

Irrigation Newsletter

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NEWS UPDATE

New Secretary in MoEWRI



Mr. Madhusudan Adhikari has been appointed as new secretary of Ministry of Energy Water Resources and Irrigation (Irrigation and Water Resources) on October 19th of 2020 (Kartik 3rd, 2077). On that auspicious occasion, Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI) cordially invited the new secretary to a special function of felicitation at the main hall of the department on October 20th. During his speech on the occasion, the new secretary expressed cordial thanks to all for organizing the program. During his directive speech he expressed his wishes to support and cooperate on attempts of the timely accomplishments of jobs according to annual program. He also indicated the problems emerged during the attempts and wished first to solve such problems in time, instead differed problems may get worsen the situation more. In addition, the secretary Mr Adhikari emphasized to not leave behind to achieve right things and not try on wrong doings. The program was chaired by the Director General (DG) of DWRI,

Mr. Madhukar Prasad Rajbhandary. During the program all the DDGs, Project Directors, Chief of the Sections high ranking officials and other staffs of the department were present at the function.

At the beginning of the program, Deputy Director General (DDG) of the department, Mr Krishna Prasad Nepal, presented the brief introduction of Department of Water Resources and Irrigation and its updated progressive status with various on going projects and programs launched. At the end, chairman of the program and the DG Mr. Rajbhandary expressed his felicitation to the newly appointed Secretary of the ministry for accepting the invitation and for his invaluable directive speech to the staffs of the department. He also made assure to follow direction of the chief guest and wished fair situation for smooth operation of works under the tenure of the new secretary in MoEWRI. At the beginning, the new secretary was cordially received by offering flower garlands and bunches by DG Mr. Rajbhandray, DDGs and other staffs of the department at the premise of the Department. The secretary of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation Mr. Rabindranath Shrestha has been transferred to the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation. Editorial Board of Irrigation Newsletter expresses its greetings to the new secretary and wishes the successes to the tenure of both secretaries' tenure at their respective new ministries.



Review meeting on Annual progress of FY 2076/77

Honorable Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation Mr. Barshaman Pun 'Ananta' chaired the review meeting on Annual and Third Trimester progress status of the period FY 2076/77 (2019/20) and MDAC of Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MoEWRI) and various organizations under the ministry held at the meeting hall of MoEWRI on 2nd August, 2020. Secretaries of MoEWRI Mr. Dinesh Kumar Ghimire (Energy) and Secretary of MoEWRI Mr. Rabindranath Shrestha, (Water Resource and Irrigation) Joint Secretaries of the ministry, Representatives from National Planning Commission (NPC) and Ministry of Finance (MoF), Director General of Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI) with DDGs, Director General of Electricity Development Department with DDGs, Director

Highlights of the Issue

News Update

- New Secretary in MoEWRI
- Review meeting on Annual progress of FY 2076/77
- Progress update of National Pride Projects
- Department staffs assigned with new responsibilities
- Obligatory retirement of DWRI staffs

Editorial

- Integrated Crop Water Management Program

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- Improvement of Baghmata River improves the Environment of Kathmandu valley
- Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project

EDITORIAL

Integrated Crop Water Management Program

In our country, Agriculture is still based on low-value crops and subsistence farming with irregular irrigation and crop water management practices. Agriculture growth has been erratic and determined to a large extent by climatic factors. As a result crop production is unstable. There are many factors responsible for slow agriculture growth, like; lack of effective on-farm water management & drainage/ sub surface drainage practices, loss in soil fertility, less and unbalanced use of chemical fertilizers, unavailability of improved seeds, lack of improved farming practices, limitation of proper farm mechanization, unavailability of year-round irrigation facility etc. With the all above limitations Integrated Crop and Water Management (ICWM) Program may play a key role to increase the crop productions, productivity, cropping intensity with effective and efficient "Crop and Water Management Activities."

The ICWMP was started more than a decade ago which was treated as separate entity and mainly focused on repair & maintenance of the Irrigation System and also to enhance the institutional capacity of WUA with Training, Seminar, Workshop to ICWM activities.

It is learnt that the ICWM activities are within the irrigation system itself and it should be incorporated with planning, design, drawing, layout, cost estimate, and throughout construction phase of the irrigation project / system to achieve planned target of any irrigation system.

The Integrated Crop Water Management Program is a package program, in which the activities are introduced through an integrated approach of Crop & water management with an informative, functional WUA. It provides a complete package of modernized agriculture practices, water management techniques and institutional support for on-farm and off-farm farming populations achieving towards optimal level of agriculture production and outcome. The expected achievement of the program is the better use of ICWM practices to increase production, productivity and cropping intensity of different crops with informative, functional WUA to the sustainable irrigation system.



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General of Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Project Directors and other high ranking officials of the Ministry were present in the meeting.



The annual progress of FY 2076/77 and status of the 3rd quarter of Department of Water Resources and Irrigation was presented by DG of the DWRI, Mr. Madhukar Prasad Rajbhandary. According to DWRI DG Mr Rajbhandary, progresses of project works in various locations of the country are severely affected by the lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic. Altogether physical progress achieved so far is curtailed to 72.48 % and progress in expenses is also curtailed to 69 % against revised budget estimate. Out of five project of national pride, four have achieved progress less than 80 per cent during the fiscal year. The progress of expenses against LMBIS budget allocation is only 58%. Total budget after revision was NRs 19.02 billion and expenses achieved was only NRs 13.07 billion. Most of the projects having progresses less than 80 per cent are badly affected due to lock down after the pandemic as compared to previous annual progresses, which used to be achieved more than 90 %. DG Mr. Rajbhandary also discussed about the various problems faced by projects under implementation for MDAC.

Annual progress status of Electricity Development Department, Hydrology and Meteorology Department and projects were also presented during the meeting. After the presentation session, brief reviews were discussed by the representatives from NPC and MoF. Similarly Secretaries also reviewed about the overall annual progresses of the projects and programs under respective lines. At the end of the meeting, honorable Minister Mr. Pun has expressed his views on the annual and trimesterial progresses achieved. Honorable minister Pun mentioned that the economic growth rate of Nepal is 2.3 amid severe effect of lockdown due to Covid -19 pandemic, while facing negative growth in developed countries due to lockdown. As he mentioned, the work of Upper Tama Koshi Hydropower Project, Bheri Babai, Sikta and Babai Irrigation Project are going on even the country is affected with the pandemic. Due to lockdown some of these national pride projects were affected but the works are resumed at its natural speed after lockdown. He also wished the timely completion of works. Minister pun ended the meeting with his concluding remarks and wished for better performances in current fiscal year.

Prior to the review meeting at MoEWRI, the progress

review meeting of annual and third trimester period of FY 2076/77 was held on July 30th 2020 at meeting hall of DWRI and was chaired by DG of DWRI, Mr. Madhukar Rajbhandary. The meeting was attended by the then secretary of MoEWRI Mr. Rabindra Nath Shrestha as chief guest and Joint Secretary of the ministry Ms Sarita Dawadi as special guest. The meeting was also attended by DDGs of DWRI and Project Directors of various projects under DWRI.



Progress update of National Pride Projects

Babai Irrigation Project

Babai Irrigation Project (BIP) was started from FY 1988/89 with a view to irrigate 36,000 ha of cultivated land in Bardiya district on year round basis. At the wake of current fiscal year infrastructures to irrigate 22,600 ha of total irrigable land under BIP has been constructed so far, which is nearly two third of the total command area of the project. The total estimated cost of the project revised to nearly NRs. 19 billion and out of that amount NRs. 8.79 billion has already been spent in construction and development works. It is expected that project will complete the works in FY 2021/22. During the 1st quarter or current fiscal year, 81 per cent of its target has been fulfilled for the period, though work speed has been slow due to the lockdown of Covid-19 pandemic during last fiscal year. Last year the project work remained short due to the lockdown.

Bheri Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project (BBDMP)

The Taking Over Certificate of BBDMP according to the procurement master plan approved in 2019/09/05 has been issued on September 2nd, 2020. The project work last year

has also much affected due to the lockdown of Covid -19 pandemic last year. The work has been resumed from the 1st quarter of the current fiscal year. The remaining work of slope protection of tunnel outlet at Hattikhal has been accomplished during the same period. Preparatory works at project site like installation of employer's camp, consultant camp, contractor's camp, Batching plant, Crushing plants and Laboratory are near to be accomplished. Similarly, diversion work of 780m section on Chhinchu-Jajarkot highway and diversion of Chiple Kholsi are now under way. Pumping of Cobal Concrete, CSG Laying with rolling for settling basin and excavation of coffer dam construction are also under construction. Construction of access road and excavation at surge shaft construction area are also continued.

Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (System Modernization)

During the first quarter of FY 2077/78 (2020/21), 60.5 per cent of fencing of main canal has been accomplished and landscaping of intake has been started. The work at 4.71MW power house is continued at its full speed. At the area of Lamki extension, construction of 2VRB has been accomplished and other 6 structures are under construction. Embankment and bank protection work at left bank of the Karnali river is continued. Overall progress of the 1st quarter period in financial part is 93.95 per cent of total target during the period and 61 % of the physical target accomplished.

Sikta Irrigation Project



In Sikta Irrigation Project (SIP), nearly 20,000ha of its command area has been operated through completed structures in main, branch and subbranches for the winter season crops. At the end of current fiscal year 1st quarter, 95 % of the period target has been accomplished

Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project (SMDMP)

Diversion of 67 cumecs of water from Sunkoshi river through 5.5 m diameter 13.3 Km tunnel to feed Marin river which confluence to Bagmati River 45 Km down. Water in Bagmati River will enable to irrigate 122,000 of command area of Bagmati Irrigation Project covering Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari and Dhanusha of Province No.2 for year round irrigation. Now the works are continued to design the power house which will generate 31 MW throughout the year with 62m head. The process for purchasing Tunnel Boring Machine is under the way.

Department staffs assigned with new responsibilities

As per decision made on Aug 28th, 2020 by MoEWRI, joint Secretary Mr. Noor Mohammad Khan working at Water and Energy Commission Secretariat has been transferred to the ministry with responsibility to Division of Program, Budget and Monitoring. With the decision made on same day DDG of DWRI, Mr. Kaushal Kishore Jha has been posted as Superintendent Engineer at DWRI Project Implementation Group (PIG) and deputed to MoEWRI. Project Director of CMIASP, Mr. Niaz Waris has been appointed as DDG of DWRI to fulfill the vacant post after the transfer of Mr Kaushal Kishore Jha. Newly appointed Superintendent Engineer Mr. Tikaram Baral has been posted as Project Director of CMIASP. Joint Secretary of MoEWRI Mr. Maheshwar Shrestha has been appointed as Project Director of Water Resources Research and Development Center. Superintendent Hydrogeologist Mr. Pushkar Nath Ghimire of MoEWRI has been appointed as Project Director of Risk Landslide Management Project. SDE Mr. Bhilananda Yadav has been appointed as Project Director a.i. of Sunsari Morang Irrigation Project. Similarly, with different day's decision, Project Director of IWRMP, Mr Maheshwar Narsingh KC has been appointed as new DDG with responsibility to Multipurpose Irrigation Division of DWRI to fulfill the vacant after the retirement of DDG Mr Shiva Kumar Basnet. SDE Rukmagat Khanal has been appointed as Project Director a.i. of IWRMP after Mr. KC. Project Director of Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (KFAED) Mr. Hari Narayan Yadav has been transferred to the Project Director of Bheri Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project and SDE Dev Raj Niraula of DWRI has been appointed as the Project Director of Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (KFAED).

Obligatory retirement of DWRI staffs

During the first trimester of FY 2077/78 (2020/21), one DDG, two SDEs, one SDHG, one Senior Sociologist (SS) and six engineers has been retired from DWRI due to age obligation. DDG of DWRI Mr. Shiva Kumar Basnet has been retired from the October 1st of 2020. A special farewell function was organized at the main hall of DWRI to former DDG Mr. Basnet on 30th September 2020. SDEs Er Laxman Prasad Singh and Er. Krishna Bahadur Bishta have been retired at different dates. SDHG Mr. Narendra Khatri has also retired

due to age obligation. SS Mr. Benu Paudel has retired in the same period. Engineers Yogendra Prasad Sah, Vishnu Prasad Chaudhary, Ramesh Acharya, Gunja Man Ranjit, Bachcha Narayan Mandal and Indra Bahadur Khadka has also got obligatory retirement in the same period. Editorial Board of Irrigation Newsletter extends wishes of successes in the retired life of the all former staffs of DWRI.



FEATURE ARTICLES

Improvement of Bagmati River improves the Environment of Kathmandu valley

✎ Rajendra P Adhikary*

It is no wonder a first time visitor when enters Kathmandu valley from the airport to reach the hotel 3 kilometer at city core might take him a few hours, negotiating congested traffics with deep and shallow road potholes and surrounding environment full of dust and emission. The precarious state of environmental degradation in the valley is in increasing trend mainly caused by everlasting uncontrolled construction work along the road and unregulated vehicular management, contributing total suspended particles in air in the range of non acceptable limit. The prevailing condition of never ending road construction and ever increasing vehicular emission does not signify Kathmandu city outnumbers the other cities of the world in infrastructure development

where management to reduce emission and road side construction are carried out in such a manner that the road user hardly hindered.

From Gopal dynasty in medieval period to the Gorkha king Prithivinaryanshah, Kathmandu always

become an interesting place to live in. Every political upheaval made people to rush into the valley, especially during 2036 agitation against Panchayat system and nearly 2 decades long Maoist movement. The city of Kathmandu besides being a safe haven of political people for hiding during historical political turmoil, attracted outsiders in temptation of urban activities and moderate climate for comfortable indoor leaving. Keeping aside the human caused environmental degradation, Kathmandu valley surrounded by lustrous green mountains, nearly year round sunshine with cool mountain breeze and the spring water sprouted from peripheral hill foot is probably one of the best places one can imagine. Poet Bhanubhktta depicts in his poem of Kathmandu as kantipurinagari meaning flowering green city with rich heritage.

Forest and Rivers in Kathmandu:

The numbers of low mountainous gorges in the west of valley to the low land sanga at Banepa in the east forms a windy corridor through the bowl shaped Kathmandu valley surrounded by the green lustrous hills that accounts 45 percentage of its total area. Shivapuri, Phholchowki, Chandragiri and Nagarajune are the state protected national park, of which Shivapuri alone covers 144 square kilometer of area. These mountainous areas at periphery of valley are the watershed to source spring water in the Valley Rivers and diversified flora and fauna in the wet lands regulates the microclimate of the surrounding area, hence avoiding the extremity of temperature within the valley.

Starting from its source in Bagdawat at Shivapurihills, the pristine nature of Bagmati river water flow is maintained till the Sundarijawal. As the river passes from the heritage site at Gokarna to Pashupati and Guheswori temples with the Buddha jorpati on the way, the clarity of water is lost by the added pollution, mainly the solid waste with plastics. With the construction of underground piped drains by both the side of Bagmati river, the intermingling of drain in the Bagmati river has been controlled in possible extent. The confluence of Bagmati river with Manohara, Dhobikhola and Tukucha adds up pollution further by which the level of dissolved oxygen in the river water decreases much below for the survival of aquatic habitat, defining Bagmati as dead river.

Improving the condition of Bagmati River:

The history of formation of Bagmati river goes back to the time when Manjushree, the then mighty traveler, tempted with the size and surroundings of river valley drained the water pool by chopping off George at Chovar. Human settlement and civilization thereof started in the valley along with the creation of Bagmati river. With the establishment of religious temples and monuments along the bank of Bagmati, the Bagmati river became a

most important sacred place from birth to the death of a person living around the valley and the water of Bagmati was widely used for agriculture, drinking and for growing cattle. Thus, along with the time of origin, the cultural, social, religious, economical and environmental value of Kathmandu valley is associated with the Bagmati River. In the course of its time, several kings, rulers of Gopalbansi, Lichhavi, Malla, Shah dynasties has put some efforts, either by making temples, monuments, resting house, mourning place or Ghat steps to carry out rituals and celebrate festivals on the background of the scared water of holy Bagmati.

Heritage restoration:

There are several heritages of religious and cultural values developed along the river that starts from its origin at Bagwad: Gokarna temple complex, UNESCO heritage site of Pashupati and Guheswori complex associated with number of cremation ghats by the side of river banks are highly valued global assets. As we go down the river, the heritage site from early medieval period at Sankhamul, Thapathali and kalmochan ghats are also of great cultural significance. The sattals and temples complex built by the then rulers during Rana dynasty exist now in a very dilapidated stage. It is said that Bam Bahadur Rana, brother of Janga Bahadur Rana, built a few temples in kalmochan area including Bambiketswore temples during seven months of his premiership when his brother Janga Bhadur Rana was in official visit in England. All these heritages of historical importance left ignored along the bank of Bagmati River were partially destroyed by the 2015 Gorkha earthquake and are now in the process of restoration, rehabilitation and rebuilding by the Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project (BRBIP).

River water for environmental use:

Monsoon rain brings full coverage of water in the Bagmati River with frequent flooding in adjoining lowland. These rainy months keep the river clean by washing out all the waste deposited by the side of banks, thus creating a pleasant view of the river and its bank, followed by 9 months when the volume of water in the river keeps on decreasing. The ever decreasing trend of water in the river flow in the non-monsoon seasons can be attributed to the increasing numbers of water entrepreneurs who are consistently busy diverting river water to sale it for drinking, either from the sources at Shivapuri area or from the river banks with the help of deep pumping. The urban neighborhood in the absence of systematic piped drinking water supply are depending on the water vendors who make a flourishing business by selling Bagmati water taking

away right at the entry point of river- daily 50 million liters of water is extracted from 10 different sources of Shivapuri Nagarjune area. The Bagmati river, therefore, either gets drain water to flow with or has to be exposed dry for about 8 months in a year. The worst situation prevails during the summer dry and heat.

It is very unkind from natural law perspective to avoid the river flow where numbers of aquatic plants and animals reside in the ecosystems of flowing river water. The virtuous cycle of aquatic lives sustaining river flow when totally diverted for human use has created a vicious cycle where the river ecosystems could not prolong more and the habitat of aquatic creatures vanished forever. Hence, the case of Bagmati water has to be analyzed in setting up the priority of water use, keeping the importance of river water for environmental use in primary sense.



High power Committee for Integrated Development of Bagmati River Civilization (HPCIDBC) following the activities as guided by Bagmati Action Plan (2009-14) has been building water augmenting infrastructures in the project mode. Mixing recycled water to increase the river flow after treating the domestic wastewater from a numbers of modern technologically advanced wastewater treatment plants might add significant volumes of water in the river. The rainwater harvesting reservoirs of the capacity of 0.85 million cubic meters at Dhap would add about 40 liter per second flow during the dry months of a year.

Effective Bagmati Action plan:

With the completion of five year of continuing very popular Bagmati cleaning campaign, the mass participation from all the sectors reflects the strong desire to have clean and healthy river water flow. The Bagmati cleaning campaign besides extracting tons of rubbish from the river in periodic basis has tied up civil society to have a common voice for the clean and green Bagmati.

This community level institution formed with the participation of all the stakeholders has proved to be dynamic institution to work with other physical activities that are being carried out to beautify the banks and improve the water flow situation of the river. High power committee of integrated development of Bagmati civilization (HPCIDBC) with the support from Asian development Bank has been working to improve the river environment and restoration of heritage sites. It is the duty as well as the responsibility of all the Kathmandu valley dweller, from their own domain and capacity, to work hard so as get the achievement as envisaged by Bagmati action plan. Revitalized Bagmati River continually flowing with clean water through heritage site in the background of the luster green surroundings may improve the environment of valley in the days to come.

**Mr. Adhikari is former DG of DOWRI and Deputy Team Leader of Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project*

Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project

✎ Ajaya Raj Adhikari**

Introduction:

Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project is a largest inter-basin water transfer which aims to divert 67 cumecs of water from Sunkoshi River to Marin River that will be eventually used by infrastructures (already in place and to be constructed) of Bagmati Irrigation Project to provide round the year irrigation facilities to 1,22,000 Ha cultivated land of Bara, Rauthat, Sarlahi, Mahottari and western portion of Dhanusha District (Fig. 1). Using the available head of 64 meter, 31 Megawatt of firm hydroelectricity will be produced as a byproduct of the project.



Figure 1: Command Area of Sunkoshi Main Diversion Multipurpose Project

Project Components:

The headworks is located in Sunkoshi Gaupalika Ward No. 7 of Sindhuli district. The infrastructures required for the efficient water diversion includes 13 m high barrage and 146 m wide barrage with 8 gates (6 on water way and 2 on under sluice section) 150 m long de sanding basin (Fig. 2) and inlet portal with about 50 m long power conduit. During construction of Headwork's, the BP highway has to be diverted and shall be newly built. The

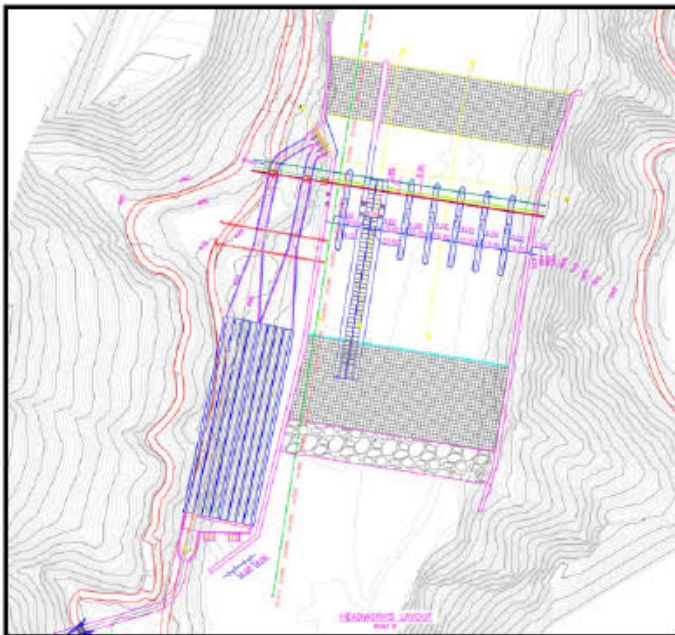


Figure 2: Headworks Arrangement for Sunkoshi Main Diversion Multipurpose Project

The length of tunnel is 13.3 km long with finished diameter of 5.5m. The tunnel is planned to be excavated with double shield tunnel boring machine and shall be lined with precast concrete segments. The annular space between the tunnel and the segment shall be filled with

pea gravel and cement grout.

The power house site is located in Kamalamai Municipality ward No. 2 of Sindhuli district. The general arrangement of power house side is as shown in Fig. 3. It includes construction of surgeshaft, penstock, powerhouse, switchyard and transmission line. The produced power is planned to be evacuated to the newly built Substation at Nawalpur, Sarlahi with the help of 44 Km 33 KV double circuit long transmission line. The powerhouse will have one spare unit to assure the water availability even during the defects of powerhouse system. The other works includes river training works, highway diversion road and village roads. The river training works and highway diversion road including village access road has been incorporated in the contract for construction of headrace tunnel and associated structures.



Present Status:

The project is planned to be implemented in following components:

1. Construction of Headrace Tunnel and Associated Structures;
2. Construction Headworks, powerhouse, surgeshaft, penstock and hydro mechanical works and,
3. Construction of Electromechanical works.

Out of these three components, for Construction of Headrace Tunnel and Associated Structures, four international contractors have been prequalified out of 12 pre-qualification applications. The deadline for submission of Bid is February 10, 2021 and it is anticipated to start the construction works from March 15, 2021. The detailed engineering design of the remaining components is being carried out by NEA Engineering Company Ltd., Thapathali and draft report for the same has already been submitted. It is anticipated that the procurement of other packages will be finalized within Fiscal year 2077/78.

*Mr. Adhikari is Senior Hydrogeologist at SMDMP



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
Department of Water Resources and Irrigation
Irrigation Management Division

Jawalakhel, Lalitpur

Call for Papers for 13th National Irrigation Seminar on “Water Management for Sustainable Irrigation System”

The following are the sub-themes on which the papers are expected.

1. Modernization and Mechanization of Irrigation System
2. Water Conservation for Irrigation Water Management
3. Rehabilitation of Irrigation System
4. Non-Conventional Irrigation
5. Inter-basin transfer for Water Management
6. Water Friendly Farming/Climate Resilient Irrigation
7. Irrigation Management Transfer
8. Adaptive Approaches for Irrigation Management in Federalism
9. Strengthening of WUA for Sustainable Irrigation System
10. Public/Private Sector Intervention in Irrigation
11. Conjunctive Use of Water Resources in Irrigation
12. Optimization of Groundwater Use for Sustainability of Irrigation System
13. Groundwater Irrigation System in Federalism
14. Use of Mountain Aquifer in Hill Irrigation

SCHEDULE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION:

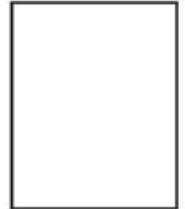
- Abstract Submission: 25th Falgun, 2077 (9th March, 2021)
- Notification of Abstract Selection: 4th Chaitra, 2077 (17th March, 2021)
- Submission of full text paper: 19th Chaitra, 2077 (1st April, 2021)

The Abstract should not be more than 250 words. The abstracts will be peer reviewed and evaluated based on originality, technicality and relevancy. The accepted full paper will be published in seminar proceedings of DWRI. Please submit your abstract to dwri.management@gmail.com and for any information contact at the above email address or visit the website: <https://www.dwri.gov.np/>.

Deputy Director General

सिंचाई गतिविधि तथा Irrigation Newsletter मा प्रकाशनका लागि जलस्रोत तथा सिंचाईसंग सम्बन्धित र उपयुक्त समाचार, लेख रचना आदि सामाग्रीहरू पठाइ सहयोग गरिदिनु हुन सम्बद्ध सबैसंग आग्रह गर्दछौं ।

ठेगाना: सिंचाई व्यवस्थापन महाशाखा, पोष्ट बक्स नं.: २०५५, काठमाडौं, Email: dwri.management@gmail.com



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