

# Improving the resiliency of WASH systems under climate and social change in the global south

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**CWAS** CENTER  
FOR WATER  
AND SANITATION  
**CRDF** CEPT  
UNIVERSITY

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Our vision is a water secure world.



Our mission is **research and innovation** in partnerships for **collective action** that **advance the transformation of water systems** for sustainable, just and climate-resilient development.



**Since 1986 in Nepal**

# Outline



Setting the scene



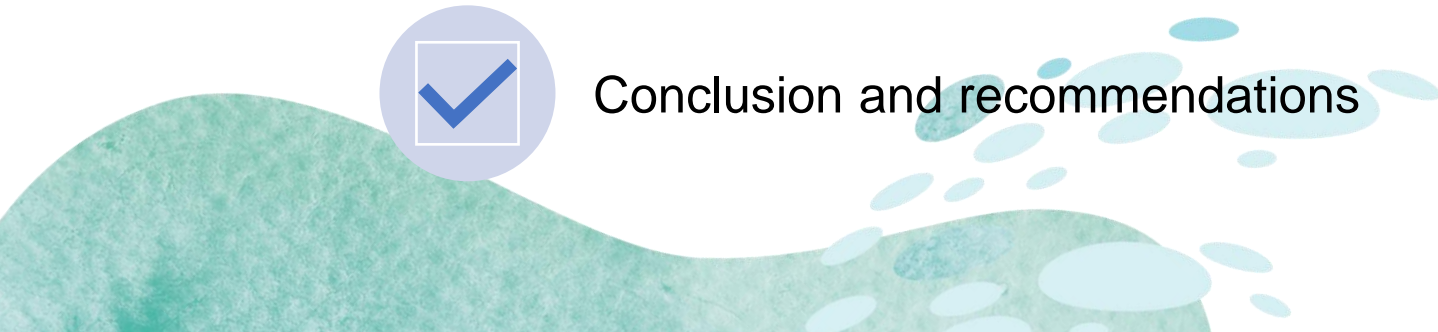
Methodology



Resilience mapping

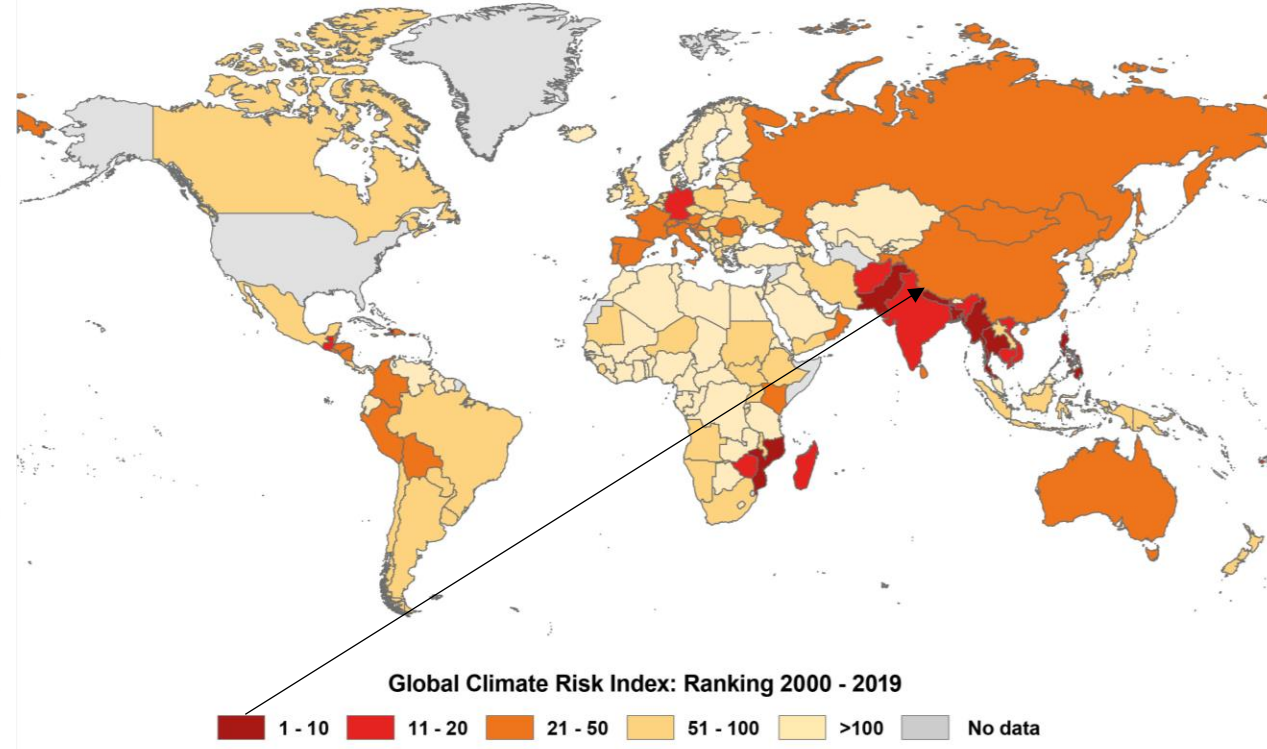
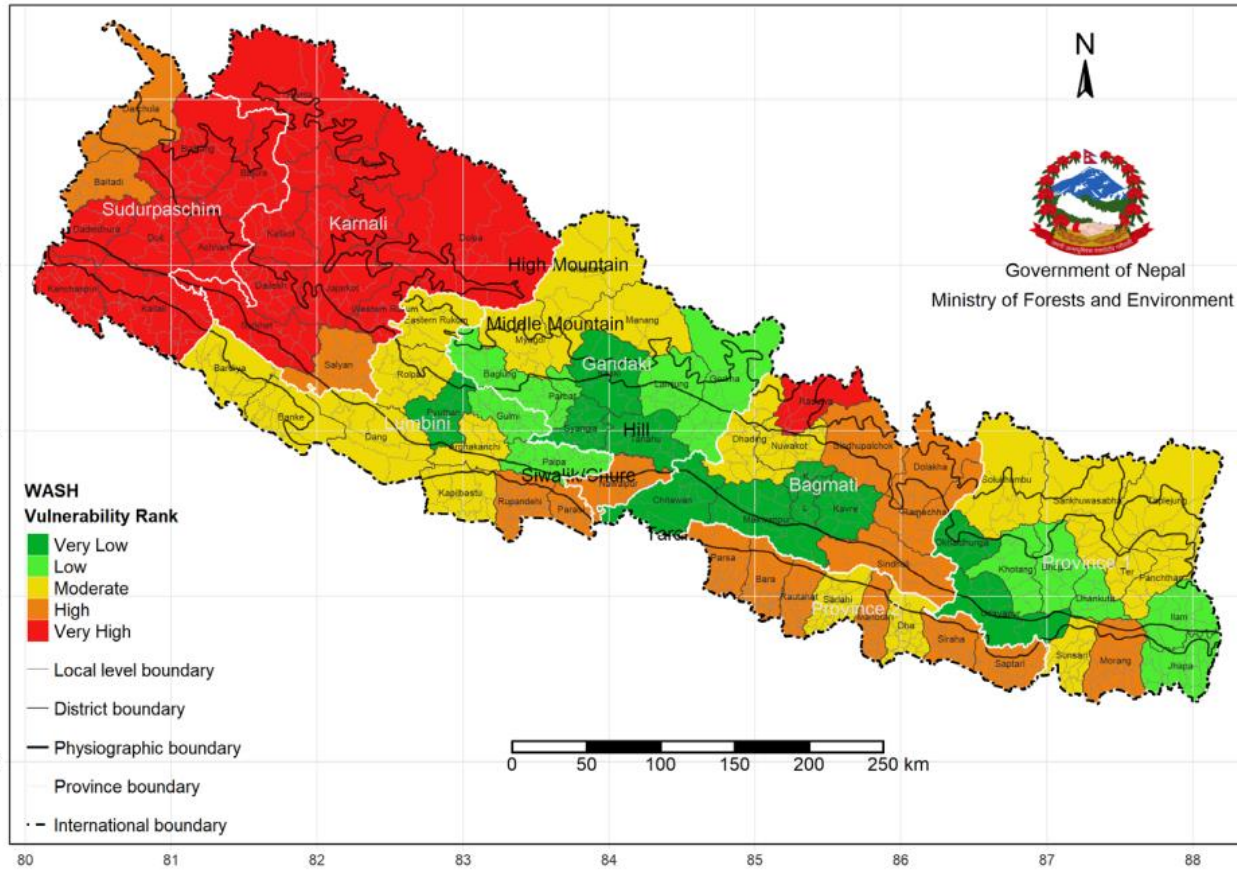


Conclusion and recommendations





# Context setting



District-level vulnerability in the WASH sector  
(Source: MoFE, 2021)

Top 10 climate vulnerable country  
(Source: Germanwatch, 2019)

Nepal is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and Nepal faces losing **2.2%** of annual GDP due to climate change by 2050 (ADB).



# बाढीको बितण्डा



## ठूला पुल क्षत विक्षत, जनजीवन कष्टकर

अबिरल वर्षासँगै आएको बाढी पहिरोले २१ वटा ठूला पुलमा क्षति गरेको छ। करोडौं बजेटमा वर्षौं लगाएर बनाइएका कतिपय पुल बगेका छन् त! कतिपय भत्किएर आधाआधी मात्र बाँकी छन्।

राजन गाउँले | सिन्धुली  
रोजन तामाङ | काभ्रे  
सुन्दर शिरीष | सिन्धुपाल्चोक  
शिव उप्रेती | गोरखा  
अजबी पौडेल | काठमाडौं

- को रिपोर्ट

समाचार  
पृष्ठ २

## 2024 September Floods and Landslides Situation Report #4 as of 16 October 2024 (Third SitRep published on 03 October 2024)



This report is produced by National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) in collaboration with sectoral ministries, departments, provincial and local governments. It covers the situation of floods and landslides due to the heavy rainfall across the country from 26-28 September until 16 October 2024.

### Summary of Loss and Damage



#### Human Casualties



#### Emergency Rescue



#### Water Supply and Sanitation



#### Private Housing



#### Infrastructure



## Damage to Drinking Water Supply

Details	Information
Number of houses affected	Approximately <b>500,000</b>
Number of people affected	Approximately <b>2.5 million</b>
Number of water supply projects	Approximately 520+ (Federal projects only, data collection for provincial and local projects ongoing)
Damage details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Extensive damage to pipelines, chambers, water tanks, treatment plants, and other critical structures</li><li>• Damage to assets like GI pipes, HDPE pipes</li><li>• Damage to wastewater treatment plant structure</li><li>• Damage to households and institutional toilets</li></ul>

Source: DWSSM, 2024

Approximately **NPR 3.5B** loss

# Context setting

- Understanding **vulnerability** and **risk** in **WASH systems** is crucial for enhancing resilience.
- Vulnerability in WASH systems arises from **technical**, **social**, **economic**, and **environmental** factors.
- Communities with limited resources face greater **challenges** accessing **clean water** and **sanitation**.
- By identifying these factors, we can **better address** the needs of the most affected community and implement effective solutions.





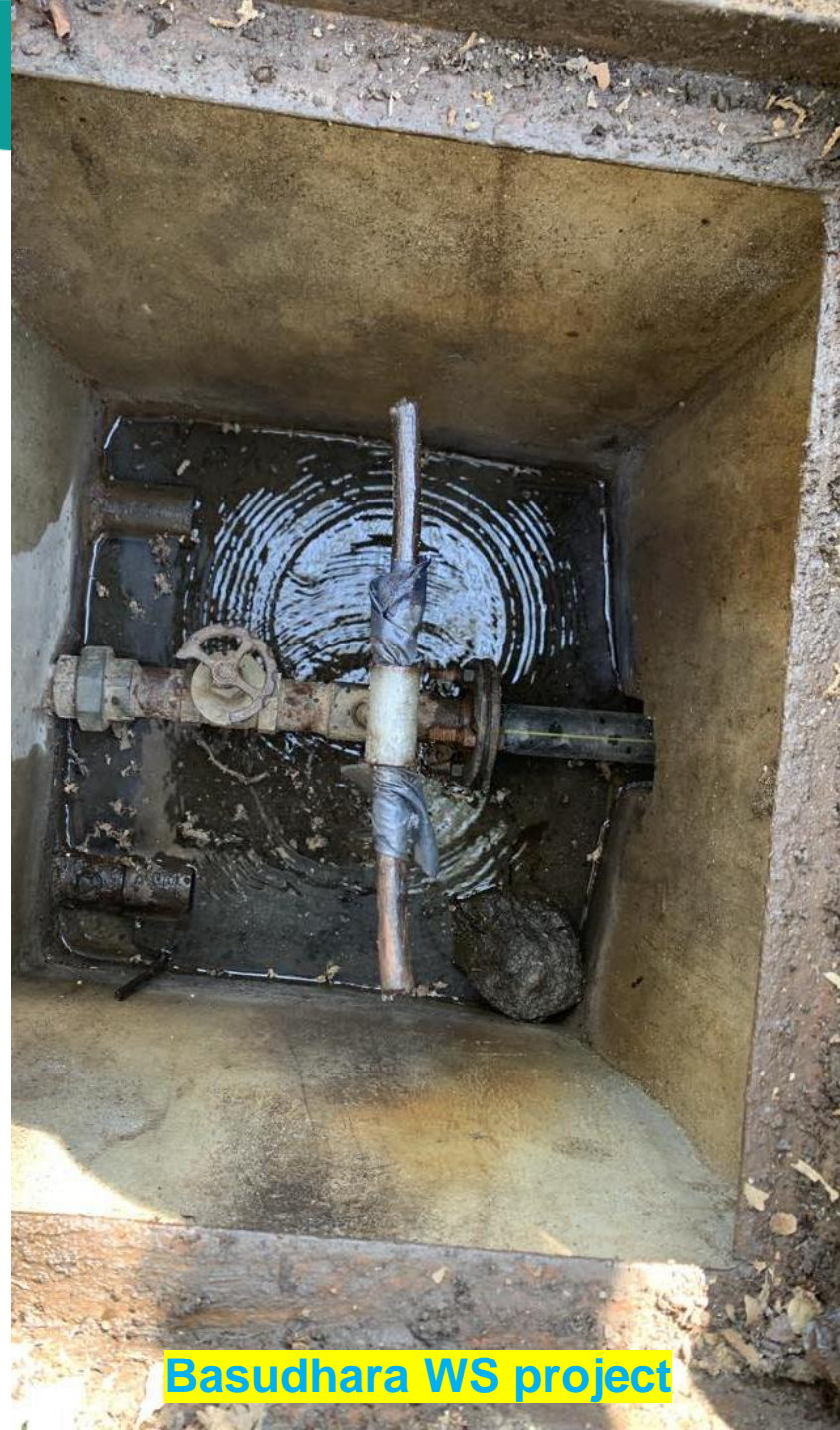
**However .....**

**..... there are bottlenecks**

**Resilience**



Sim Water Supply Project



Basudhara WS project



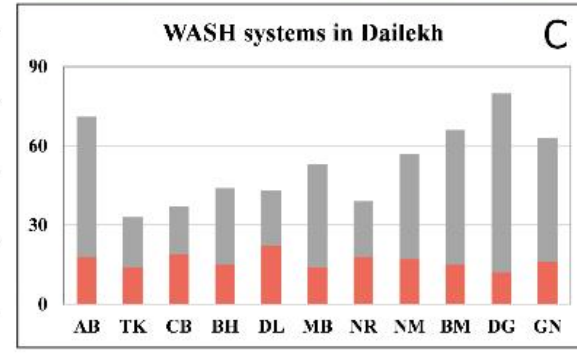
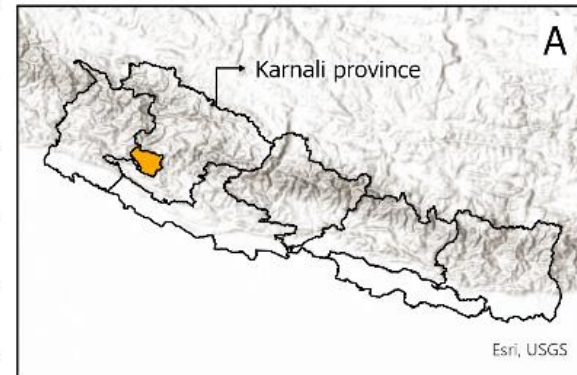
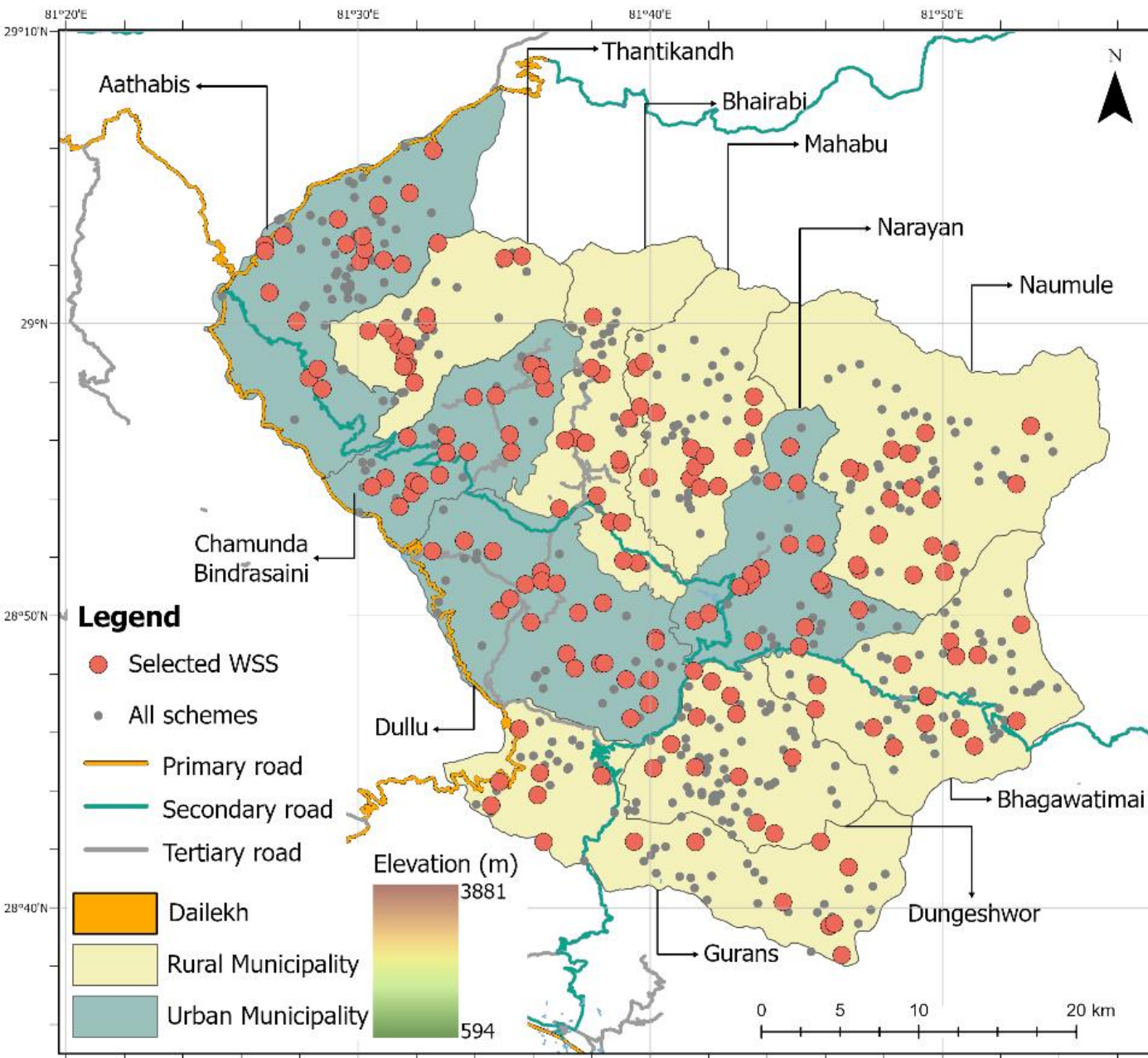
ADB WS Project



Chuntakura WS Project



Lohose WS Project



# Study Area

# Resilience Mapping

## Domains



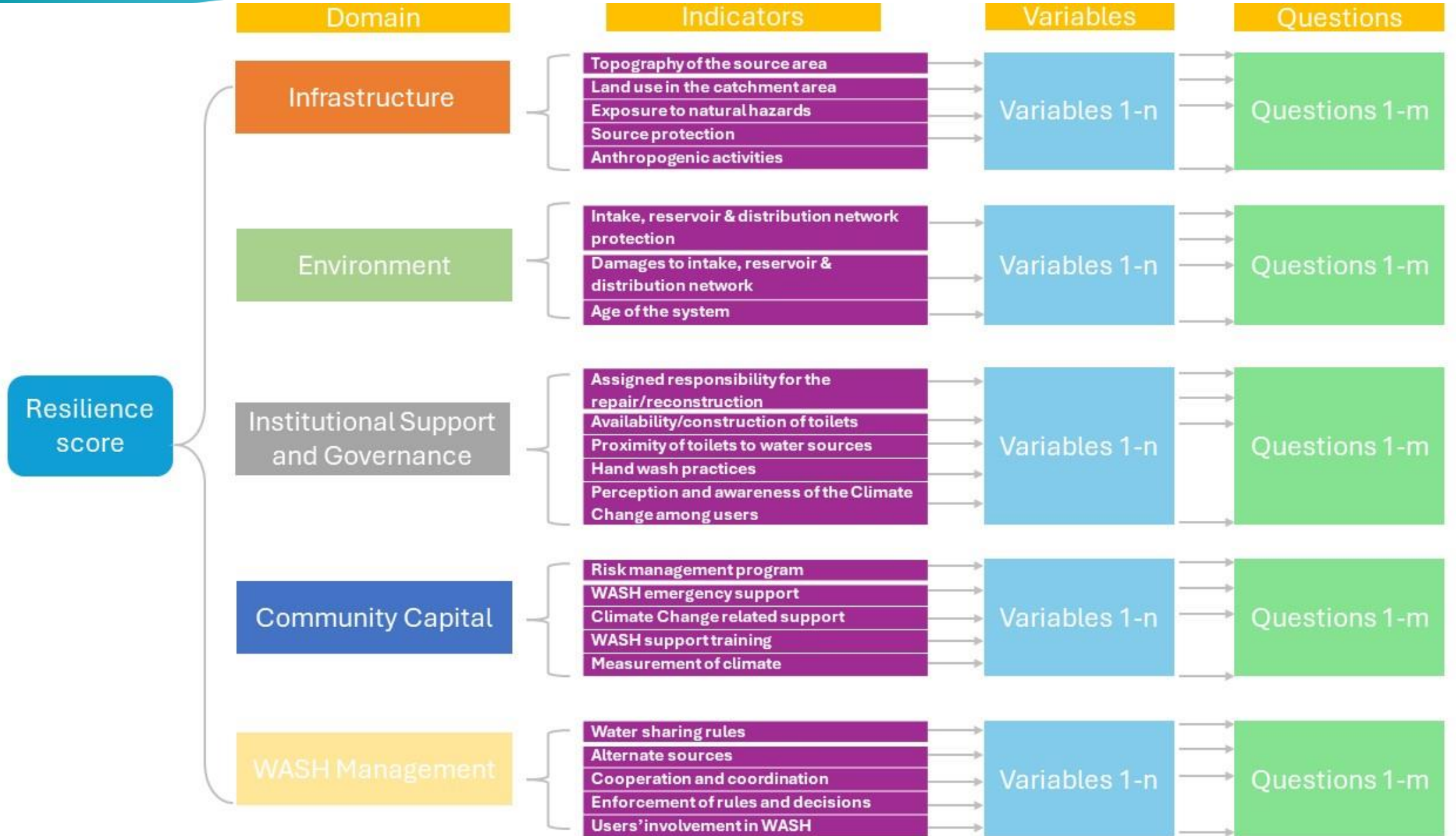
Guided from Howard et al. 2021

## Method

1. Co-design workshop
2. Development of the questionnaire
3. Selection of sample sites
4. Training to enumerators
5. Data collection
6. Resilience mapping



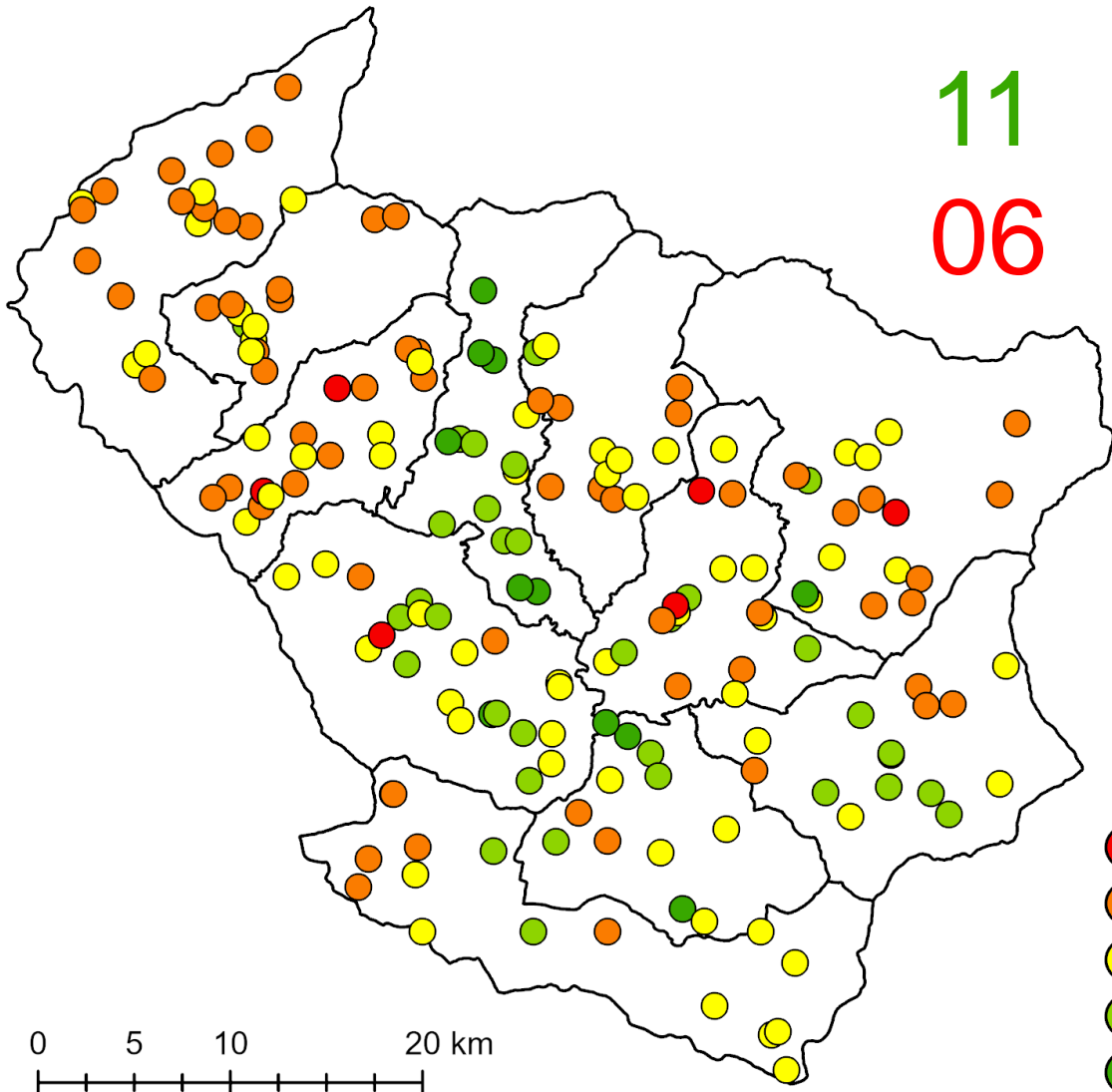
# Scoring resilience



# Resiliency

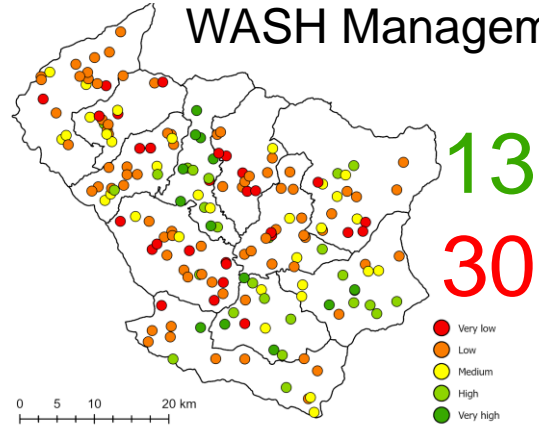
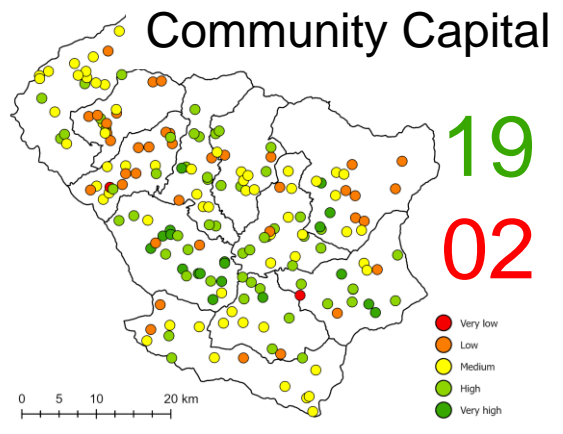
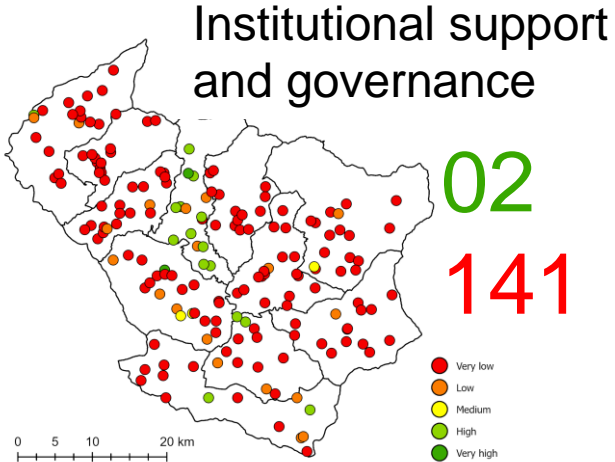
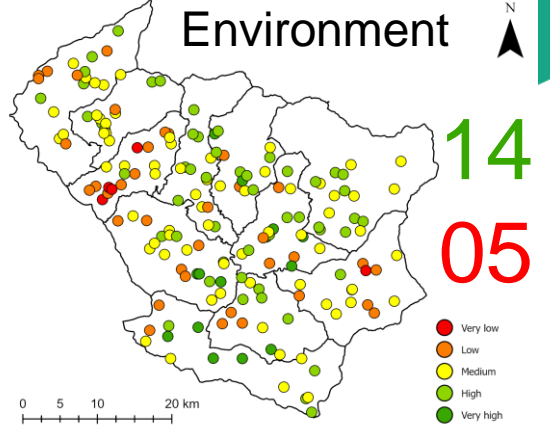
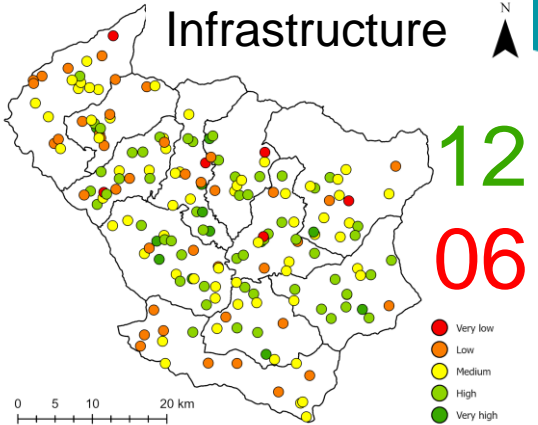


11  
06



- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high

Enhancing institutional capacity is required

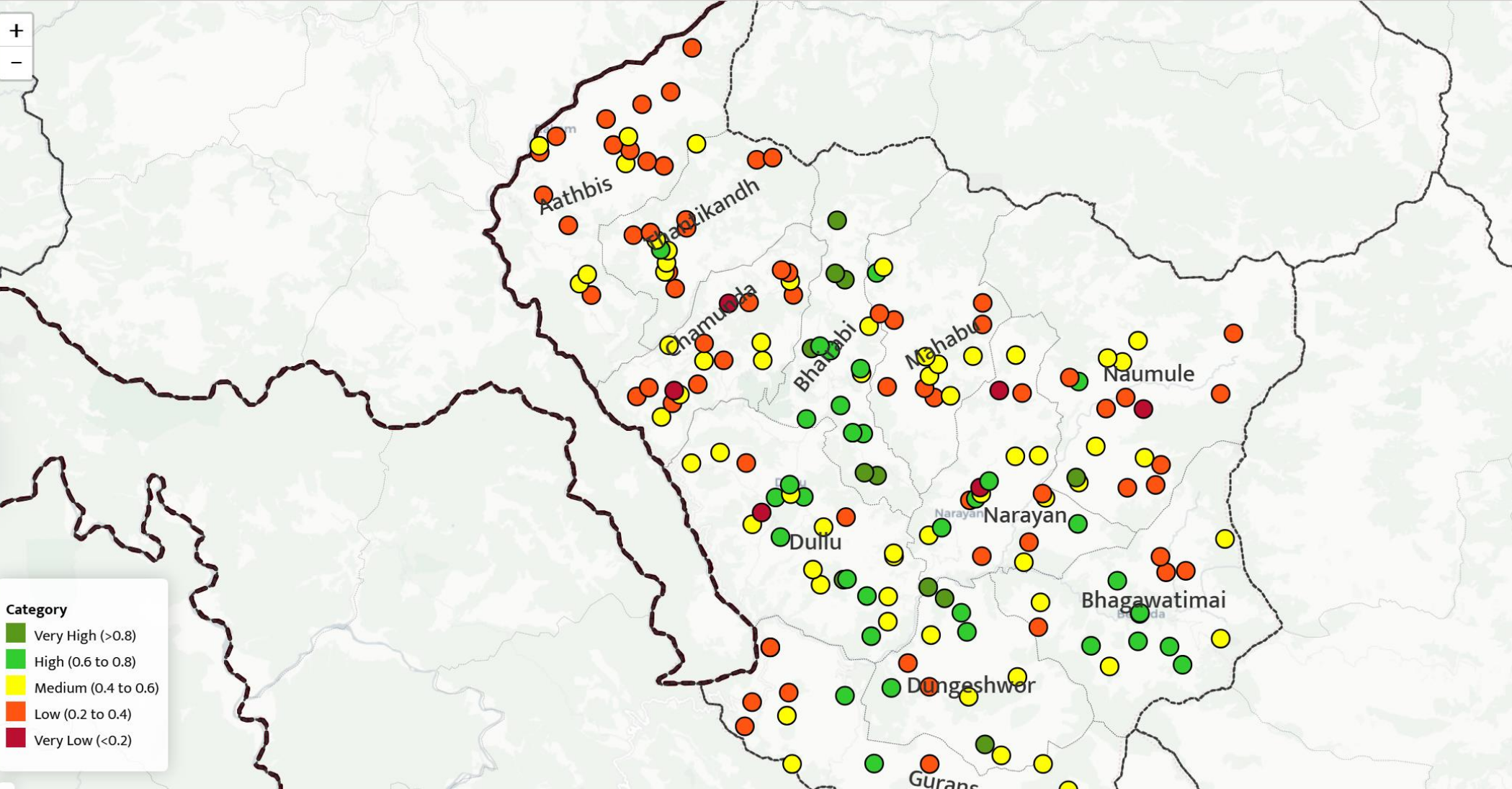


## Municipality and System Level Vulnerability, Risk and Resilience Mapping (MULVAR)

Visualization dashboard for the WASH sector



Karnali ▾ Dailekh ▾ System Level ▾ System Level Risk ▾ Overall Resilience ▾ Raw Data About



**Category**

- Very High (>0.8)
- High (0.6 to 0.8)
- Medium (0.4 to 0.6)
- Low (0.2 to 0.4)
- Very Low (<0.2)

MULVAR

# Conclusion and Recommendations

- **Institutional support and governance** within the WASH system show the **lowest resilience scores**, highlighting a critical need for government intervention.
  - Prioritizing the **most vulnerable systems** and focusing on their climate resilience would **address significant gaps** in risk management, emergency preparedness, and basic operational capacity.
  - By targeting **specific indicators** from the assessment, the government can **enhance resilience** in weaker systems, ensuring more robust, **climate-resilient WASH** services across regions.
- 
- Need to develop a **climate resilient** WASH systems in the context of climatic extreme events (**a traditional WASH system cannot cope with changing climate**)
  - **Investment** could be high in making a system climate resilient, however, they will be sustainable in **long run**
  - **Local government** should focus on drafting climate-resilient **WASH plans** for WASH systems





# Thank You



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