Southasia Institute of Advanced Studies

www.sias-southasia.org
Seminar on

Environmental Justice as an Analytical Lens in Policy Research on Environment and Development

Cooperation, Claim to Controversy

Case of Water Source Negotiation in Dhulikhel

Kamal Devkota, Kaustuv Raj Neupane, Ngamindra Dahal and Tikeshwari Joshi

10th Apr, 2015



CONTEXT

Increasing water scarcity in Dhulikhel - early 80's

GTZ (then) work in Bhaktapur/Urban region

Dhulikhel Drinking Water Supply Project 1989- 1994

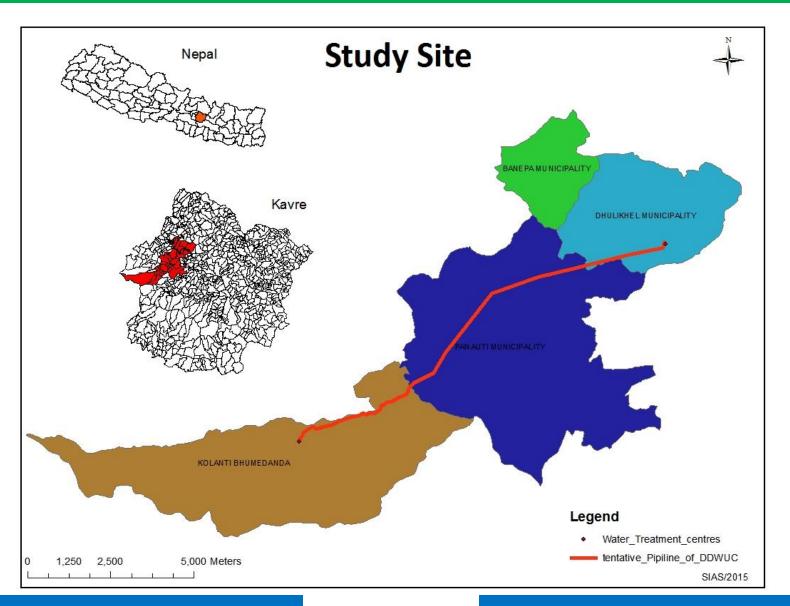
Water source: Khar Stream
Bhumidanda Village Development
Committee, 13.5 Km SW of Dhulikhel.

DDWSP- Community managed, best practiced water supply system in Nepal.





CONTEXT





COOPERATION

Agreement between Upstream (Bhumidanada Village Panchyat) and Down Stream (Dhulikhel Village Panchyat): July 27 1985.



Chair: Dhulikhel **Development Board**







Chair: Bhumedanda Village Panchayat





A school building by Dhulikhel against the water to from Bhumedanda



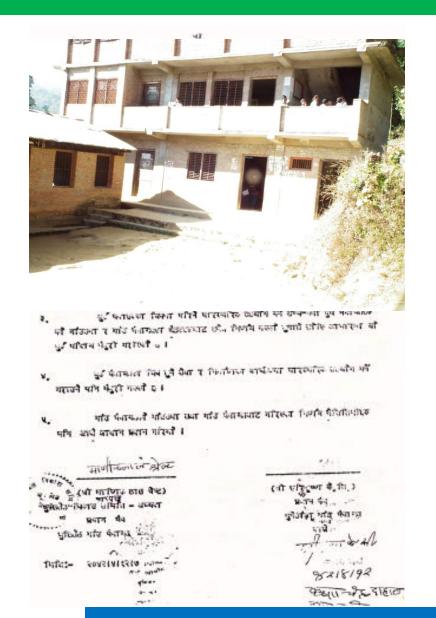
COOPERATION

Upstream:

- Water
- Agriculture land for pipeline without Compensation
- Sharing drinking water relation to "Dharma"

Downstream:

- School Building
- Facilated for different infrastructure development projects like roads, bridges with various government and NGOs.





CHANGE IN CONTEXT

Political
Movements/
Transition

Political Fragmentation Absence of Elected Local Government New
Generation in
Decision
Making

Socio Political Awareness

Kavre Valley Integrated Drinking Water Project

Rapid Urbanization

Increased
Water
Demand(Up/
Down Stream)

Decreased Water Sources



CLAIMS

Upstream:

- Emergence of interest groups
- हाम्रो स्रोत हामै अधिकार
- Higher compensation for the development of Bhumedanda
- Easy access to scholarship in KU and Treatment in Dhulikhel Hospital

Down Stream:

- Water Resource Act 1992 Drinking water at first priority
- Delivery of sufficient compensation
- Who is the authentic negotiator? How to make the negotiation legitimate?





CONTROVERSY

- जलस्रोत उपयोगको प्राथमिकताक्रम : (१) जलस्रोतको उपयोग गर्दा साधारणतया देहायको 9 प्राथमिकताक्रम अनुसार गर्नुपर्नेछ :-
 - खानेपानी र घरेलु उपयोग,
 - सिंचाइ. (ख)
 - पश्पालन तथा मत्स्यपालन जस्ता कृषिजन्य उपयोग,
 - जलविद्युत,
 - घरेल् उद्योग, औद्योगिक व्यवसाय तथा खानीजन्य उपयोग,
 - जल यातायात,
 - आमोद प्रमोदजन्य उपयोग,
 - अन्य उपयोग । 🕟

Water Resource Act-1992

Policy Provisioning-- Water Resource Act 1992/FPIC- UNDRIP

República

Whose water?

The process of negotiations between the up and down stream communities should be chalked out



demand of water in small come in the way.

Regulation 1993 provisions around sources of water and authority to transact and

However, the DWRC posed to supply safe drinktowns is high due to rapidly rarely meets as members ing water from the source at increasing population. Exist- are usually busy with their Bhume Danda to Dhulikhel, ing sources are not sufficient own assignments. Some- Banepa and Panauti municfor everyone. People are times meetings are not held ipalities is also facing similar compelled to move to sur- for more than six months. In demands and challenges. rounding regions in search this case, a water user com-

of alternative sources. Once mittee has to wait an extra at the local level and no it is found, several obstacles six months stalling the pros-clear policy provisions to





CONTROVERSY

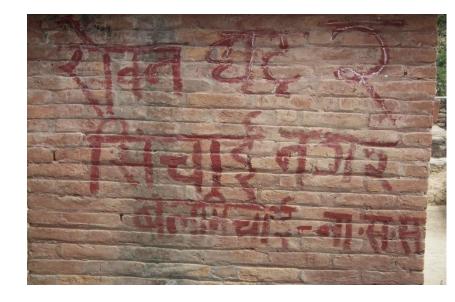
- Legitimacy of negotiation
- Overlapping agreements
- Proper use of revenue **Upstream**

राजनीतिक खिचातानीले आयोजनाको काममा विलम्ब

आयोजना पछाडि धकेलिएको हो यो पनि

र महान रहेको भूमिडाँडा गाविसमा अभी पनि गरेर काम गरिरहेको छीँ एकीकृत खानेपानी नगरपालिकाहरूले एसियाली विकास बैङ्को 'हाम्रो १९ बँदे माग प्रा नभडन्जेल हामी भन्नुभयो, 'आयोजना जुन गतिमा जानुपर्ने हो

असमान वितरण भएको भन्दै जनसङ्ख्या र





WAY FORWARDS

- Deliberative platform
- Multiple stakeholder forum
- Payment for watershed services
- Clear policy provision





THANK YOU

