yield of all major cereals in Darchula district of Nepal.   |
| 41. | NMIP (2014)            | Nationwide coverage and functionality status of water supply and sanitation in Nepal   | All district of Nepal  | Water supply and sanitation coverage, number of water supply scheme and type of water source across district upto 2014 and also available for 2010 and 2012.   | Least water supply coverage found in Dang district (73%) but have 100% coverage of sanitation. Least sanitation coverage found in Kapilbastu (57%) followed by Banke (60%).  |
| 42. | Bhandari (2013)        | This study examines the effect of precipitation and temperature variation on the yield of major cereals (e.g., rice, wheat, maize, millet and barley) in Dadeldhura district   | Dadeldhura   | Relationship between rainfall and temperature with yield of major crop.  | 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1987 are the major agriculture drought years in Dadeldhura district of far western development region, Nepal. maximum temperature and minimum precipitation have had adverse effects on the yield of rice and maize.  |
| 43. | Gurung et al. (2013)   | Application of the SWAT Model to assess climate change impacts on water balances and crop yields in the West Seti River Basin.   | West seti  | Impact of climate change on yield of major crop i.e rice, maize, millet, wheat, barley.  | Yield of rice, maize and millet will decrease by 10%, 7.9% and 26.1% whereas yield of wheat and barley will increase by 7.8% and 5.8% respectively depending on precipitation and ET by end of NF; Therefore, the impact of climate change shows that summer crop yields will decrease and winter crop yields will increase.   |
| 44. | Wang et al. (2013)     | Causes of winter drought in western Nepal during recent Years.   | Western Nepal  | Winter drought condition in western Nepal and its causes.  | Western Nepal has experienced consecutive and worsening winter drought conditions since 2000, culminating in a severe drought episode during 2008/09 due to increased loading of anthropogenic aerosols declining precipitation. Winter precipitation has declined to near zero while groundwater has hardly been replenished, appropriate management of western Nepal's water resources is both critical and necessary.   |
| 45. | Pandey et al. (2012)   | This study uses Water Poverty Index (WPI) framework to assess water poverty situation of medium-sized river basins in Nepal.   | Medium-sized river basins (West Rapti, Babai, Bagmati, Kamala and Kankai)  | Water poverty status of medium river basin of Nepal and the reason behind the water poverty. Prioritize order of component of water poverty index responsible for water poverty.   | Highest water poverty found in West Rapti then Babai, Bagmati, Kamala, Kankai. The decreasing order of priority of WPI component in West Rapti is: Use>Environment>Capacity>Resources >Access and in Babai is: Use>Capacity> Resources>Access>Environment. In case of West Rapti Basin, the domestic use and irrigation uses is lowest among medium 5 basin. In case of Babai, water supply and sanitation and its reliability is lowest and high amount of fertilizer and vegetative coverage are being used. |
| 46. | Siddique et al. (2012) | Climate Change and Vulnerability Mapping in Watersheds in Middle and High Mountains, of Nepal  | Middle & high mountain watershed of Nepal  | Watersheds ranked by combined/multiple vulnerability index including district name within watershed. Watersheds ranked by state of vulnerability in large and medium river basin of Nepal.   | Karnali basin are more vulnerable among all Nepal basin of which upper sub basin watershed of Karnali basin are more vulnerable.   |
| 47. | Yadav et al. (2012)    | Arsenic (As) contamination in drinking water   | Sunsari, Dhanusha, Bara, Rupandehi, Kailali, and Kanchanpur district.  | Geographic distribution of Arsenic concentrations; Distribution of Arsenic by depth of Tubewell.   | Kailali having the highest mean Arsenic concentration (6.27 mg/l), followed by Kanchanpur (4.98 mg/l). Tubewells having a depth less than 20-m had average higher arsenic concentrations and deeper tubewells contained lower average arsenic concentrations.  |
| 48. | WECS (2011)            | Status of Water Resources in Nepal   | All major large and medium basin of Nepal.   | Status of Water Resources in Nepal. Estimated runoff from the rivers of Nepal based on data of WECS, 2003, Water uses of Nepal, Specific discharge of large and medium Nepal basin.  | Estimated Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /sec) from Nepal in Mahakali is 247, Karnali is 1371, Babai is 103, West Rapti is 224.  |
| 49. | Pandey et al. (2010)   | Vulnerability of freshwater resources in large and medium Nepalese river basins to environmental change  | Large basin (Karnali, Narayani, Koshi) and medium-sized river basins (West Rapti, Babai, Bagmati, Kamala and Kankai) | Irrigation, domestic water use, waste water of these all basin. Vulnerability status and rank of basins.   | Nepalese river basins are ranked in decreasing order of vulnerability as - Babai, Kamala, Karnali, Bagmati, West Rapti, Kankai, Mahakali, Koshi and the Gandaki. Babai is the most vulnerable medium basin due to poor water resources management followed by ecological insecurity and is less related to resources stress whereas west Rapti basin indicate for water stress. The water use percentage from available water resources in Babai is 77%, West Rapti is 12%, Karnali is 7% and Mahakali is 3%.  |



### Annex 2-3: Synthesis of literatures related to ... cont'd.

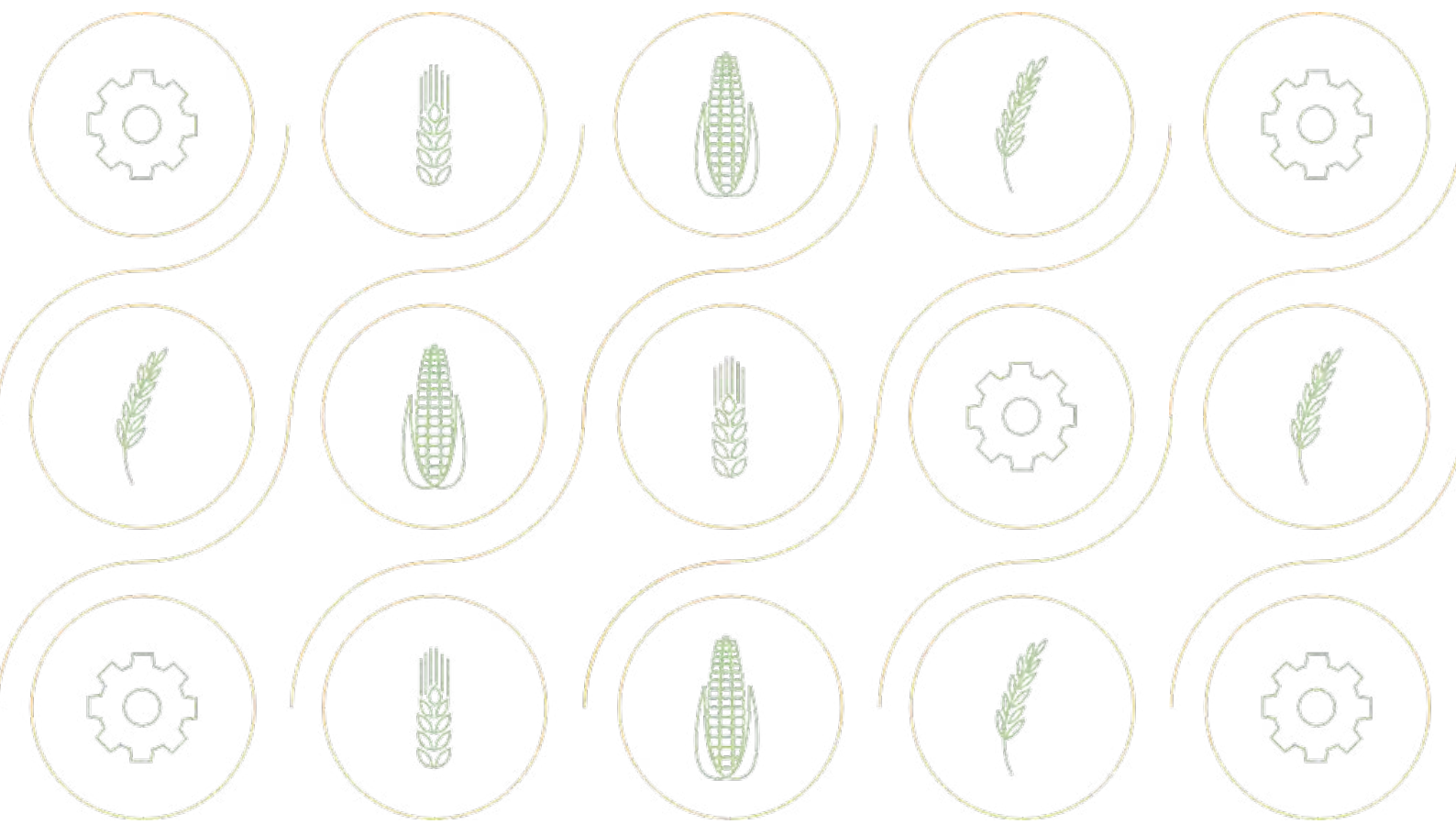
| SN  | Reference                      | Focus  | Target area   | Data/information that can be extracted   | Key findings relevant to water resources and water infrastructure development  |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 50. | Adhikari et al. (2009)         | To find a strategy to provide year-round irrigation for cultivating three crops per year in the southern plains of the country taking a case study of the Babai basin.   | At the right and left banks of the Babai river in Bardiya   | Status of irrigation system of Babai basin; source of irrigation; Evapotranspiration; Monthly water balance scenario for irrigation from Babai river; Monthly water withdrawals from the Karnali river for irrigation; Water requirement and deficit scenario at various cropping intensities; Water surpluses and deficit at different regions during the dry season. | Despite having enough flows during the summer for growing rice in total 27,000 ha area, the dry season flows of the Babai river can irrigate only 6,300 ha in winter and 4,000 ha in spring limiting the cropping intensity to 138.50%. Water balance study of the three irrigation regions to be irrigated from the Babai source showed that the year-round irrigation at the west with the proposed arrangement will fall short of only 13.9 MCM water volume. At the east side, the head reach area and the tail portion will fall short of 19.4 and 66.4 MCM of water to insure a cropping intensity of 250%. The deficits can be fulfilled by means of capturing the excess river water of rainy season in local reservoirs and by making conjunctive use of groundwater. |
| 51. | Mahat & shrestha (2008)        | To visualize the scenario of metal contamination in ground water.  | Dang District   | Result of contamination of Arsenic, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Cadmium of sample tube well.  | Of the total samples, 50.3% was found to contain arsenic above WHO drinking water quality guidelines value of 10 ppb and 10.7% sample was found to contain arsenic above national drinking water quality guidelines value of 50 ppb. Safest VDC is Sonpur while the most severely affected VDC is Gobardiha. Highest concentration of Arsenic of 240 ppb was found in Dhikpur VDC. Ground water in this area seemed to be affected by high concentration of iron up to 11.01 mg/l and of manganese up to 0.51 mg/L.  |
| 52. | Sapkota (2003)                 | Hydrogeological conditions in the southern part of Dang valley.  | Dang Valley: Study area stretches from below the Ghorahi-Tulsipur highway in the north down to the Babai River in the south | Thickness of permeable, semi-permeable and impermeable layers in STW, DTW, Dugwells. Detail on Hydrogeological characteristics of deep and shallow aquifers. Aquifer characteristic description  | Annual domestic water draft and groundwater safe yield were calculated to be 7.43 x106 m <sup>3</sup> /year and 3.16 x 107 m <sup>3</sup> /year, respectively. Safe yield is higher than the annual draft (i.e by 49%) indicates the presence of good groundwater potential in the study area. Most of the lithologs of the wells reveal the permeable material to be greater than 40%. Northern portion of the study area has more permeable surfaces than the southern and central portions.   |
| 53. | Water resource strategy (2002) | To determine a path involving medium- and long-term action programs for resolving conflicts and achieving water-related development objectives.  | Large and medium river basin of Nepal.  | Summary of Nepal basin Water Balance   | Water balance status for present (2000) and future 2027 in large and medium basin as:<br><br>In Mahakali present and future water needs can be comfortably met, in Karnali water surpluses offer opportunities for large multipurpose benefits, in Babai water shortage exist, however if diversion from Karnali Basin (Bheri) is undertaken a large water surplus is available, in West Rapti water supply will be adequate to support some surface irrigation.   |
| 54. | Yadav (2002)                   | To investigate the effect of flow regimes and river water temperature regime on aquatic ecology downstream from the intake site in Bheri river and downstream from the outlet in Babai river after diversion of 40 m <sup>3</sup> /s of discharge from Bheri to Babai river. | Bheri Babai basin   | General introduction of hydrology Bheri and Babai basin; Effect of flow regimes and river water temperature regime on aquatic ecology downstream from the intake site in Bheri river and downstream from the outlet in Babai river after diversion of 40 m <sup>3</sup> /s of discharge from Bheri to Babai river.   | The temperature of mixed water at Chepang (outlet) during this period would range between 22.2 °C and 26.1 °C, which is within the range of temperature tolerance to aquatic flora and fauna. Temperature differences of mixed water from Bheri outlet and Babai River range from 0.9 °C in July to 3.2 °C in May. The highest temperature difference is in the months of April, May and June (2.2 –3.2 °C) because these are the months when the river has low flows (9–46 m <sup>3</sup> /s). The temperature difference after mixing of Bheri River with Babai would gradually decrease with distance.  |

Notes: DoA – Department of Agriculture; WRPPF – Water Resources Project Preparatory Facility; PMAMP - Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project; ET: Evapotranspiration, NWY: Net water yield; SWAT: Soil and Water Assessment; NF: Near future; MF: Mid future; FF: Far future; MCM: Million Cubic Meter; BCM: Billion Cubic Meter; bgl: Below groundwater level; ppb: part per billion; STW: Shallow Tubewell; DTW: Deep Tubewell; VDC: Village Development Committee; mg/l: Milligram per liter; TDS: Total Dissolved Solids. Province 5 is already renamed as Lumbini Province.









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