The Nepal case - enhancing rural livelihood

DIB
project group

Step 2 - 5 please see additional pdf

Step 6: Actions to intervene

- Enhanced infrastructure
  - Roads, water, electricity, drainage trenches
- Build new sustainable houses
  - Improve existing houses
- New farming methods
  - Water collecting, permaculture, plastic tunnels
- New/old more resistant crops
  - Introduce cash crops and old varieties
- Create farmer groups/collectives
  - Create other social collectives ex. Women's groups, Youth groups.
- Reforestation
  - Planting to prevent erosion/landslides, and generate other climate benefits
- Strengthening social bonds in local communities
  - Cross-caste and ethnic groups
- Mapping of the area, possible disasters and risks
- Establish warning system and training in how to respond
- Resettlement/rehabilitation
- Job creation/diversification of income

Step 7: Criteria for selection of intervention

- Finance
- Technical capacity in the area/organisation
- Opportunity to involve the local community
- Frequency of hazards and impact
- Short term/long term solution
- Financial input vs outcome/effect (individual effect/community effect)
- Invasiveness (Plastic pond vs resettlement)
- Demographics

Step 8: Prioritize action

- Mapping of the area, possible disasters and risks (1)
- Enhanced infrastructure (2)
  - Roads, water, electricity, drainage trenches
- Reforestation (3)
  - Planting to prevent erosion/landslides, and generate other climate benefits
- New farming methods (4)
  - Water collecting, permaculture, plastic tunnels
- New/old more resistant crops (4)
  - Introduce cash crops and old varieties
- Create farmer groups/collectives (4)
  - Create other social collectives ex. Women's groups, Youth groups.
- Strengthening social bonds in local communities (4)
  - Cross-caste and ethnic groups
- Establish warning system and training in how to respond (5)
- Job creation/diversification of income (6)
- Build new sustainable houses (7)
  - Improve existing houses
- Resettlement/rehabilitation (8)

Step 9: Define co-benefits from the action

Capacity building and knowledge sharing in local communities

- = > Strengthening social bonds in local communities - increase social capital
- = > Enhancing and uncovering local knowledge (fx about endemic species of plants and trees for reforestation and their climate benefits, etc.)

Enhanced infrastructure and more sustainable local farming

- = > Easier access to sell produce to markets → increasing income
- = > Less vulnerable to COVID-19 (and other health emergencies)
- = > Job opportunities for local population to build roads, drainage, etc.

New farming methods

- = > Better nutrition → better health

Mapping exercises

- = >More information about the area and possible risks - blind spots

Step 10: Capacity building needs per stakeholder

- Training in crisis management, the early warning system, and first aid to local communities
- Sustainable local farming practises and knowledge about traditional crops to local farmers
- Training in disaster-risk mapping exercises → local CBOs, local NGOs, local officers
- Training/capacity building in cross-caste collaboration → local/national NGOs, local CBOs
- Capacity building in advocacy for better infrastructure → local NGOs, local CBOs

Additional step 11: Stakeholder mapping (should come earlier...)

Which organisations are working in the area as well?

Any organisations needed/missing? E.g. AWB to help us build better houses :)

Identify resources and priorities locally (human resources in the local government, budgets etc.)