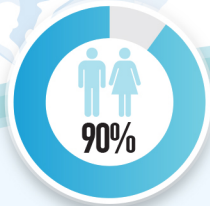


SPRINGSHED RESEARCH IN THE GANDAKI BASIN OF NEPAL

Understanding drying springs, local dependence, and areas for action



+4 MILLION springs in the Himalayas



90% of the population in the Himalayan mid-hills depends on springs



Springs are:

- ▶ The ONLY reliable and sustainable source of water in this area
- ▶ Under threat



Spring discharge is declining, which became more evident after the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake



Drinking water scarcity is a major livelihood issue during dry months



Competition for water is increasing, with private holdings and land grabbing at spring sources growing issues

SELECTING THE PILOT SITE

Charghare VDC, Nuwakot



Situation analysis report:
Water scarcity a major issue



Suggestions from line agencies:
Local validation



Field visits and local observations:
Water scarce area

RESEARCH METHOD AND APPROACH

STEP 1: Comprehensive mapping of springs



COMPLETED – 43 SPRINGS MAPPED

NEXT STEPS:



STEP 2: Setting up data monitoring systems



STEP 3: Understanding social and governance aspects



STEP 4: Hydrogeological conceptual layout

ACTIONS



Fill knowledge gaps



Inventory of springs and improve understanding of drying springs



Capacity building of local para-hydrogeologists



Hydrogeology assessment to define recharge areas for further intervention



Recommend actions and design implementation plans



Link science, policy, and practice



Push for national programmes on spring protection