

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. Many of Nepal's development partners began supporting rural water supply and irrigation rehabilitation and development during the 1980s and 1990s. The country's key current partners in the rural water supply and sanitation sector are the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and the Government of Finland. ADB and the World Bank are the lead partners in irrigation. The Government of Japan has been supporting watershed management since 2009. Climate change adaptation support is relatively recent. The Nepal Climate Change Support Programme, financed by the Government of the United Kingdom and the European Commission, is the largest effort to date to support community-based climate change adaptation through preparation of local adaptation programs of action in key village development committees. The table lists the proposed and the ongoing projects of Nepal's major development partners.

Sector Support from Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (million)
Agriculture and Natural Resources			
ADB	Community Irrigation Project	2011–2017	\$33.0
ADB	Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project	2006–2014	\$38.6
World Bank	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project	2007–2013	\$64.35
Government of Japan	Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project	2009–2014	\$4.5
World Bank	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project	2007–2013	\$64.3
World Bank	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project	2011–2016	\$43.0
Water Supply and Sanitation			
ADB	Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2003–2010	\$36.9
World Bank	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2005–2010	\$72.6
Government of Finland	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal	2008–2012	€7.18
Multisector			
Government of Finland	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project	2010–2015	€13.5
ADB	Local Governance and Community Development Program	2008–2013	\$106.3
Government of the United Kingdom and European Commission	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	2013–2015	€14.5

Source: Asian Development Bank.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

2. One of the goals of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is to multiply the effect of CIF-funded investments by supporting national, regional, and global replication of the approaches and outcomes of CIF-funded activities. The Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (MOSTE) leads knowledge management activities by (i) developing a results-based performance monitoring system for Nepal's climate change adaptation program (including this

project), tracking the status of each climate change adaptation project, assessing and summarizing the results of implementation, and ensuring that results and lessons learned are communicated and disseminated throughout Nepal and to the CIF. MOSTE has established a climate change program coordination committee that includes the project director of the project and meets quarterly. These efforts are directly supported through the ADB-administered technical assistance component of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), implemented by MOSTE and administered by ADB.¹ MOSTE also leads a stakeholder climate change initiatives coordination committee to coordinate the efforts of the government and development partners. The development partners also have a network of focal persons working on climate change projects who meet regularly to report progress and agree on common agendas.

3. In addition to using these cooperation mechanisms, the project management unit will build on collaboration efforts started during the project design phase with three related projects. The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, financed by the Government of Finland, supports villages in water supply, irrigation, and small hydropower development in the same project area in the far west of Nepal. The Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project, financed by the Government of Japan, supports the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management in participatory watershed management. The Nepal Climate Change Support Programme helps communities prepare and implement local adaptation plans of action (para. 1). The staff of the four projects, including ADB's, have agreed to meet regularly throughout implementation. The project's knowledge management program (with Nordic Development Fund co-financing) will facilitate information sharing between these projects and through a wider network of stakeholders and projects working in rural water resources and climate change adaptation.

C. Achievements and Issues

4. The planning process that led to the development of Nepal's SPCR followed an extensive, in-depth process in which a large number of people from government, civil society, and the private sector at the national, district, and local levels participated. The framing of the main climate risks, impacts, and resilience-building options was based on broad, socially inclusive consultations. The SPCR focuses on long-term interventions aimed at enhancing climate resilience in Nepal. The key climate change risks that communities face are related to (i) the quantity and quality of water, (ii) food security, and (iii) ecosystem health. The SPCR was designed to address the highest priority risks, including the issue of insufficient or unreliable water supply that this project addresses.

D. Summary and Recommendations

5. The project builds on strong ADB experience in rural water supply and irrigation development in Nepal but is unique in that it focuses on conserving the water sources that are traditionally used by communities but are at risk from inappropriate land management and climate change. It is part of a wider effort to strengthen the capacity of communities to cope with future uncertainty and will be monitored as part of Nepal's climate change adaptation program. Lessons learned from the project will be important for informing future investments in community-based water resources management in the wake of climate change.

¹ ADB. 2011. *Technical Assistance to Nepal for Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development*. Manila.