

Developing Climate Resilient Livelihoods in the Vulnerable Watershed in Nepal (DCRL)

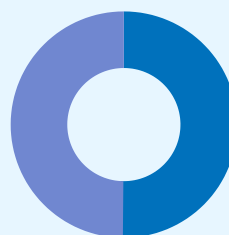


29,563

Beneficiaries reached



48.90%
(14,455)



51.01%
(15,108)

Key Highlights



Capacity building events



Integrated watershed management support activities



Rainwater harvesting support



Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Products

Non-Timber Forests Products (NTFPs) Cultivation for Climate Resilient Livelihood

DCRL aimed to rehabilitate degraded land by cultivating drought-tolerant NTFPs and promote climate-resilient livelihoods of climate-vulnerable communities.



A total of 121,900 saplings of different drought-tolerant species such as Szechuan pepper, Bay leaf, gooseberry, tamarind, Moringa, etc. have been planted with the support from Division Forests Offices from Okhaldhunga, and Khotang. Thirty-three community forestry user and leasehold forestry user groups took part in the plantation. The species for the plantation were selected based on site suitability, community demand, drought tolerant capacity, and species that contribute to livelihood promotion.

A total of 16,000 Szechuan pepper saplings are planted on 13 hectares of land in Katunje Bhalukhop Community Forestry Users Group (CFUG). Mr. Sher Bahadur Tamang (58), a chairperson of CFUG, states, "We have been looking for possible ways to generate income from our forests for a decade but have been unable to find an appropriate means." Some areas of the forest are overgrown with bushes that are unproductive. Timur Plantation was suggested by the division forest office officials, and the CFUG executive committee and users agreed.

Katunje Bhalukhop CFUG has the potential to profit from the sale of Timur in the future. It is critical to ensure the protection of the planted Timur saplings, timely weeding, community capacity building on Timur harvesting, and market linkages so that women, the poor, and other CUUG members benefit. Timur, a drought-tolerant species, is expected to help improve forest quality, and productivity and enhance the livelihoods of the community people in the coming years.

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Field Interventions

The protection of water sources, catchment ponds, construction of multipurpose ponds, contour trenches, rainwater harvesting, capacity building training, and workshops are the key activities implemented in this quarter.

Contour Trenches

The goal of contour trenches is to help increase the soil's moisture-holding and recharge capacity, to help recharge for drying up water sources, to help reduce surface runoff, and to enable reduce soil erosion.



Total 14.25 km
Q3 3.45 km

contour trenches constructed

Catchment ponds

The objective of catchment ponds construction is to reduce soil erosion, groundwater recharge, and multiple water uses such as irrigation, drinking water, recreational activities, and water for livestock and wildlife.

catchment ponds constructed



Total 22

Q3 7

Volume:

Total 3,842.2

cubic meters

Q3 842.2

cubic meters

Multi Purpose Ponds

The objective of such pond construction was to support the Majhi community's livelihood through multiple use of pond water in fisheries, and irrigation.



9 Multi purpose ponds constructed

429 Households

1,641 Individuals

Water Source Protection

The goal of the water source protection works was to protect and conserve critical water sources aiming to improve water availability and ensure multiple uses of water.

Total 216

Q3 155

water sources protected

Beneficiaries



Total 4,114

Q3 2,347

Households

Total 18,484

Q3 11,255

Individuals

Promotion of Drought Tolerant NTFPs on Degraded Land



Drought resistant Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are promoted in degraded land for the reversal of land degradation and restoration of watershed ecosystems, as well as promotion of forest user groups' livelihoods.

121,900

Saplings planted

1,363

individual participated in plantation

Total 121

Q3 31

Hectares of land covered

Rainwater Harvesting

The objective of rainwater harvesting is to harvest an adequate quantity of water for domestic and agricultural purposes during the dry period.

Beneficiaries



30 *Households*



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Trainings and workshops

Interaction program with local government

DCRL project held an interaction program in Halesi of Khotang district on 28 August 2022 to bring all newly elected local governments to capture the project context, progress and future plan, with the expectation that this will further ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the project deliverables. Total participants: 50 (46 Men and 4 Women)

The major objective of the local inception workshop was to disseminate the overall concepts of the project and share progress done so far to the local governments.



Training to Journalists on Climate Change and Watershed Management



The Climate Change and Watershed Management training was provided to the journalists of Khotang and Okhaldhunga districts on 1-2 August 2022. Total participants: 36 (31 Men, 5 Women)

The main objective of the training was to encourage journalists to report on environmental issues by making them aware of climate change issues, the importance of watershed management, and disaster risk management.

Workshop on Result-Based Monitoring and Reporting, Storytelling, and Photography

The workshop on result-based monitoring and reporting, storytelling and photography was organized with the participants from Department of Forests and Soil Conservation, Basin Management Center-Koshi and Soil and Watershed Management Office-Okhaldhunga, Division Forests Offices from Khotang and Okhaldhunga, and DCRL. Total participants: 29 (24 Men, 5 women)

The main objective of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of partner and project staff accountable for implementation and reporting of the DCRL activities and to improve DCRL's progress reports ensuing results and evidence.



Orientation on GESI mainstreaming for wards chairpersons and key community organization



The orientation on GESI mainstreaming for wards chairpersons and key community organizations was organized to enhance the understanding and awareness of user committee members and local elected representatives and to promote integrating GESI into local-level policies and plans along with an orientation about the project. Total: 86 participants. (50 men, 36 women)

The participants were from ward offices and civil society organizations.

Conservation Farming and Soil Fertility Training

The training aimed to educate farmers on climate-resilient soil fertility management practices as well as technical information on cattle shed management and composting. In total, 227 local farmers (117 women and 110 men) were trained in conservation farming.

