



## FACTSHEET

2017

*The project aims to implement landslide treatment and mitigation measures as well as improved land management practices by applying the low-cost techniques suitable for adoption by local communities in Sundrawati Village Development Committee (VDC) of Dolakha District. Landscape or watershed approach will be adopted in the planning of project interventions, which will encompass a range of sustainable land management practices. Preparation of landslide hazard map, piloting of community-based early warning system, social mobilization and capacity building also comprise key project activities that will contribute to the achievement of project objectives.*

### Brief socio-economic background: the problems, issues, demands

The devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015 in Nepal with an epicenter in Gorkha District followed by hundreds of aftershocks of various magnitude have shaken the hills contributing slope instability and affecting livelihood of many people especially in the central part of Nepal. It triggered and enlarged many landslides and created many cracks affecting the agriculture land and livelihood infrastructures especially irrigation, water supply schemes, road, trail and buildings therefore the food security of the earthquake affected families. Monsoon of 2015 and 2016 exacerbated the problem of slope instability in these shaken hills further worsening the situation.

The Food and Agriculture Organization right after the earthquake reviewed the situation in the most affected districts namely Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot and Dolakha districts along with the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM), government agency having the mandate to provide livelihood support to the earthquake-affected farming communities through landslide treatment, on-farm conservation and rehabilitation of the affected areas.

The scale of land degradation due to landslides in the earthquake-affected areas is enormous compared to what the government can do with its available resources and gaps in technical knowhow on landslide treatment and mitigation. Given the insufficient number of trained staff and gaps in technical knowhow to deal with these issues at DSCWM, lack of systematic approach and comprehensive training packages on landslide treatment the Government of Nepal has requested development partners including UN agencies to support this huge task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

To demonstrate appropriate landslide treatment and mitigation techniques to reduce the adverse impacts of landslides on agriculture resources and livelihood



#### Project area

Sundarawati VDC of Dolakha district

infrastructures such as Irrigation, water source, road and trails and to improve the food security situation of rural populations through the rehabilitation/reclamation of the landslide affected areas along with capacity building of the development organization engaged in the landslide treatment became an urgent need. FAO and DSCWM jointly carried out field situation analysis in 6 VDCs, 2 VDCs each from the most affected districts Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot and Dolakha suggested by the District Soil Conservation office and selected Sundrawati VDC of Dolakha district as most appropriate project site to demonstrate landslide treatment and mitigation measures. Integrated Watershed Management Plan for the Sundrawati VDC is prepared and based on proposed watershed plan, FAO jointly with DSCWM prepared the project on "Landslide prevention and stabilization of slopes in the most earthquake affected district of Nepal".

### Objectives

The project aims to implement landslide treatment and mitigation measures as well as improved land management practices by applying the low-cost techniques suitable for adoption by local communities in Sundrawati Village Development Committee (VDC) of Dolakha District.