

The Fact Sheets summarise 30 NRM technologies and approaches applied in the midhills of Nepal. The type of information included is listed below.

Technology

- Summary
- Database details
- Classification
  - Land use problems
  - SWC measures
- Environment
  - (natural and human)
- Implementation activities
  - Establishment
  - Maintenance
- Assessment
  - Acceptance / adoption
  - Benefits
  - Impacts
- Concluding statements

Approach

- Summary
- Database details
- Problem, objectives and constraints
- Participation and decision making
- Community involvement
- Extension and promotion
- Incentives
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Impacts
- Concluding statements

Fact Sheet Examples

Technology - Rehabilitation of degraded communal grazing land, QT NEP13



**Rehabilitation of degraded communal grazing land**  
Nepal: शहिवन समुदायिक बगर भुमि पुनर्वसन कार्यक्रम

Rehabilitation measures, including eyebrow pits and live fencing, were implemented on degraded communal grazing land to reestablish a protective vegetative cover

An area of heavily degraded grazing land was rehabilitated by establishing eyebrow pits to control and harvest runoff, planting trees and grasses, and fencing the site to control grazing. The main purpose was to re-establish vegetative cover on the almost bare, overgrazed site. The site is community land of the 40 households (240 people) of Dhokra village in the Jhikhu Khola watershed, Kathmanduvalchok district, Nepal. The rehabilitation site is surrounded by irrigated cropland downstream, grazing land, and degraded all (Shorea robusta) dominated forest. Rainfed forward-sloping terraces immediately adjoin the site.

About 130 eyebrow pits were dug, together with catch drainage trenches. Several species of grass and fodder were planted along the ridges of the eyebrow and drainage trenches. Contour hedgerows were established between the eyebrow pits and trenches, and trees were planted just below the pits. The maintenance is quite easy: the vegetation needs to be cut back from time to time and the pits cleaned before the pre-monsoon period. The remaining bare areas should be revisited each year and replanted.

The area has a distinct dry season from November to May and a wet monsoon period from June to October. Annual rainfall is around 1200 mm. The site has red soils that are highly weathered and, if not properly managed, are very susceptible to erosion.

Left: Eyebrow pit and drainage trench with grasses along the ridges of eyebrows and trenches (K.M. Shrestha)

Right: View of degraded site before rehabilitation (PARDYP photo file) and after two years of rehabilitation (K.M. Shrestha)

WOCAT database reference: QT NEP13  
Location: Dhokra village, Jhikhu Khola watershed, Kathmanduvalchok district, Nepal  
Technology area: ~ 0.019 km<sup>2</sup>  
SWC measure: Structural, vegetative, and management  
Land use: Grazing land  
Climate: Humid subtropical  
Related approach: Local initiatives for rehabilitation of degraded communal grazing land, QA NEP13  
Compiled by: Nicola Gerdle, Switzerland  
Date: November 2004, updated October 2005

Summary

An area of heavily degraded grazing land was rehabilitated by establishing eyebrow pits to control and harvest runoff, planting trees and grasses, and fencing the site to control grazing. The main purpose was to re-establish vegetative cover on the almost bare, overgrazed site.

Approach - Local initiatives for rehabilitating degraded communal grazing land, QA NEP13



**Local initiatives for rehabilitating degraded communal grazing land**  
Nepal: शहिवन समुदायिक बगर भुमि पुनर्वसन कार्यक्रम

Supporting local initiatives and building local capacity for the rehabilitation of degraded communal land in the middle mountains of Nepal

The main aim of the People and Resource Dynamics Project (PARDYP) land rehabilitation activities were to help watershed residents, local groups, and line agencies understand the key issues and to test options for the improved management of water, land, and forests in a participatory way. In Dhokra VDC (Kathmanduvalchok district) a local youth club (Ekantabasi Youth Club) had been trying to rehabilitate a 2.5 ha area of degraded communal land since May 2004. The club approached PARDYP for technical assistance. The area had been degraded by overgrazing with two big gullies formed and small landslides along the gullies affecting a trail and the adjoining agricultural land.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to plant the area eight years previously. It had failed due to the difficulty of retaining soil moisture in the area's compacted soils. A series of meetings were organised to plan future activities, to ensure community participation, and to share responsibilities among local users and PARDYP. The community was committed to rehabilitating the area and took the responsibility for planning, protection, and overall management of the planted species. PARDYP provided planting materials and technical help.

A needs assessment with the local people identified the most useful tree species. They entrusted the selection of appropriate grass and hedgerow species to the project's expertise. Project staff arrange for planting materials and logistical support, and showed villagers how to make eyebrow pits, plant hedgerows, and plug gullies. About 450 villagers participated in the rehabilitation activities with women contributing more than half of the labour. They worked four hours a day for 16 mornings.

A five-women strong user committee was formed to manage and protect the planted species and a five-man strong task force was set up to maintain regular links and coordination between the user committee, the youth club, and the villagers. The coordination committee, with guidance from the youth club, was responsible for facilitating and coordinating all the second season rehabilitation work in 2005.

Left: Land users preparing eyebrow pits with women actively involved (PARDYP)

Right: Land users covering seeds of grass and hedgerow species (PARDYP)

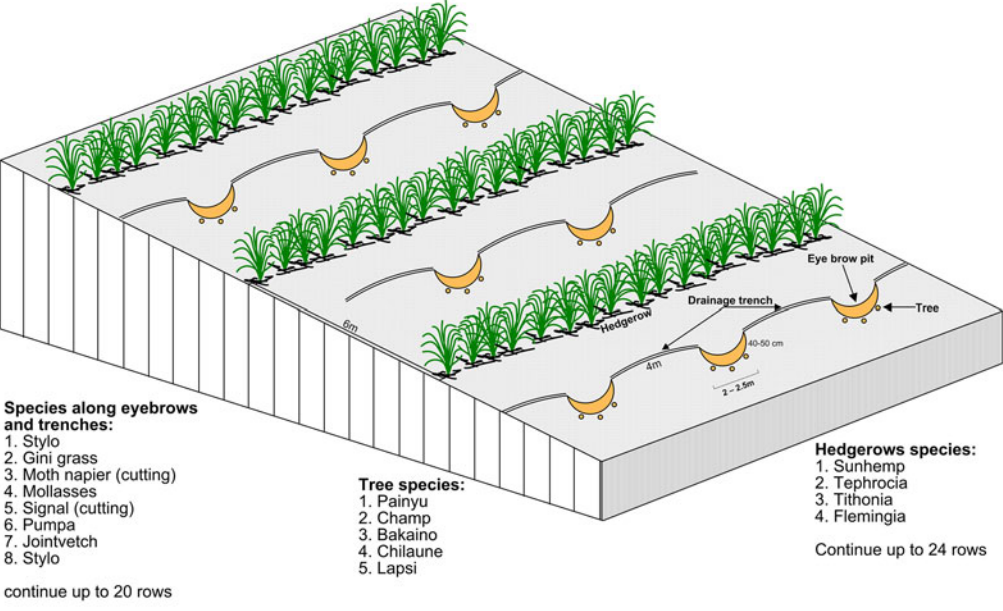
WOCAT database reference: QA NEP13  
Location: Dhokra village, Jhikhu Khola watershed, Kathmanduvalchok district, Nepal  
Approach area: 0.025 km<sup>2</sup>  
Land use: Extensive grazing  
Climate: Humid subtropical  
Related technology: Rehabilitation of degraded communal grazing land and gully plugging, QT NEP13 and QT NEP14  
Compiled by: Muluw Shrestha, ICIMOD  
Date: October 2005

Summary

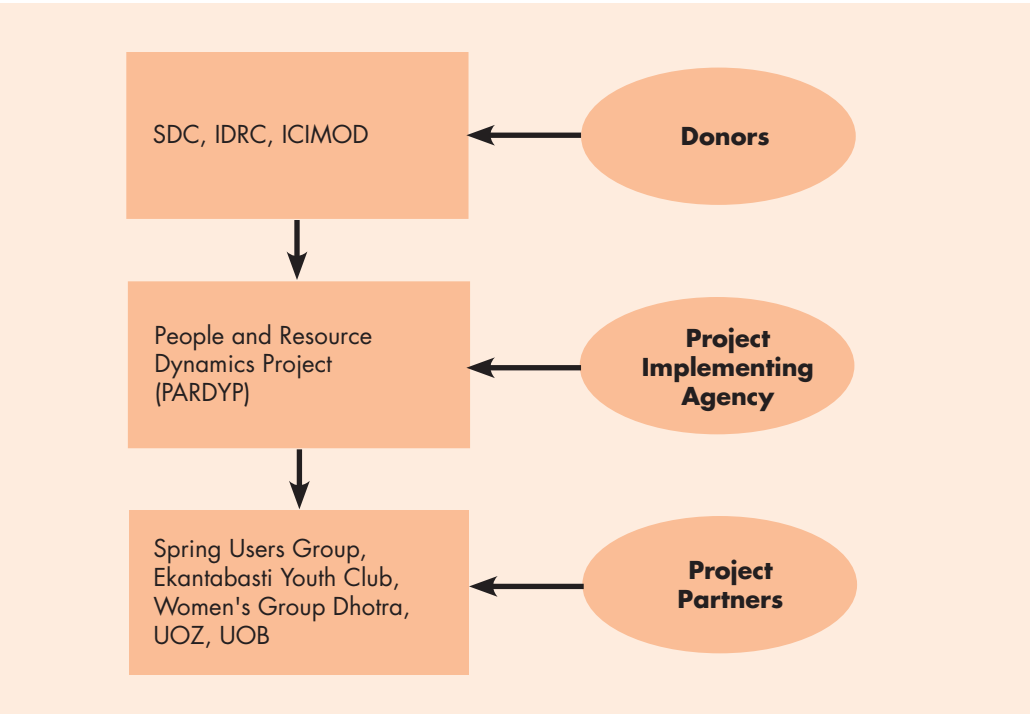
The approach was focused on supporting local initiatives and building local capacity through training for the rehabilitation of degraded communal land. A rehabilitation plan was prepared, and a series of meetings organised to ensure community participation, and to share responsibilities among local users and ICIMOD.



Eyebrow pit and drainage trench with grasses along the ridges of eyebrows and trenches



Layout of vegetative and structural measures



PARDYP project donors and implementing partners



Land users sowing seeds of grass and hedgerow species

Available in hard copy, CD-ROM and online at <http://books.icimod.org/index.php/search/publication/518>, or as data in an electronic database.