



On-site training for members of Salambudevi Community Forest User Group, Sankhu, Salambutar, organised by the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management. (BIWMP, Kathmandu, Nepal)

## Integrated watershed management for landslip and stream bank stabilisation (ເນໂປ)

Pahiro ra nadikinar katan roktham ka lagi ekikrit jaladhar byabasthapan (Nepali)

### ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

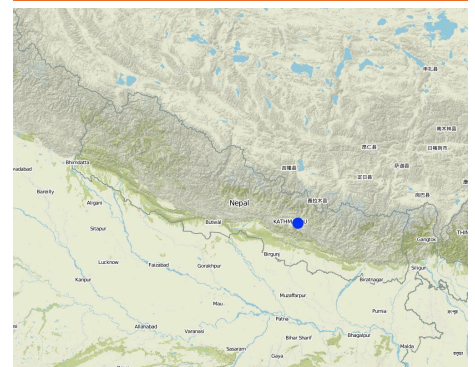
**Integrated watershed management as an example for landslip and stream bank stabilisation based on fostering a partnership between community institutions, line agencies, district authorities and consultants**

**Aims / objectives:** The sustainable management of mountain watersheds is a huge challenge for watershed management programmes due to the lack of collaboration between the various institutions involved. Building of synergies between these institutions is crucial for improved management. The Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Programme (BIWMP) started in 1986, initiated, coordinated, and organised by the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management with support from the European Commission. The programme aimed to help overcome natural resource degradation and thereby raise the standard of living of the rural population. The main causes of degradation and options to address the related problems were identified through participatory action research. Landslip and stream bank stabilisation was identified as one of the most promising and needed options to conserve soil and water, whilst providing direct livelihood benefits to local people, for example planting of large cardamom, later used as a cash crop, and reestablishment of damaged agricultural terrace above the landslip. The approach was to foster partnership between and among communities, district authorities, line agencies, and consultants. Key priorities were to ensure the equitable involvement of women and socially disadvantaged people and to promote local ownership, institutional capacity building, and sustainability.

**Methods:** The programme used participatory extension methods such as farmer-to-farmer exchange, training workshops, and onsite demonstrations, with participatory approaches to planning, implementing, and monitoring. The activities were based on villagers' priorities and were implemented by individual households, farmer groups, and village institutions. The local village development committee, local NGOs, community forest user group, and individual households worked together on landslip and stream bank stabilisation. Involving a range of stakeholders was paramount for success.

**Stages of implementation:** The first phase began in 1986 and focused on developing technical packages which were implemented through user groups. The second phase focused on improvements to implementation procedures, especially community organisation, extension, and income generation activities. The capacity of community groups was developed by establishing communication facilities, building up community networks, and empowering women and disadvantaged groups. BIWMP ended in 2003 with much of its success attributed to the close involvement of all the main stakeholders, and especially the local people, in all the activities. It successfully helped land users to adopt improved livelihood options.

### ສະຖານທີ່



**ສະຖານທີ່:** Bagmati Watershed, ເນໂປ

**ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ**  
• 85.513, 27.679

**ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ:** 1992

**ປິດຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ:** 2003

**ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ**

- ພື້ນເມືອງ / ທຸກຊື່ງຈື່ງ
- ການລິເລີ່ມ ພາຍໃນ ນປະເທດພື້ນຖານ / ນະວັດຕະກຳ
- ພາຍໃນ ຂອງການ / ແຜນງານ





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Farmer with a mature cardamom plant: one of the vegetative measures which add a productive component to the landslip and streambank rehabilitation technology. (Hanspeter Liniger)

## ເປົ້າໝາຍ ຂອງແນວທາງແລະ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

### ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (poverty reduction through sustained income generation, infrastructure improvement through equitable involvement of women and the socially disadvantaged.)

To overcome the constraints to effectively implementing a watershed management programme by building synergies between diverse stakeholder institutions. In the case of landslip and stream bank stabilisation work, the specific objective was to come up with a technology that conserved soil and water whilst also providing direct livelihood benefits to local people.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Lack of institutional capacity and collaboration for managing watershed resources

### ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ): The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights greatly helped the approach implementation: The fact that the land was communal land (state property, use right with community) greatly helped smooth implementation of the approach as it was not necessary to deal with different land users.

### ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຊື່ອຖືວ່າຊ່ວຍໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- ສັງຄົມ / ວິດທະນະທຳ / ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ຄຸນຄ່າທາງສາສະໜາ: Following conventional top-down approaches. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Introduction of improved methods with more participation/ involvement of land users.
- ການກໍ່ຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ: Lack of inter-institutional collaboration. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Building and ensuring collaboration.
- ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດີແບບຍືນຍົງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ: Lack of new options. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Training about new technologies.

## ການມີສຳນຶກສູນ ແລະ ບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີສຳນຶກສູນ

### ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ຜົນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ້ປຸງຮຽນ / ຊັ້ນ / ນັກຮຽນ / ຊຸມຊົນທົ່ວຖິ່ນ		Men and women worked equally. existing groups of land users; men and women worked equally. BIWMP took a bottom-up approach to planning and implementation and encouraged the equitable involvement of women in its activities. The decisions about implementing the landslip and stream bank stabilisation technology were taken jointly by men and women
ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳການ ການນຳຄຸນຄ່າ ທີ່ດີແບບຍືນຍົງ / ທີ່ປຶກສາດຽວກັນ		
ຄູອາຈານ / ນັກຮຽນ / ນັກສຶກສາ		
ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນສູນກາງ (ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳແຜນ, ຜູ້ສືບຕໍ່ນະໂຍບາຍ)		
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ		

### ອົງການທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

For the landslip and stream bank stabilisation technology, the approach was mainly designed by programme staff of the Kathmandu District Soil Conservation Office.

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ

	ບົດ ການປະຊຸມປະຊາກອນ	ການ ຊຸມຊົນ	ການ ຮຽນ ການ ສູດ
ການເລື່ອນຕົ້ນ / ແຮງຈູງ ຈ			
ການວາງແຜນ			
ການປະຕິບັດ			
ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ / ການປະເມີນຜົນ			
Research			

rapid/participatory rural appraisal

rapid/participatory rural appraisal; Share information from users right from planning period.

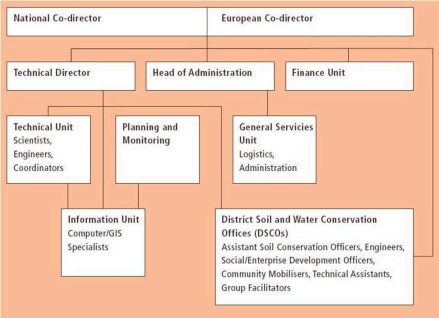
responsible for major steps; Users were agreed to conserve soil by using SLM approaches.

Mainly: reporting, public meetings, measurements/observations; partly: workshop/seminars; Regular monitoring and evaluation were successfully conducted by DSCO Office for the backstopping of the activities.

on-farm; This site is used as a Farmers School for extension of the technology on National and International level.

ແຜນອາດສະແດງ

Organogram of the Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Programme (BIWMP). The landslide and stream bank stabilisation work was implemented by the Kathmandu District Soil Conservation Office supervi



ການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຕັດສິນໃຈ ຈາກໂດຍ	ການຕັດສິນໃຈ ຈົນພົບຖານ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຊື່ນຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ (ການລິເລີ່ມຕົ້ນຕົນເອງ)</li><li>ຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຊື່ນຕົນເອງ, ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ນັດຍຸດສາດຊາວນາ ການນຳໃຊ້ ຊື່ນແບບຍືນຍົງ</li><li>ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງໝົດ, ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງວິທີທາງແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ</li><li>ຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຜູ້ກວດກາການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ຍືນຍົງ, ມີການຕິດຕາມປຶກສາຫາລືກັບຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຊື່ນຕົນ</li><li>ຊ່ວຍຊາວສະເພາະດຽວການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ</li><li>ນັກການເມືອງ / ຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ປະເມີນເອກະສານ ຄວາມຮູ້ທຸກຊັດກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ຍືນຍົງ (ຜູ້ກວດກາທີ່ຊຸມຊົນ ນັກຕັດສິນໃຈ ກໍ)</li><li>ຜົນທີ່ ສູ້ບ ຈາກການຄຸ້ມຄອງ</li><li>ປະສົບການສູ້ບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ (ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ເອກະສານ)</li></ul>

ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໂຕໂນໂລຢີ, ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມຮູ້

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

- ການສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ການບົນການ ຫຼື ຫຼັກສູດ
- ສະຖາບັນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ (ການພັດທະນາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ
- ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອົບຮົມ

ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້	ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຊື່ນ</li><li>ພະນັກງານພາກສະໜາ ທີ່ປຶກສາ</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ການເຮັດຕົວຈິງ</li><li>ຕົວຕົນ</li><li>ເນື້ອທີ່ສ່ວນທົດລອງ</li><li>ກອງປະຊຸມ</li><li>ຜູ້ກວດກາ</li></ul>

ກວມເອົາທົ່ວຂັ້ນ

On soil and water conservation

ການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

- ນັກຊ່ວຍຊາວຜູ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຊື່ນ
- ສູນຄຸ້ມຄອງ

Name of method used for advisory service: Integrated Watershed Management Programme; Key elements: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Trainings, Farmer to farmer exchange, workshops, seminars, On site Demostration; 1) Advisory service was carried out through: government's existing extension system; Extension staff: mainly government employees 2) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: Planning, Training, Awareness about SLM approaches

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; An extension workers is able to cover the areas where activities are implemented in small scale (i.e. subwatershed or Micro subwatershed level programme).

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຂອງສະຖາບັນ

ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ

- ບໍ່ມີ
- ມີ, ບໍ່ ສູງປານີດ
- ມີ, ພື້ນຖານ
- ມີ, ຫຼາຍ

ໃນລະດັບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້

- ທຸກໆຄັ້ງ
- ລະດັບພາກພື້ນ
- ແຫຼ່ງຊາດ

ອະທິບາຍສະຖາບັນ, ພາລະບົດບາດແລະຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ, ສະມາຊິກ, ແລະອື່ນໆ.

ຮູບແບບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ

- ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ
- ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ອຸປະກອນ

ລາຍລະອຽດເພີ່ມເຕີມ

ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored through measurements technical aspects were regular monitored through observations socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored through observations economic / production aspects were regular monitored through observations area treated aspects were ad hoc monitored through measurements no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through observations management of Approach aspects were regular monitored through observations There were many changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: The approach described was designed on the basis of the results shown through monitoring and evaluating the first phase of BIWMP (1986-1992). In the second phase from 1992, more attention was focused on building up the capacity of community groups to plan, implement, and continue development activities. Capacity was built through (1) community-level training; (2) supporting the installation of com

ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ການວິໄຈ ຈຸດສູນການຮັກສາຫົວຂໍ້ປົກປ້ອງ

- ສັງຄົມ
- ເສດຖະສາດ / ການຕະຫຼາດ
- ລະບົບນິເວດ
- ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

see also further reading

ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງການເງິນ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ

ງົບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ

- < 2,000
  - 2,000-10,000
  - 10,000-100,000
  - 100,000-1,000,000
  - > 1,000,000
- Precise annual budget: n.a.

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (European Commission): 81.0%; government (national - His Majesty's Government (Nepal)): 4.0%; local community / land user(s) (Bagmati watershed): 15.0%

ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສົ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນເອງ

- ການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງການເງິນ / ອຸປະກອນ ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ
- ຫຼຸດປັດຈຸໂລກ
- ສັນເຊີຍ
- ສິດທິ ຫຼື ເຄື່ອງມືອື່ນໆ

ເງິນສະໜັບສະໜູນອຸປະກອນ / ສະໜອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

Seedlings and samples

community infrastructure (cement, bricks, stones)

ງົບປະມານທຸກໆປີ  
ງົບປະມານເດີມສຳຄັນ

ແຮງງານຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- ການອາໄສ
- ລ້ຽງເຂົ້າ - ອາຫານ
- ຈັດການເງິນສິດ
- ສືບທອດການສະໜັບສະໜູນອຸປະກອນດ້ານອື່ນ

ການວິເຄາະຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລວມ

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແນວທາງ

ບໍ່ມີ  
ມີ, ບໍ່ ສູງປານີດ  
ມີ, ພື້ນຖານ  
ມີ, ຫຼາຍ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ນັກກັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ບຸກລຸກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ເປັນແບບຍືນຍົງ ຫຼື  
The approach helped to improve soil and water management by promoting many activities related to agroforestry, water harvesting, landslip stabilisation, and community forestry. Many local land users adopted these technologies.

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ປະເດັນການຖືຄອງທີ່ດິນ / ສິດທິ ນັກການ ຫຼື ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ເຊື່ອມຊື່ນ ນັກກັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການ  
ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ເປັນແບບຍືນຍົງ ຫຼື  
By influencing the forest department ot allocate forest to the people as community forest.

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

ບໍ່ມີ  
ມີ, ບໍ່ ສູງປານີດ  
ມີ, ພື້ນຖານ  
ມີ, ຫຼາຍ



It is not known whether this approach has been taken to address landslip and stream bank erosion problems in other areas by other projects.

## ສິ່ງກະທຸກຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ ຜູ້ຄຸມ ຊຶ່ງ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແນວທາງ ຕ່າງໆໄດ້ໂດຍປາດສະຈາກການ ສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກພາກສ່ວນພາຍນອກ?

- ບໍ່ມີ
- ແມ່ນ
- ບໍ່ມີຄຳຕອບ

## ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ ສຳຄັນ

### ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Helped land users improve their livelihoods. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Similar approaches should be implemented by government and community programmes.)

### ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂັ້ນເງ

- Involves all key actors in watershed management. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Institutionalise the approach.)
- The approach encourages land users communities and local institutions to get involved in planning and decision making (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Involve them more in planning and decision making)
- The implementation of technologies through this approach is cost-effective and socio-culturally acceptable. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Take into account local resources and knowledge)

### ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສັງໝົດ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- No opinion.

### ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສັງໝົດ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂັ້ນເງ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Some activities with high input requirements may not be spontaneously adopted by poor land users Further research on how to reduce inputs or provide specific incentives for such disadvantaged groups.
- The approach is 'project focussed' Institutionalise the approach
- The approach does not focus on landless families. Implement watershed management activities that involve and benefit landless people

## ເອກກະສານອ້າງອີງ

### ການລວບລວມ

Dileep Kumar Karna

### Editors

### ການທົບທວນຄືນ

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Deborah Niggli

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: Jan. 19, 2009

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: April 4, 2018

### ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສຳຄັນ

Dileep Kumar Karna (nfa@mail.com.np) - ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ  
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### ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

[https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\\_2354/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2354/)

### ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

Technologies: Landslip and stream bank stabilisation [https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_1491/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1491/)

Technologies: Landslip and stream bank stabilisation [https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_1491/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1491/)

### ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

#### ສະຖາບັນ

- CDE Centre for Development and Environment (CDE Centre for Development and Environment) - ສະວິດເຊີແລນ
- G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development (G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development) - ອິນເດຍ
- ICIMOD International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) - ເນປາ

#### ໂຄງການ

- Book project: where the land is greener - Case Studies and Analysis of Soil and Water Conservation Initiatives Worldwide (where the land is greener)

### ການອ້າງອີງທີ່ສຳຄັນ

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