

River Protection Work and Livelihood Improvement in Chitwan (RPWC), Phase II



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CHITWAN HAS HISTORICALLY EXPERIENCED SERIES OF FLOOD.

Goal	To ensure that people in Eastern Chitwan enhance their livelihoods and are more resilient to water-induced disasters.
Target groups	The beneficiaries for the river protection works are the entire population in the 17 Village Development Committee (VDCs) and one municipality of Chitwan district, which corresponds to 210'000 inhabitants. The target groups of the watershed management and livelihood activities are 43'300 people of the 7 catchment VDCs in the upstream, mostly Chepang and Tamang ethnic groups belonging to the Disadvantaged Groups.
Budget	CHF 5'800'000; Government of Nepal - CHF 3.48million
Geographic focus	Chitwan
Implementing agency	District Development Committee (DDC) Chitwan supported by technical assistance through Project Support Unit (PSU)
Time Frame	01.12.2014 - 31.11.2018

Summary

This new support is envisioned upon the past successes of river training and livelihood improvement works carried out in Eastern Chitwan. The Programme will implement a Livelihoods Centered Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction, which will seek to improve people's livelihoods and coping capacities to mitigate future water induced disasters. In addition, it will adopt an integrated watershed management approach to protect the livelihoods of both upstream and downstream communities. Broadly, the integrated watershed management approach combines improvement in land, forest, and water resources, and strengthening capacity of the local communities and local authorities for enhancing the wellbeing of people.

Outcomes expected

- People of Eastern Chitwan, especially Disadvantaged Groups, are less vulnerable to floods.
- National and local governments (DDC and VDCs) and local user committees provide services to the communities to reduce water-induced disasters.



Background

Nepal is at high risk of a wide variety of water – induced disaster, including floods, sediment deposition, erosion, riverbank cutting and inundation. Among others, Chitwan has historically experienced series of floods. In 2002, immediately after the flood that caused widespread death and destruction in Eastern Chitwan, SDC began providing support on humanitarian ground. With an expanded scope to improve agricultural livelihoods and food security, River Protection Works in Chitwan – Phase I resulted in the protection of lives from flood and other disaster and additionally improved livelihoods of the people of eastern Chitwan by protecting their farms and rehabilitating the irrigation canals.

Outputs

- The local communities construct and maintain river protection infrastructures up and down stream.
- Local communities manage their land and water resources by rehabilitating and extending the irrigation systems.
- Farmers undertake new livelihood initiatives and the private sector invests in economic agro-initiatives.
- The User Committees and their sub committees strengthen their capacities to implement and maintain flood protection works.
- DDC / District Technical Office and concerned VDCs strengthen their capacities to coordinate, plan and manage river protection in the flood plains and landslide control works in upstream catchment areas to prevent future water induced disasters.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Local Development/Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads. strengthen their capacity to replicate similar works in other parts of the country.



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