WATER RESILIENCE TRACKER

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TECHNICAL BRIEF

Advancing Water Resilience in Climate Action: The evolution of Nepal's NDCs

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KEY TAKEAWAYS

Shift towards quantitative and time-bound commitments
NDCs show a clear evolution from qualitative goals to quantified, budgeted targets. The latest version provides greater technical granularity and clearer accountability frameworks supported by financial estimates for both mitigation and adaptation goals.

Climate targets are overwhelmingly reliant on international support
With 85% of the mitigation budget explicitly conditional on external finance, this highlights Nepal's fiscal limitations and the need for predictable, long-term climate finance mechanisms to ensure implementation.

Water as a cross-cutting priority
Water targets are strategically integrated into both mitigation and adaptation targets and have moved beyond their traditional association with agriculture and energy. NDC 3.0 has critical water targets for public health (90% coverage of safely managed water by 2035) and infrastructure planning (building 200 rainwater reservoirs, 1000 source protection schemes).

Localization and inclusion as key enablers for climate adaptation
NDC 3.0 has shifted climate action at the local level by prioritizing bottom-up policy formulation and implementation, requiring all 753 local governments to develop gender-responsive Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) by 2035, improving local ownership of national climate targets.

1. Background

Nepal ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. As a signatory, Nepal must share its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 3 every 5 years. The agreement guides Nepal towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathway and accessing the essential international financial support (Acharya & Chhetri, 2016). This is crucial for a climate-vulnerable country like Nepal, which only contributes 0.027% of global greenhouse gas emissions (MoFE, 2021). Figure 1 outlines the timeline of Nepal's climate engagement.

In 2016, Nepal submitted its first NDC, with qualitative targets on renewable energy, electric vehicles, and forest cover (GoN, 2016). The second NDC, submitted in 2020, introduced quantified targets and a budget estimate of USD 28.4 billion (GoN, 2020), with a more actionable and multi-sectoral approach (PRC, 2021).

In May 2025, the government submitted its third NDC (GoN, 2025), with a more comprehensive, system-wide decarbonization plan. The water sector is deeply embedded across multiple mitigation and adaptation targets. This integration directly aligns with a key finding from a prior diagnostic review of Nepal's water and climate policies, which emphasized the critical need to leverage water management to achieve national climate goals (WRT, 2026). Against this backdrop, this technical brief examines the evolution of Nepal's NDCs through a comparative analysis, specifically assessing how water resilience is integrated into both mitigation and adaptation planning across the three policy cycles.

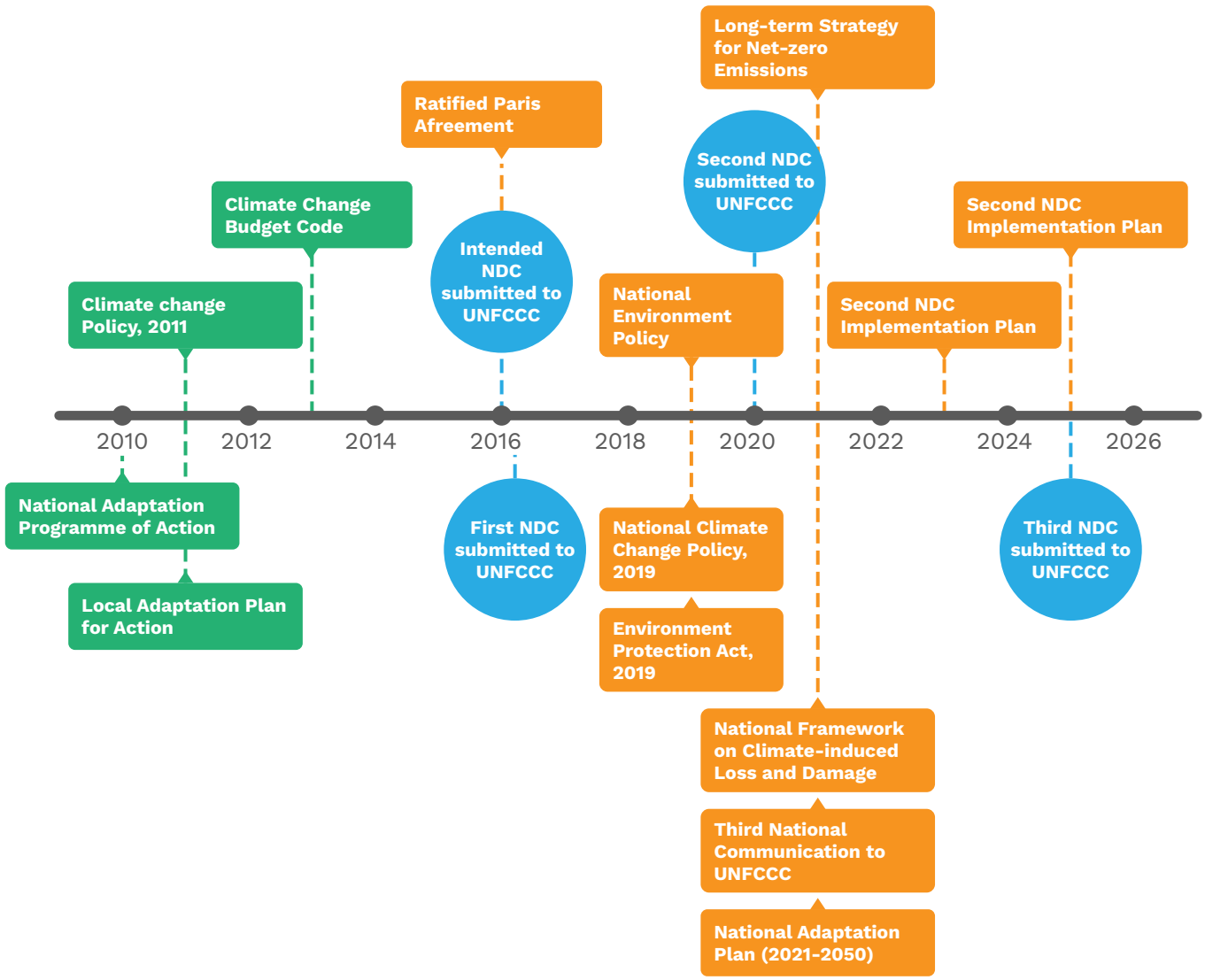

Figure 1. Timeline of Nepal's major climate policies and climate engagement at the international level

2. Comparative Overview of Nepal's NDCs

Nepal's NDCs have evolved toward establishing quantified climate targets, including both conditional[1] and unconditional[2] finance needs. Additionally, there is an increase in sector-specific targets, which have increased from over five in the first NDC to over 12 in the second and the third, as shown in Table 1.

Notably, the emphasis on water resilience has strengthened, with water mentions rising from 11-13 in the first two NDCs to 46 in the third. The focus has shifted from general "water conservation" to more technical targets for irrigation, groundwater management, and basin-level planning. This shift reflects deeper engagement with water sector ministries and the incorporation of evidence-based gaps identified through research.

Another noteworthy shift in the NDCs is their focus on inclusion. Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) have emerged as core principles in the third NDC. Yet, while the policy language has evolved, the transition from high-level GEDSI principles to concrete sectoral integration supported by dedicated budgets and measurable indicators remains a critical implementation gap.

Section 3 compares mitigation and adaptation targets across the three NDCs and highlights how water resilience has become a central pillar of Nepal's climate ambition.

[1] **Conditional targets** represent enhanced ambition that can only be achieved with additional international support, such as climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building

[2] **Unconditional targets** refer to actions that Nepal commits to achieving with its own domestic resources and capacities

Table 1: Comparative Overview of Nepal's NDCs

ASPECT	FIRST NDC (2016)	SECOND NDC (2020)	THIRD NDC/NDC 3.0 (2025)
SCALE & DETAIL			
Sectors Covered	**5+** **Mitigation**: Energy; Forestry; Transport; Agriculture; Waste **Adaptation**: Not separately categorized	**12+** **Mitigation**: Energy; AFOLU; IPPU; Waste. **Adaptation**: Agriculture and Food Security; Forests, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation; Water Resources and Energy; Rural and Urban Settlements; Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage; Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation; Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	**12+** **Mitigation**: Energy; AFOLU; Waste; IPPU **Adaptation**: Agriculture and Food Security; Forests, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation; Water Resources and Energy; Rural and Urban Settlements; Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage; Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation; Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
TARGETS & BUDGET			
Mitigation	Mostly qualitative	Partly quantified	Mostly quantified
	Budget: Not quantified	Budget: $28.4B (U: $3.4B; C: $25B)	Budget: $73.74B (U: $10.82; C: $62.91)
Adaptation	General programs	Thematic areas	Partially quantified thematic targets
	Budget: Not quantified	Budget: Not quantified	Budget: $18-20B
KEY INNOVATIONS			
Inclusion	Minimal	GEDSI Action Plan	GEDSI principle as a key consideration for implementation
Loss & Damage	Included (as a planned study)	Included (as a planned strategy)	Included as a separate chapter
Just Transition	Not included	Not included	Included as key considerations for implementation

Note- U: Unconditional; C: Conditional; M: Million, B: Billion; AFOLU - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; IPPU - Industrial Processes and Product Use

3. Mitigation Targets and Water Resilience

This section compares mitigation targets and finance requirements across Nepal's three NDCs (Table 2), with a focus on water resilience in three key areas: Energy, AFOLU, and Waste Management.

3.1 ENERGY

The water sector is deeply embedded in Nepal's electricity generation and supply targets under the Energy sub-section, given the country's rich hydroelectricity resources. NDC 1.0 introduced a baseline target of 12,000 MW of hydropower generation by 2030. NDC 2.0 increased this target to 15,000 MW, and NDC 3.0 significantly raised this ambition to 28,500 MW by 2035, with 10,000 MW expected to be developed utilizing domestic resources.

Financial planning has become more explicit, evolving from no budget in NDC 1.0 to detailed conditional and unconditional targets in later versions. This distinction is further elaborated in the NDC 3.0, which specifies renewable electricity generation requiring an additional budget of USD 9.61 billion by 2030 and USD 24.05 billion by 2035 to meet the conditional targets. With 65% of the financing expected from external sources to meet the energy targets, this could lead to some implementation risks for Nepal's energy ambitions.

While hydropower dominates electricity generation targets, its reliance on water resources makes it vulnerable to floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), landslides, and earthquakes, risking investments made in this sector. This interlinked climate vulnerability is elaborated in Section 4.3. Therefore, diversifying the energy mix through other renewable energy sources is crucial for energy security. NDC 3.0 addresses this through policy targets by promoting energy efficiency, expanding the energy mix, and empowering local government to implement municipal energy plans.

3.2 AFOLU

AFOLU targets have progressively evolved with increased ambition. The forest cover goal rose from maintaining 40% (NDC 1.0) to 45% by 2030 (NDC 2.0), and further to 46% by 2035 (NDC 3.0). The latest NDC also broadens the scope of policies to include strengthening forest governance and ensuring more community-based forest management.

Nepal has shown great progress in increasing forest cover and enhancing carbon sequestration. In 2025, it was able to access a $9.4 million payment from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility for verified emission reductions under its REDD+ Emission Reductions Program in the Terai Arc Landscape (World Bank, 2025). However, Staddon (2009) notes that carbon finance rarely reaches local communities, who may lack the negotiation power to benefit directly. Therefore, the NDC 3.0 implementation plan must focus on strengthening local communities' access to carbon finance and an increased role of sub-national government.

Overall, AFOLU mitigation targets remain heavily skewed towards forestry. However, NDC 3.0 introduced quantifiable agriculture targets, such as installing 500,000 improved cattle sheds for manure management and increasing agricultural soil organic matter by 2035. By reducing nutrient runoff and enhancing soil water retention, these targets directly support integrated water resource management and align with the broader shift towards a systems-based approach to climate resilience, as discussed in Section 4.2.

3.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The waste management sector has advanced from having no clear targets in NDC 1.0 to quantified, budgeted goals in later versions. NDC 2.0 introduced a wastewater treatment target of 380 million liters/day by 2025. NDC 3.0 raises this to 510 million liters/day, with budgets of USD 0.18 billion (unconditional) and USD 1.35 billion (conditional). Furthermore, NDC 3.0 also sets targets for installing methane capture systems in 10 industries with anaerobic wastewater treatment systems by 2035. Similarly, the target for fecal sludge treatment was significantly increased from 60,000 m^3 (NDC 2.0) to an unconditional target of 370,000 m^3 (NDC 3.0) by 2035. These targets mark a significant milestone in building climate-resilient water systems by preventing the contamination of freshwater sources and safeguarding water quality and public health. However, specific implementation activities and geographically targeted interventions, such as prioritizing pollution hotspots in critical river basins, remain to be elaborated in the NDC 3.0 implementation plan.

4. Adaptation Targets and Water Resilience

Nepal's adaptation planning has progressed from an initial nascent stage (NDC 1.0) to a structured approach in later NDCs. For example, NDC 2.0 outlined clearer processes, including NAP implementation by 2022, preparing LAPAs in all 753 local governments by 2030, and conducting national VRAs every five years. It also introduced adaptation targets across eight thematic areas and four cross-cutting areas.

NDC 3.0 builds on this foundation by strengthening the LAPA framework, requiring integrated gender-responsive

Table 2: Mitigation Targets and Budget Comparison Across NDCs

SECTOR / SUB SECTOR	NDC	TARGET	BUDGET
ENERGY			
Electricity Generation Renewable energy capacity expansion	**NDC 1.0 (2016)**	12,000 MW hydro by 2030; 2,100 MW solar by 2030	Not specified
	NDC 2.0 (2020)	15,000 MW by 2030 (5,000 MW U; 10,000 MW C)	Not specified
	NDC 3.0 (2025)	14,031 MW by 2030 (6,641 MW U); 28,500 MW by 2035 (10,000 MW U)	U: $4.01B (2030), $8.45B (2035); C: $9.61B (2030), $24.05B (2035)
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND OTHER LAND USES (AFOLU)			
Forest Cover % of land under forest	**NDC 1.0 (2016)**	Maintain 40% forest cover	Not specified
	NDC 2.0 (2020)	45% (incl. wooded land) by 2030	Not specified
	NDC 3.0 (2025)	46% (incl. wooded land) by 2035	U: $1.1B (2035); C: $4B (2035)
REDD+ Emissions reduction	**NDC 1.0 (2016)**	Pilot to reduce 14 $MtCO_2eq$ by 2020	Not specified
	NDC 2.0 (2020)	REDD+ financing for SFM	Not specified
	NDC 3.0 (2025)	Promote carbon market participation, update forest data	Not specified
Cattle Sheds Improved manure management	**NDC 1.0 (2016)**	Not specified	Not specified
	NDC 2.0 (2020)	100,000 by 2030	Not specified
	NDC 3.0 (2025)	500,000 by 2035	C: $720M (2035)
WASTE MANAGEMENT			
Wastewater Treatment Daily treatment capacity	**NDC 1.0 (2016)**	Not specified	Not specified
	NDC 2.0 (2020)	380M liters/day by 2025	Not specified
	NDC 3.0 (2025)	510M liters/day by 2035 (140M U)	U: $0.18B; C: $1.35B (2035)
Fecal Sludge Annual Treatment Volume	**NDC 1.0 (2016)**	Not specified	Not specified
	NDC 2.0 (2020)	60,000 m^3/year by 2025	Not specified
	NDC 3.0 (2025)	370,000 m^3/year by 2035	U: $17.77M

U: Unconditional, C: Conditional, M: Million, B: Billion;

REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

adaptation planning by 2035, and expanding VRAs to all provincial levels by the same year. However, there is not much clarity on what gender-responsive adaptation planning looks like in practice, whether additional financial resources will be directed towards making existing LAPAs gender-responsive, or what elements in LAPA would make it gender-responsive. Importantly, NDC 3.0 also outlined a budget requirement of USD 18-20 billion by 2035, providing financial clarity to target international fundraising for climate adaptation. Table 3 compares adaptation targets across the three NDCs, focusing on overarching plans and policies, and water-related thematic areas, and the next section discusses these in more detail.

4.1 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

There is a deliberate shift toward integrating water management with agricultural resilience, recognizing their interdependence in sustaining livelihoods and food security. NDC 1.0 acknowledged agricultural vulnerabilities by promoting local crop varieties and developing flood and drought-resilient crops. NDC 2.0 introduced quantitative agriculture targets, such as establishing 500 climate-smart farms by 2030. But neither included intrinsic water-linked agriculture goals for adaptation.

NDC 3.0 marks a major shift, introducing the first quantified water-agriculture nexus in adaptation planning. It commits to expanding irrigation to an additional 463,000 ha and ensuring year-round irrigation through inter-basin transfer projects covering 173,000 ha by 2035. It also promotes climate-smart technologies such as groundwater-based and lift irrigation systems using renewable energy to irrigate 318,000 ha by 2035 and 111,500 ha by 2030, respectively. These targets build community resilience in the agri-food system against climate-induced water stress and variability.

Additionally, it commits to establishing 20 automated groundwater monitoring stations in the Terai and providing seasonal agro-met advisories in all 7 provinces by 2030. Overall progression demonstrates how water has evolved into a central pillar of agricultural adaptation.

4.2 FOREST, BIODIVERSITY, AND WETLAND CONSERVATION

Nepal's NDCs have linked forest and water conservation to national climate adaptation since the first NDC. For instance, NDC 1.0 established the groundwork for community-based forest and watershed management, and NDC 2.0 formally integrated forest, biodiversity, and wetland conservation, introducing quantified adaptation goals. It includes improving watershed health in 20 districts and creating a wetlands inventory by 2030.

NDC 3.0 builds on earlier commitments by adopting an outcome-oriented approach with actionable 2035 goals, such as increasing water availability in sub-watersheds by 50%, conserving 50% of wetlands, and reducing flood risks by 60% through ecosystem restoration through locally led adaptation initiatives.

Furthermore, NDC 3.0 targets to expand the wetland inventory to 100 wetlands by 2035, prioritizing vulnerable wetlands. These goals are further complemented by actionable targets on establishing agroforestry on 5,000 hectares annually and promoting sustainable forest-based livelihoods. This progress shows how forest and biodiversity conservation integrates water resilience to safeguard vulnerable communities.

4.3 WATER RESOURCES AND ENERGY

As highlighted in section 3, water and energy show one of the strongest examples of interlinkages for strengthening Nepal's climate ambitions. These interlinkages are also reflected in the climate adaptation targets. NDC 1.0 focused on broad targets such as water conservation and rainwater harvesting. Water Resource and Energy, as an adaptation thematic area, was first introduced in NDC 2.0, recognizing its interlinked climate vulnerability. But it still lacked quantified adaptation targets, and most water-energy related targets remained under mitigation.

NDC 3.0 makes a substantial leap by directly linking water and energy systems by establishing quantified adaptation targets. It focuses on river-basin plans and water storage, climate-resilient hydropower plants, which underscores the intrinsic link between water security and energy goals. These include integrated management of 164 Chure river systems, conservation plans for four river basins and ten independent basins, and prioritization of 50 critical watersheds. NDC 3.0 also adds water accounting in 20 sub-basins, river and sediment management plans, 1,000 water source protection schemes, and promotion of 200 reservoirs.

Additionally, to enhance resilience in the energy sector, NDC 3.0 aims to integrate early warning systems into hydropower by 2030 and expand the hydro-met station to 500 units. Overall, Nepal's approach has evolved from general sustainability statements to a fully structured, quantified adaptation framework integrating water resilience and energy security.

Table 3: Water-related Adaptation Targets Comparison Across NDCs

SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	TARGET DESCRIPTION	NDC 1.0 (2016)	NDC 2.0 (2020)	NDC 3.0 (2025)
OVERARCHING PLANS & POLICIES				
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	Formulate and implement	Process initiated	Implement by 2022	(Implied ongoing)
Local Adaptation Plans (LAPA)	Develop and implement	90 VDCs & 7 Municipalities	753 gender-responsive plans by 2030	753 integrated, gender-responsive LAPAs by 2035
Vulnerability Assessments	Conduct Risk Assessments	Not specified	National VRA every 5 years	2 national and 7 provincial VRAs by 2035
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY				
Irrigation Coverage	Expand irrigated land	Not specified	Not specified	+463,000 ha by 2035; year-round water for 173,000 ha
Groundwater for Irrigation	RE-powered irrigation	Not specified	Not specified	GW - +318,000 Ha by 2035; Lift - +111,500 Ha by 2030
Climate Smart Villages	Establish climate-resilient villages and farms	Not specified	500 farms and 200 villages by 2030	500 farms and 45,000 HHs transitioned by 2035
FORESTS, BIODIVERSITY & WETLANDS				
Wetland and Watershed Conservation	Inventory and sustainable management	Chure conservation program initiated	Watershed health in 20 districts; Wetland inventory	+50% water availability; 50% wetlands conserved; and 164 Chure rivers managed; +100 wetlands inventory by 2035
Forest Management	Sustainable practices and livelihoods	Community forestry promotion	Forestry Sector Strategy Implementation	5,000 ha/year agroforestry; 50% forest product increase

Table 3 (cont)

SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	TARGET DESCRIPTION	NDC 1.0 (2016)	NDC 2.0 (2020)	NDC 3.0 (2025)
WATER RESOURCES AND ENERGY				
River Basin Management	Integrated river management	Not specified	Not specified	IWRM for 60 systems; 4 river basin conservation plans; 10 interdependent basins by 2035
Water Source Protection	Spring & watershed conservation	Promote conservation	Not specified	1,000 source protection schemes
Water Availability	Increase in sub-watersheds	Not specified	Not specified	+50% in sub-watersheds by 2035
Hydrometeor-ological Monitoring	Upgrade monitoring network	Not specified	Not specified	500 automated stations (20% high-altitude)
Rainwater Harvesting	Build conservation infrastructure	Promote	Not specified	200 reservoirs
HEALTH, DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION				
Safely Managed Water	Access to safe water/sanitation	Not specified	Basic: 99%; Im-proved: 40% by 2030	90% safely managed by 2035
Rainwater Harvesting	Household-level water security	Promote	Not specified	500,000 HHs
Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)	Aquifer recharge systems	Not specified	Not specified	15 MAR systems
Climate-Resi-lient WASH	Resilient WASH systems	Not specified	Not specified	5,000 vulnerable HHs
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT				
Early Warning Systems	Multi-hazard coverage	Not specified	Cover all provinces by 2030	30 new systems; 80% flood zone covered
GLOF Risk Reduction	Structural Meas-ures & EWS	Not specified	Not specified	Regulate 8 lakes; EWS in 10 lakes; Hazard mapping by 2035

4.4 HEALTH, DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

The focus on health, drinking water, and sanitation in national climate plans has grown substantially over time. While NDC 1.0 recognized the importance of improving drinking water and sanitation, it did not include a measurable target. This was addressed in NDC 2.0 by introducing measurable adaptation targets, such as aiming for 99% basic water supply and 40% improved water supply by 2030. It also incorporated the integration of climate risk assessments into WASH planning.

The most recent plan, NDC 3.0, sets substantially more ambitious targets. These include achieving 90% safely managed water supply and sanitation by 2035, installing rainwater harvesting in 500,000 households, installing groundwater monitoring in 50 locations, establishing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems in 15 water-stressed areas, and delivering climate-resilient WASH services to 5000 vulnerable households.

Overall, national climate policy has evolved to prioritize universal and reliable access to clean water, highlighting growing recognition that climate-resilient water security is crucial for safeguarding public health. To realize these targets, the forthcoming NDC 3.0 implementation plan must provide a detailed strategy, including clear mechanisms to prioritize interventions in the most vulnerable geographies.

4.5 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Nepal's climate vulnerability is highlighted through many water-induced climate disasters (Pathak, 2020). Nepal's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) priorities have steadily evolved from limited recognition in earlier NDCs to a comprehensive focus on water-related risk management in the later versions. NDC 2.0 first introduced the integration of EWS as a DRR strategy, which includes targets such as multi-hazard monitoring and EWS for all provinces, and establishing a baseline for coordinated risk reduction.

NDC 3.0 significantly broadens this scope with the first detailed and fully quantified targets for GLOF and water-hazard targets. These commitments include regulating outflows in eight glacial lakes by 2035, installation of 30 additional multi-hazard EWS, real-time monitoring of high-risk lakes, and undertaking river basin-level hazard mapping. It also pledges to finalize and endorse a national strategic action plan for a multi-hazard EWS aligned with the global Early Warning for All initiative and to ensure that 80 percent of people living in flood-prone areas have access to flood early warning systems.

This progression in national climate commitments demonstrates that water-related hazards are now central to Nepal's disaster risk reduction and resilience planning. However, while NDC 3.0 broadens the scope with quantified targets, these remain limited in scale relative to the accelerating risk. For instance, the number of identified glacial lakes, a key hazard, grew from 1,541 in 2017 (Khadka et al, 2018) to 2,420 by 2020 (Hu et al, 2022), illustrating a rapidly expanding threat landscape. Therefore, the NDC 3.0 implementation plan must establish clear mechanisms for prioritizing the highest-risk glacial lakes and substantially increase the ambition and scope of interventions.

5. Conclusion

Nepal's evolution of its NDCs shows a clear progression from qualitative intentions to quantified, budgeted targets across multiple sub-sectors, deeply embedding water resilience as a central cross-cutting pillar of the country's climate ambition. However, the successful implementation of its latest climate ambitions depends on the country's ability to navigate a fragile political landscape, severe fiscal constraints, and a heavy reliance on international finance.

Therefore, translating commitments into tangible outcomes requires three priority actions:

- **Mainstream Integrated Planning:** Systematically break down institutional silos to advance integrated approaches, such as the Water–Energy–Food-environment nexus lens, to align national goals that often compete, such as expanding energy generation to 28,500 MW while maintaining 46% forest cover.
- **Accelerate Local Empowerment:** Clarify roles and build capacity at sub-national levels to ensure local ownership of climate goals. For instance, all 753 local governments are capable of developing and implementing their LAPAs.
- **Ensure Transparent Finance:** Strengthen accountability for effective resource utilization and ensure climate funds are directed to subnational governments for local climate actions.

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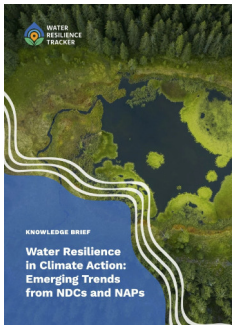
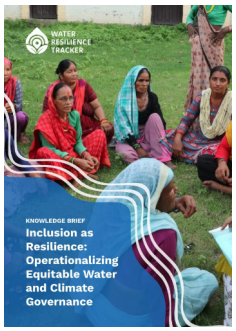
Further reading



Water Resilience in Climate Action: Emerging Trends from NDCs and NAPS

www.waterresiliencetracker.cc/resources/water-resilience-in-climate-action-emerging-trends-from-ndcs-and-naps



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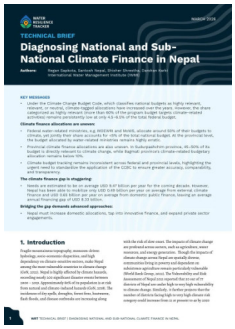

Diagnosing National and Sub-National Climate Finance in Nepal

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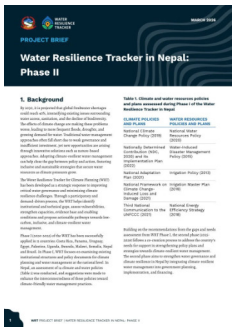

WRT in Nepal: Phase II

www.waterresiliencetracker.cc/resources/wrt-in-nepal-phase-ii

Photo: **Participants in a regional consultation workshop to gather feedback on Nepal's NDC 3.0 implementation plan. A total of 512 stakeholders participated in consultations in all seven provinces of Nepal**

About the Water Resilience Tracker

The Water Resilience Tracker provides a powerful set of tools delivered by experts that support policy makers to develop more effective climate policies:

- Evaluating water use, allocation and tradeoffs across sectors.
- Developing robust and flexible climate plans.
- Identifying investments and financing to meet national and global climate targets.

Support provided by WRT includes:

A questionnaire evaluating how water is addressed in national planning, and the synergies and tradeoffs between water-using sectors.

A guidance document that identifies recommendations and effective investments to improve water resilience and meet national and global climate targets.

Workshops and capacity building.

WHERE WE WORK

WRT is currently active in Brazil, Egypt, Malawi, Morocco and Nepal. The framework has been used to diagnose water-climate gaps and needs in 10 countries around the world.

Over 40 countries have expressed interest in working with the Tracker.

WHO DELIVERS WRT?

WRT operates under the Just Transitions for Water Security (JTWS) program funded by the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and led by the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA).

The Tracker leverages partnerships with International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Arup, and Deltares to bring cutting-edge research, engineering expertise, and sector-specific insights to enhance its analytical capabilities and implementation reach.

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