

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND LAND DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURES STUDY

Client: Oxford Policy Management/ DFID Nepal

Working Areas: Jumla and Kalikot

Project period: 15 May to 30 August 2014

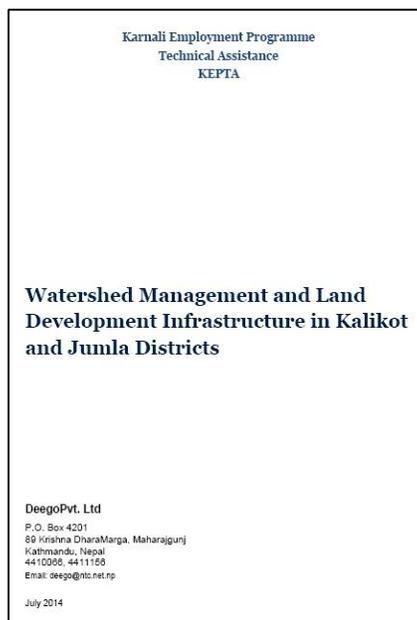
This report is prepared to support the implementation of the KEP. The programme, announced in the Budget Speech of 2006, was a response to the high levels of poverty in the Karnali zone. The programme is run by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and its aim is to reach out to very poor households with no regular employment or dependable sources of income beyond subsistence agriculture. The KEP is intend to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment for each such household.

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) of the Government of Nepal made a request to the UK Department for International Development to provide technical assistance to support employment led approaches to reduce poverty and vulnerability in Nepal. In response to this, DFID-Nepal is currently providing support through a managed Technical Assistance (TA), the KEPTA, to improve the implementation of the Karnali Employment Programme (KEP) and enhanced coordination with other Public Works, Livelihoods and Social Protection Programmes.

The main objective of the assignment is to furthering the significant contribution of watershed management and land improvement activities in increasing water availability and productivity and mitigating climate change impacts on the people of the Karnali Region.



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During undertaking the assignment, Deego team undertake an initial assessment to explore and offer a wider range of labour-intensive and sustainable (particularly climate-resilient) infrastructure projects that will contribute to the overall economic development of the areas while directly supporting watershed and land improvement in Jumla and Kalikot districts.

This study focuses on infrastructure so as to prepare communities to address emerging and priority issues of land management, erosion control, climate change impacts and production increases, which will have direct impacts on the economy and livelihoods of the people of Karnali. In doing so, the study proposes certain types of infrastructure that are suitable for employment generation, economic opportunities and water/land conservation and can be taken up in a wider community-based sub-watershed management framework.