



*Panchakanya Rural Municipality*



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## **Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP)**

### **Final Report**



Submitted By  
**Cooperation Society Nepal**  
Bidur 4, Nuwakot Nepal



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Cooperation Society Nepal (CSN) is a youth led organization established in 2013 A.D (2070 B.S.) and registered as non-profit making, non political and non-governmental organization in District Administration Office, Nuwakot district. It is also affiliated with and registered in Social Welfare Council, NGO Federation Nepal and NGO Coordination Committee. The main goal of CSN is to empower youths to engage in sustainable development interventions of society and nation as a whole. CSN is one of dedicated organizations in the district working for promoting human rights and increasing access of basic social services such as education, health, WASH, livelihoods to poor, marginalized and vulnerable population including children, youths, women and differently able persons. The main objective of CSN is to empower youth to support marginalized and vulnerable people in development activities with their enhanced capacity which ensures the sustainable development and livelihood improvement opportunities for poor, deprived and destitute community people. The core working areas of CSN are Education, Health, Rural Infrastructure Development, Climate Change, Energy, Environment, Agriculture, Natural Resources Management, Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Human Rights, and Child Rights. CSN has been working for improving socio-economic and health condition of most deprived and disadvantaged people living in Nuwakot district. It adopts right bases approach through social mobilization and technical backstopping for strengthening service delivery mechanisms and promoting local technologies to address the poverty issues and also conserve and develop natural resources in order to foster sustainable development. CSN directly works with local governments (Rural Municipalities/Municipalities), district level different government line agencies, civil society, and target communities.

After the devastating earthquake of 2015, CSN has implemented various relief and recovery support programs in highly affected areas and communities in Nuwakot district, a partnership with social organizations, (UN agencies, I/NGOs) and government of Nepal.

The partnership of CSN and United Nation Development Program (UNDP) with matching fund of Panchakanya Rural Municipality for Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programm (CILRP) in Nuwakot has been very fruitful. The close monitoring of Panchakanya Rural Municipality, UNDP, and continuous feedbacks that CSN incorporated in its implementation mechanism have contributed inevitably in the completion.

This program consumed a high amount of work and dedication; still, implementation would not have been possible without the support of the UNDP -CILRP team as well as Panchakanya Rural Municipality. CSN is grateful towards the community people, farmers, different User Groups (UGs) and Cooperatives members, front line activists and UNV engineer who contributed and adopted the program phenomenally, supporting in timely completion of the project.

Finally, CSN expresses sincere appreciation and thanks to Chairperson of Panchakanya RM Tej Bahadur Tamang ,Vice chairperson Sita Thapa ,executive Officer Naresh Pudasaini, Team Leader, Niranjan Tamrakar, Livelihood Officer Mr. Suman Manandhar ,chairperson of NGO federation Min Kumar Kc and all ward chairpersons for their remarkable contribution in making the program a landmark in the community.

Nilakantha Acharya  
Chairperson

# Table of Contents

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1.1	Background .....
1.2	Key dates .....
1.3	Project location.....
1.4	Implementation arrangement: .....
1.5	Objectives of CILRP .....

## **CHAPTER TWO: OUTPUT AND PERFORMANCE**

2.1	Major Activities under CILRP .....
2.2	Monitoring and Evaluation .....

## **3 CHAPTER THREE: COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING**

3.1	Introduction .....
3.2	Visibility and Transparency .....
3.3	Current Situation .....

## **CHAPTER FOUR: MANAGEMENT .....**

4.1	Project Management Team .....
4.2	Finance Management .....
4.3	Challenges .....
4.4	Recommendation.....

## **Abbreviation**

CI : Community Infrastructure

CILRP: Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme

CSN : Cooperation Society Nepal

DUDBC: Department of Urban Development and Building Construction.

LI : Livelihood Intervention

PRM : Panchakanya Rural Municipality

NGO : Nongovernmental Organization

UC : Users Committee

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNV : United Nation Volunteers

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Nuwakot district being 70 Km far away from Kathmandu district is situated at the north. Nuwakot is basically a hilly settlement which is an amalgamation of different caste people with geographical variations. Although the majority of the people living in this region are Tamangs followed by Brahmins, Chhetris, Newars and so on, Nuwakot has a religious tolerance as well; Hindu, Buddhist, Islam all religion has a place in this place making it a secular zone.

The core city area of Nuwakot is more developed than those of the villages residing on hilly terrains. Lower portion (*besi*) area of the hills has a thick settlement of people and has a vibrant vibe of all the required facilities. Per capita income of the people of Nuwakot is NPR. 12,676. Agriculture is the main source of income along with foreign employment, businesses as a secondary source.

The geographical variation and structures have made the country prone to different disasters like earthquake, landslide, flood causing many human casualties and destructing structures like building, hospitals and so on. After the outbreak of disastrous earthquake of 25 April and 12 May of 2015 due to which 14 districts were highly affected including Nuwakot.

With the aim of improving the day to day activities for people's livelihood, community infrastructure and livelihood recovery program was initiated in mid 2015. Cooperation Society Nepal (CSN) collaborated with CILRP/ UNDP in Aug 2017 to start the project in Panchakanya Rural Municipality. Its main objective was to enroll the community people in the construction and livelihood improvement program by the assessment of the scheme demanded by the community people. Selection of all the schemes and activities was based on list endorsed by the Municipality council meeting the CILRP criteria followed by survey and design estimate for the finalizing the scheme. The selected schemes were implemented through User Committees for which CSN entered into a contract with each individual User Committees. The UCs were fully responsible to mobilize the required financial and human resources for the construction process followed by the formation of the different committee like procurement, working and monitoring for maintaining the transparency and timely accomplishment of the work.

## 1.2 Key dates

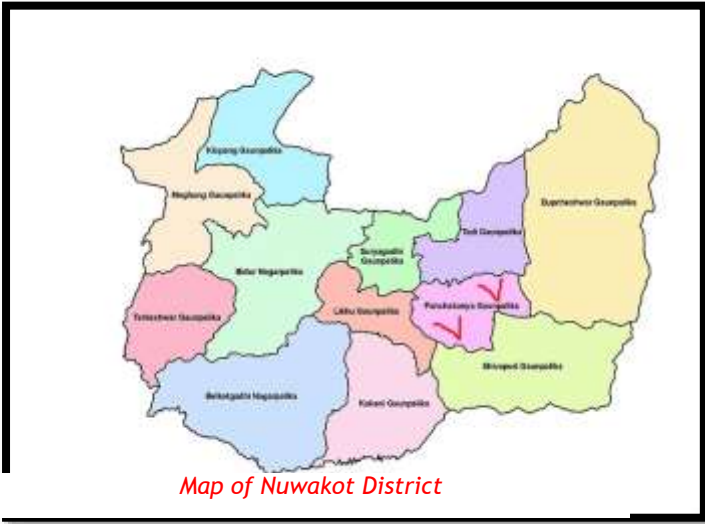
Table 1.1: Key dates of CILRP in PRM

Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Closing Date
18-Aug-2017	1-Sep-2017	28-Feb-2018

## 1.3 Project location

Table 1.2: Description of project location

Panchakanya Rural Municipality (PRM),Nuwakot	
Included previous VDCs	Kabilash, Panchakanya, Chuaghada (3,4,9), Thaprek, Bhadrutar
Population	15,945 (source: CBS 2068)
Centre	Lakuri Bhanjyang, Panchakanya
Border	East: Dupcheswor and Shivapuri Rural municipality, West: Suryagadhi and Likhu RM, North: Tadi RM, South: Shivapuri and Likhu RM



Project Location

### 1.4 Implementation arrangement:

While collaborating with the Panchakanya Municipality, CSN also worked different line agencies of the district viz. livestock, agriculture, cottage industries.

The project was supported by the PRM as they contributed an equal share of the program activity cost.

### 1.5 Objectives of CILRP Objectives

#### 1. Specific Objective

To provide livelihood support to earthquake affected community for their early recovery and rehabilitation by renovating the productive community infrastructure.

#### 2. General Objective

- a) Identification of damaged community infrastructure and renovate them to support the livelihood of the community.
- b) Generate short-term employment to the earthquake affected people.
- c) Strengthen the livelihood of the people through income generating activity.
- d) Support newly established local government

### CILRP implementation Methodology

#### I) Selection

##### Information Collection

After the initiation of the program in Panchakanya Rural Municipality, a launching



Initial Meeting with executive board members of Panchakanya Rural Municipality

meeting was held in presence of chairperson, vice chairperson, executive officer and other members of PRM. The meeting shared the long list endorsed by the Panchakanya rural



municipality and major information was collected. This helped in the analysis of the schemes.

### **Need Assessment of the Scheme/Feasibility Study/Short listing**

In order to prioritize the listed schemes, need assessment was conducted by mobilizing social mobilizers with the community support. Conduction of need assessment supported for analyzing the actual demand, need of the schemes among the community people along with its uses. The long listed schemes were short listed on the basis of the number of beneficiaries (high number of marginalized, vulnerable, ethnic group, disable and single headed women ), financial norms and budget efficiency, community participation, innovativeness and interlink age with other projects.

## **II) Implementation**

### **Survey/Design and Cost estimate/Contract**



CSN Engeneer

Feasibility study of the prioritized project was done by the engineer of CSN and UNV engineer. Required design and estimates were prepared as per the norms of construction provided by DUDBC, building code and irrigation department. The cost estimate was prepared following the government norms and latest district rate. The contract was done between the organization and registered user committees for smooth construction of the schemes. Along with that approval from municipality was taken before starting the work as well as after completion for ensuring the ownership of projects towards municipality.

### **Disbursement of the first installment/Procurement of the goods/construction**

Soon after the contract, the first installment was released to farmer groups for the efficient and timely completion of the work. For the quality assurance of the goods and construction process, regular monitoring from different levels was conducted. The schedule was prepared for the timely completion of the work along with maintenance of attendance of the workers by the farmer's group for ensuring GESI i.e. equal participation of male female, ethnic group, socially excluded members and so on.

- **Community led implementation/ownership**

One of our objectives is to help promote ownership among the community members by maximum use of the available local resources, including the local human resources. This has been promoted through good governance, transparency, and inclusiveness. Emphasis on equal, if not more, female participation to that of the male and working towards social harmony has helped in addressing the community led implementation and ownership modality.



Community people involvement.

Leading and contribution towards the different projects have been overwhelmingly encouraging in Panchakanya. For this reason, community easily owned the programme and they made a big

contribution themselves with their labor, time, and resources. Community made about 1.3 million rupees (13,19,315/- ) labor contribution.

- **Disaster resilient and environment sustainability**



*Re-constructing Building of Ghyanswara*

As per the mandate of UNDP, three technical support in the form of one UNV Engineer, as appointed by UNDP and two engineers, as appointed by CSN, work with the community to help design earthquake resistant technology. They help to build back a better and a more resilient community. Principles of build back better were implemented. With the active participation of community members, in the designing phase, the local resources identification, the infrastructures and thus the livelihoods of the community were built back better. Two earthquake resistant community buildings have been re-constructed in ward number 1 and 4. The technical team always supports the community to provide this kind of construction so that they could make able to apply in their own construction. All the schemes had been handed over to user groups, agriculture groups, and cooperatives after completion.

Understanding that the community has a lot to offer in terms of both resources and knowledge, the programme was implemented to become inclusive. Care is always taken to ensure that the environment or any aspect of the lives of the people are never adversely affected.

## **Completion and Documentation**

### **Completion /Valuation/Social Audit**

After the completion of the construction process, the valuation was done of all the schemes by the engineers followed by a social audit conducted by the User Committee members making transparent of income and expenses. Bills, vouchers, doorhajiri collected are certified by the social mobilizers.

### **Documentation / Meeting minutes**

In order to maintain the record of the work and transparency in the overall process of construction, documentation is necessary. Record of the meeting minutes is kept by the community people along with the contract paper by the support of the project support staffs. At the same time documents are collected from the community level like photos, citizenship, meeting minutes and other additional records are maintained by keeping a separate file of the schemes. For the assurance of the operation of the scheme conducted operational and maintenance plan is taken from the community people.

## **1.6 Progress towards objectives**

### **Outcomes:**



- Increased production and productivity due to enhanced irrigation facility.
- Capacity development of farmers in market and management.
- Development of the feeling of ownership for the sustainability of the structures.
- Empowerment of single women through the training conducted in the constructed building.
- Exploration of the local market and capacity by the farmer's group.
- Transformation of farmers from traditional agricultural form to modern i.e. by the use of improved technology.
- Empowerment of the women and upliftment of the backward and marginalized community by active participation in the construction process along with documentation.
- Access of the beneficiaries from the field to market.
- Promotion for the use of local resources in the construction of the structures.
- Enhanced community leadership and ownership.

### Output

- Construction of the 2 community building, Irrigation canal 19, drinking water, Drinking Water 2, Community Building 2, Rural Road 2 and 1 land protection.
- Repair and maintenance of the damaged structures.
- Creation of strong bond among the community.
- Short term employment generation.
- Empowerment of women and change in the status of community people through training and active participation in the work.
- Rehabilitation of 11 livelihood activities.
- Enhanced livelihood.
- Orientation to the user committee and farmer group for the documentation
- Construction of earthquake resilient building.

### Progress against Indicators

Indicators	Target	Achievement	Percentage Completion (%)	Remarks
<i>Finalization of Schemes (CI)</i>	15	25	166	
<i>Contract with the farmers Group/cooperatives/UC</i>	25	35	140	
<i>Work Status</i>	36	60	153	

### TARGET AND LIMITATIONS

As per the Micro Grant Agreement, the target was to rehabilitate/construct 15 community infrastructures and support 10 rural community livelihoods. In case of the community infrastructures, 1000 households were targeted while in case of livelihood, 1000 households were targeted. In Panchakanya, the wards targeted were those with people living mainly agriculture and livestock. The target was to help people in their endeavor to recover both their community assets and livelihoods.

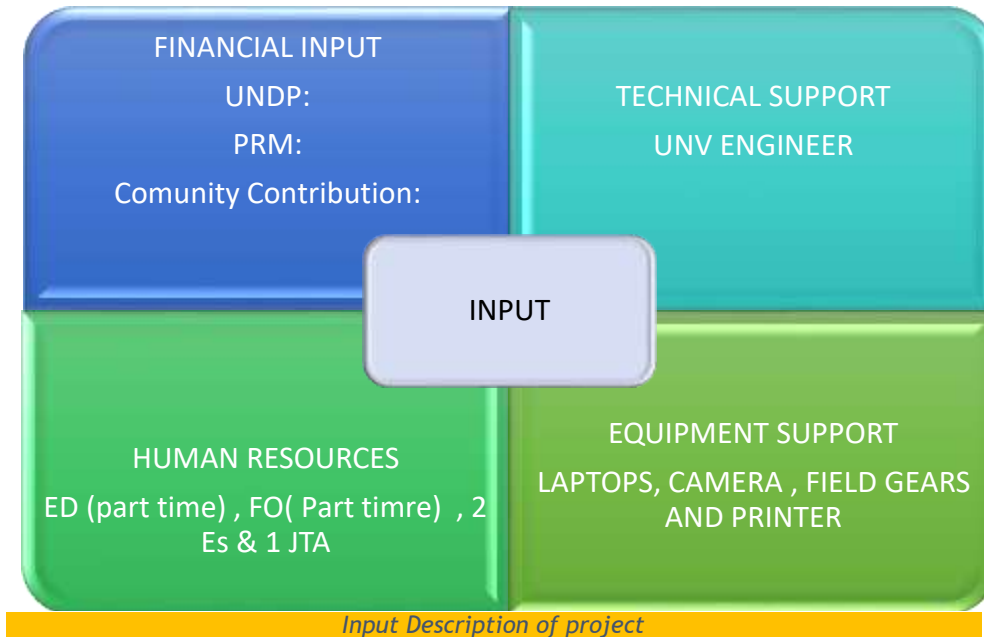
At the end of the programme 1010 households have access to the 25 community infrastructures rehabilitated/ constructed although they prioritize 15 community schemes. With the 11 livelihood packages supported, including input support, 1010 households have benefitted from the programme.

As with every programme, there were many limitations, both anticipated and not. Limitations included the lack of available human resources, availability of tools and resources needed for the construction locally, insufficient funds to rehabilitate bigger infrastructures and time constraint due to the Dasain, Tihar festivals as well as national and province level election.

The time constraint was also a limitation that was often pointed out by the committee members. "This program must have a long period.

## CHAPTER TWO: OUTPUT AND PERFORMANCE

### 2.1 Implementation of the program :



During the six - month period( two months no cost extension) of contract with UNDP and CSN for implementation, the programme was implemented in the 5 wards of PRM. For the implementation of the programme different inputs were provided to achieve the targets. Programmes were implemented to increase active

participation among the community members and improve the sense of ownership and thus the sustainability of the infrastructures and the livelihood. Programmes were also implemented along with other governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to form a synergy.

Synergy has helped in making cost-effective, provide support to, and support bigger interventions. Due to synergy, we were able to provide support to the rehabilitation of two community buildings.

“Help from UNDP with matching fund of PRM and CSN has helped to provide millet thresher machines to the farmers. Sewing training and machines for women groups, Nepali panche baja for the dalit community and so on. For the implementation of the programme, following inputs were provided:

#### 2.1.1. Implementation Methodology

The inputs were utilised by using the following methodologies:

- **Social mobilization and community participation**



The programme was implemented for the community and to engage the people in the community as actors and agents of change rather than just beneficiaries and victims. Thus, local social mobilisers at each of the 5 working wards were engaged. All the schemes selected came from the panchakanya rural municipality and ward meetings .social audit and overall

management were of the community itself as well. Only JTA/social mobilizer supported them as a facilitator. It helps build the capacity of the community while promoting the ownership and thus the sustainability of the infrastructure and livelihood. Participatory exercises like a social map, wellbeing ranking has been adopted in this process. It supported in identifying probable schemes that need to restore and prioritization of more schemes.

- **Gender and Social Inclusion**



Working together both female and male

Janajatis covers a maximum number of the population in Nuwakot, thus, people of such background were mobilized for the programme. Programmes were conducted to address the inclusion and thus the needs of all the Tamang population in most of the wards were addressed.

GESI was practiced in both office and field. Participation of women and people from the marginalized background were encouraged. We have planned to select 50% female out of 5 employees but due to technical staffs and the remote area, we can't

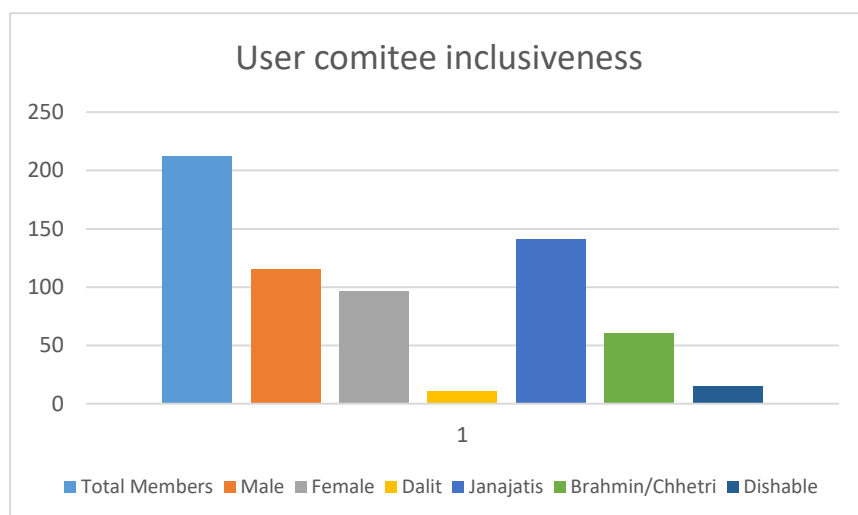
success in this case. 1 out of the 5 employees on the programme was female. Also, in case of the user committees, at least one woman, when possible, is a part of the user committee. Out of all the user committees, 33% constitutes of women. Most women, of the user committee, hold positions on the executive board. Similarly, women participation were secured in subcommittees too.

The combination of executive board members, the key positions are shown in the table below.

**User committee inclusiveness**

Total Members	Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Brahmin/Chhetri	Disable
212	115	97	11	141	60	15
100%	54%	46%	5%	67%	28%	7%

This bar graph shows gender and ethnic inclusiveness of the user groups. According to the table, more than 33% women participation in decision- making process has been insured and percent of Dalit community seems low but the number of population in project location is covered by Janajati community especially Tamang in Panchakanya Rural municipality of Nuwakot district.



- **Need based and demand driven approach**

The programme is based on the needs and demands

of the community. All programs were selected out of the budgetary planning of Rural Municipality decided by rural executive committee. Out of 82 CI schemes 37 schemed was

prioritized on basis of needs and budgetary factures. With the demands of the community, the programme was able to address and help in the recovery of the community.

This approach encourages the community to help themselves. Different community bodies and groups provided their demands and needs for an effective road to recovery. Farmers groups, Cooperative Ltd. women groups, and user groups were supported to the fulfillment of the real needs of the community.

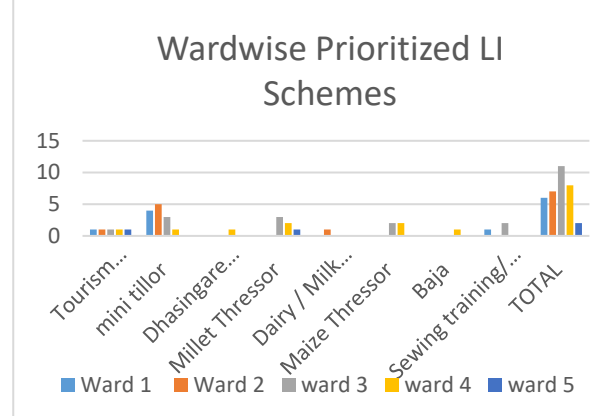
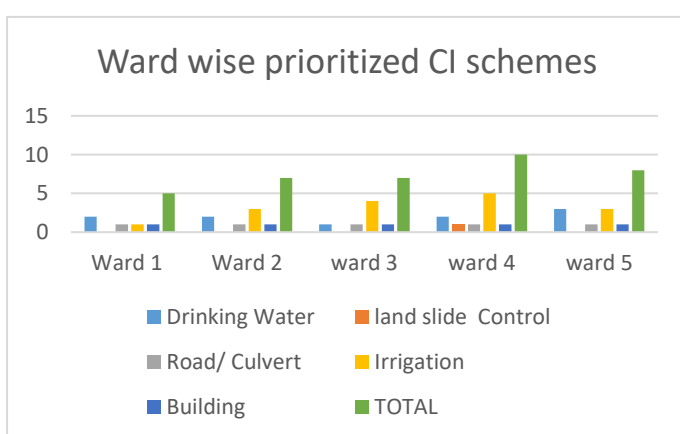
The table shows the variety of community schemes demanded by communities in different wards. Most of the demands concerns to irrigation and drinking water system as well as community buildings.

Due to earthquake and landslides damaged the irrigation and pipeline and collection chamber. Similarly, community buildings were demanded because there are not meeting, seminar, training, gathering hall and other community activities and also for tourism development, they need community buildings. A total number of schemes were 83 Schemes provided by Rural municipality for shortlisting. Out of 83 schemes Panchakanya RM executive committee shortlisted /prioritized 37 community schemes for survey and implemented 25 Community schemes. Similarly there were 34 prioritized LI schemes out of them implemented 11 LI schemes

### Number of prioritized schemes

**Ward wise Prioritized CI Schemes**

SCHEMES	Ward 1	Ward 2	ward 3	ward 4	ward 5	Total
Drinking Water	2	2	1	2	3	10
land slide Control				1		1
Road/ Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	5
Irrigation	1	3	4	5	3	16
Building	1	1	1	1	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>



Above table shows the total number of community schemes were prioritized 37 in which 16 demands were from irrigation, 10 drinking water supply, 5 community buildings from road and culvert, We implement 25 CI and 10 LI schemes from this prioritization due to budget, priority, and mandate. Road construction and Drinking water schemes were reduced because of our less priority and 1 extra community building in Ghyangswara and 1 water lifting irrigation in kalchhe were implemented after wards' consultation, RM's approval and UNDP suggestion.

### Ward wise Prioritized LI Schemes

SCHEMES	Ward 1	Ward 2	ward 3	ward 4	ward 5	Total
Tourism Deveopment	1	1	1	1	1	5
mini tillor	4	5	3	1		13
Dhasingare Prification				1		1
Millet Thressor			3	2	1	6
Dairy / Milk collection center		1				1
Maize Thressor			2	2		4
Baja				1		1
Sewing training/ machine	1		2			3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>

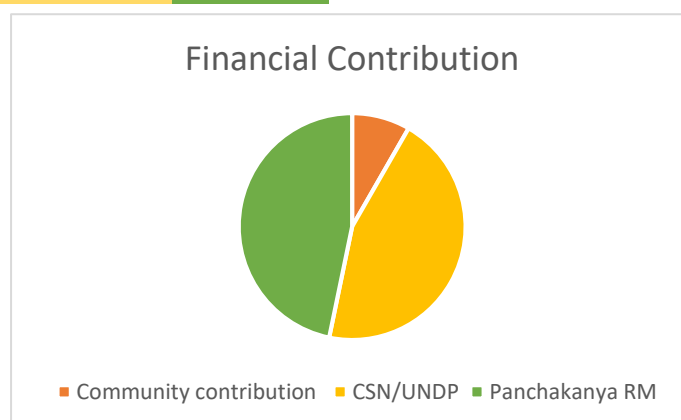
From above table and chart we can see total prioritized schemes in LI were 34. Out of them about of budget limitation we have completed 11 LI schemes in different wars of RM.

- **Matching Fund/Cost sharing and partnership approach**

Community contribution	CSN/UNDP	Panchakanya RM (Matching Fund)	Total
1299315.73	7035362	7316006	15650684
8%	45%	47%	100%

Matching fund / Cost sharing and partnership approach have helped us help the community to fulfill their needs. Cost

sharing with local I/NGOs and PRM has provided an avenue for the community to enjoy most of the resources available in the Rural Municipality. With cost sharing and partnership, more infrastructures, more livelihood and thus more community people have been reached. It has made the programme more cost effective and accountable while creating synergy in the sustainable development efforts. Although due to community workload to reconstruct their own infrastructures, it is more difficulty to achieve the same target in community infrastructures.



Matching fund of local government, Cost sharing has been an important part of this programme. With cost sharing, the programme has been able to support interventions and infrastructures that would have been difficult on its own. In Panchakanya RM, cost sharing between Community contributions (8%), matching fund of RM (47 %), and UNDP (45%) was integral in giving life to the project.

- **Coordination, Networking and Linkage Development**

This project totally plans of Rural Municipality which was approved policies and planning from the executive committee of RM. Since before the initiation of the programme, there has been coordination with the local government and all the levels of stakeholders in the RM. With networking and linkage, many programmes have taken place to create a synergetic effect in the community and in the RM as well. Information sharing with relevant stakeholders has ensured continued coordination, networking, and linkage.

- Coordination with community people and agriculture groups, cooperatives and ward citizen forum.
- Coordination with user committees in technology transfer in different livelihood projects.



- Coordination with Agriculture Office in providing millet thresher, maize thresher equipment, and technology support to farmers in need.
- Proper Coordination with all RM chairperson, Vice chairperson, Executive officer, wards chairperson, the executive committee of RM and technicians of Agriculture and livestock Service Centers.

- **High Transparency and social accountability in Process**



Social Audit Program in Bhedabari, Bhadrutar



Peoples gathering at ward office

One of the most sought out after the information is of the financial nature. Transparency provides financial information to the stakeholders and the community. With quarterly reports, review meetings and social audit financial information are made transparent to all stakeholders. This has helped in forging a trusted bond with the community people. Quotation process among the machinery and equipment purchase and public audit before each settlement of community user groups has been conducted. Similarly, information board placement in each infrastructure has been placed on fostering social accountability. Sub-committees and their proper responsibility and duty allocation have been created within User Groups to practice proper quality control and equal learning atmosphere.

## ***2.2 Program Activities and outputs***

There are two wings in this project, the infrastructure which involves the construction works and another livelihood intervention. As with major objective of rehabilitating the productive infrastructures CILRP is primarily focused on the damaged infrastructures managed by the farmers. Different undertaken activities during the project cycle are as below.

### **2.2.1 Community Infrastructure Schemes.**





**Kalchhe Devisthaan Water lifting**

Community infrastructures are communal assets of the people in a society. They are important as they represent the unity of the community. Community infrastructures translate to the level of development and cohesion among the community members. They are also known to stones to further development. Thus,

community infrastructures need to be sustained for and by the community.

One of the objectives of this programme is to rehabilitate community infrastructures. In the targeted wards, most of the community infrastructures were related to irrigation, drinking water and community building for market linkage. The damaged and new infrastructures were essential to sustaining their livelihood. Thus, the damages caused more than just decrease in physical infrastructure.

### Stage of CI



For the community infrastructure rehabilitation, the following processes were followed to make the community members active participants.

#### Need Assessment

Needs were collected from all the wards of PRM. Schemes ranging from simple irrigation rehabilitation to building of a community building were provided by PRM. The schemes were varied and reflected the needs of the community which was presented in a budgetary planning meeting of RM.

On table first, the number of schemes felt needed by the communities are provided. The needs are similar and yet different in all the wards. On the basis of the figure, there are more needs in some wards than in others.

#### Executive Meetings of RM and Project Prioritization

All schemes were gathered from wards and collection in PRM, Most of the schemes were included in budgetary plan PRM. In the starting of the project, The full meeting of the executive board was held in PRM office for a selection of schemes. The meeting was chaired by the chairperson of PRM. The schemes as collected were listed out and then prioritized on the basis

of the meeting. After a briefing on what the programme was about and what kind of infrastructures were mandated.

Only 37 CI Schemes and 34 LI schemes were prioritized over the 82 collected schemes. Some of the reasons for the prioritizations were:

- Not all needs collected were community based
- The target was only 15.

- To ensure that target was met within the budget provided 25 schemes.



Meeting about project introduction and scheme prioritize at PRM Office.

Project prioritization was both a limitation and an opportunity. Although most of the schemes from the community on drinking water system provided, programme did not prioritize it strongly because of the livelihood recovery project. Community building that supports livelihoods prioritized. We can see 13 scheme for gabion on land slide control, 27 for drinking water system, 15 for rural agriculture road, Culvert and foot trail, 22 irrigation, and 5 demands for different types of community buildings in total demands in the table below.

#### Ward wise CI Schemes Demanded

SCHEMES	Ward 1	Ward 2	ward 3	ward 4	ward 5	Total
Drinking Water	4	3	6	6	8	27
land slide Control		3	2	4	4	13
Road/ Culvert	4	3	5	2	1	15
Irrigation	2	4	6	6	4	22
Building	1	1	1	1	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>82</b>

*Number of Schemes demanded*

### Scheme Feasibility Assessment and User Committee Formation

Engineers of the CSN visit the fields to carry out the feasibility assessment of the prioritized schemes. With the results from the assessment, only those feasible are chosen and user committees were formed for the respective schemes. The user committees were oriented on how the construction process would then proceed.

In case of previously existing user committees, they were reformed and given priority. Priority was given to women and people of marginalized background. Among the 25 schemes community infrastructure livelihood initiative, there were 24 new user groups formed and 1 existing groups has been provided to implement for infra support. Similarly, 9 existing groups and 1 new group were provided to livelihood supports. In the table below shows that structures of User groups according to gender and ethnic composition.

### Field Survey, Design and Estimate



All the sites were then visited by the junior technicians and UNV engineer with appropriate equipment, to survey and design the schemes selected. The estimates are based on the district rates of Nuwakot district. Based on the design and estimates provided by the engineer and approved by UNV engineer, the executive officer of PRM, Executive director of CSN and agreement was done with the user committees. The user committees were properly oriented on the design and estimate of their infrastructure. Social mobilizers collected social information regarding every community infrastructure

and livelihood schemes while junior technicians surveyed.

### Implementation

After the agreement with the user committees, request for the installments are provided by the user committees and budget is released for the implementation of the programme. Infrastructures were constructed as per the design and estimate provided. Technical assistance was provided as often as the user committees needed and regular monitoring was done by engineers and Junior Technician.

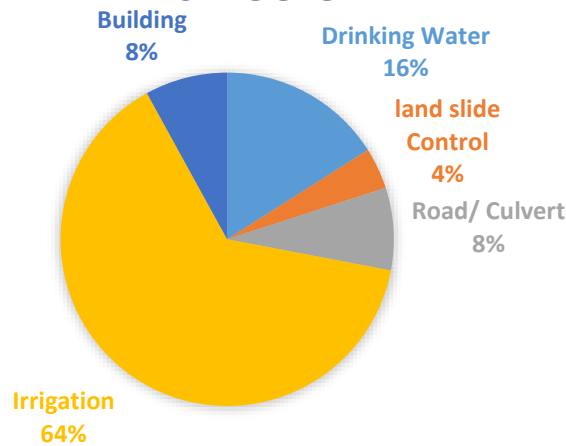
After the finish of each scheme, a letter from PRM citing the completion of work, bill of quantity made by engineers and approved by UNV engineer and social audit are required to maintain transparency and accountability towards the community members and all local stakeholders.

Ward wise CI Schemes

SCHEMES	Ward 1	Ward 2	ward 3	ward 4	ward 5	Total
Drinking Water			1		3	4
land slide Control				1		1
Road/ Culvert	1			1		2
Irrigation	1	3	4	5	3	16
Building	1			1		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>

*Number of Schemes Implemented*

## IMPLEMENTED COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE



From the table, most of the infrastructures are implemented on irrigation system support. Similarly second was in Drinking water and third was in community building and rural road maintenance. Although community demanded on drinking water system,

community buildings and rural road and foot trail, programme was implemented on irrigation canal, community buildings and rural road, drinking water system due to its mandate, budget and time limits.

This pie chart shows the whole number of different community infrastructures that program had been implemented within 5 wards of PRM. According to the table, 4 drinking water system, 1 land slide control, 2 rural roads and culvert maintain, 16 irrigation supports, 2 community buildings had been implemented. The community infrastructures schemes that community implemented had been shown as a pie chart has been described item wise briefly below.

### Drinking water supply



Pipe stored for drinking water supply

Four community water supply had been reconstructed and new build in this project in ward number 3, 4 and 5 of PRM although most of the demands regarded from drinking



Drinking water tap construction

water system

support. Due to our mandate and the approval of PRM, we have implemented five schemes only which were very poor and need to rehabilitate emerge condition. These five drinking water systems benefited 115 households. It made to community safe by different communicable disease drinking such as muddy water.



### **Barutole Landslide control**

It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 4 at about 26 km from Battar (19 km pitch road up to Battar to Bahunbesi and about 6 km gravel road from Bahunbesi) .the main problem was Soil erosion and Problem in the road due to landslide. Now after completion of this project peoples are getting benefits. Now it stop the soil erosion and landslide to road.

### **Rural agriculture Road and Culvert**



Among the 15 community demands on rural road, food trail and culvert maintenance, 5 schemes had been prioritized and only 2 schemes were implemented by CILRP. Rural agriculture road from satbise mangala and mahankal aapnko boat has been made that helped the community. It became easier to carry their agro-production to market like milk, potatoes, vegetables and cash crops. The culvert comforted to cross 3840 children,

women and disabled people. **2294** households and **6480** population has been benefited by these schemes.

### **Irrigation**

After the big quake, livelihood system of the affected community was affected. The community lost their property, lands, seeds, livestock and irrigation systems. For this reason, the demand of community was mostly concerned with irrigation system support and they prioritized to irrigation canal and one lifting irrigation so that they could recover their livelihoods. From the CILRP project different 15 irrigation canal was reconstructed and 1 lifting irrigation new built for continuing irrigation system. All irrigation system irrigated around 405 Hectare land. It will support to grow their seasonal and off-seasonal farming. It will recover their livelihood restoration. **1509** households and **7218** population have been benefited by this irrigation system. Among these schemes, 1 new lifting irrigation had been constructed. After constructing the irrigation 13-hectare dry land irrigated of 29 households. 15 irrigation canal were reconstructed which were damaged/cracked by landslide and earthquake. By restoring these schemes, the affected community can start and restart to grow potatoes, caulis, cabbage, mustards, wheat, cereals and others vegetables and cash crops which will increase the income by selling as well as their health.



*Kalchhe Devasthan Water lifting*



*water irrigation in bhadrutar*

### **Community Buildings**

Most of the project covered all wards of CILRP resides indigenous groups. They have a different culture of their own. They celebrate cultural function like birth, death, marriage, and others in common place/building called guest house and Gumba. After big earthquake, all of these



*Ghyangswara paryatan purwadhaar building*



*Chandeswari comunity building*

common building had been damaged. That's why most of the community demands were concerned on the community buildings. With these CILRP agreed to make those who could recover livelihoods of people. CILRP supported 2 community buildings of Chaughada and Ghyangswara. All of the community buildings support to recover the livelihood of affected people.

Chandeswari multipurpose building was built for multipurpose use. It can be used for conducting public awareness program, meetings etc. It will create social harmony. The villagers don't need to travel to district headquarter and other places for any kind of meeting, seminar as the building can facilitate them in their own locality that saves their time as well.

The charge collected by users group from each meeting and programme can be used for routine maintenance of the building. For the better security, one person of the locality can get employment opportunity as a security guard. It can be used for the further purpose in near future according to the need of the locality.

Ghyangswara paryatan purwadhaar building was built for income generation of community people through tourism development. The main purpose of building as refreshment house for visitors/ internal and external tourists. The building has 3 room with attached bathroom, hot and



cold water facilities, government electricity line and solar electricity facility. There are two bed rooms in each room. The guest house will be conducted by the community people through cooperative. After running the program 445 households will be benefited.



*Community Participation.*

**Details of CI Schemes**

S.no.	Description of Scheme	Ward no	Beneficiaries HHs	Estimate	Final Bill Amount	Contribution	CSN/UNDP	PRM	Total Support
1	<b>Gade Khola Irrigation Scheme</b>	1	305	288914.13	<b>283,867.60</b>	<b>31,632.00</b>	<b>126,117.00</b>	<b>126,117.00</b>	<b>252,234.00</b>
2	Chandesori Multipurpose Building	1	336	1452032.61	1,679,331.31	170,111.23	754,620.76	754,620.76	1,509,241.52
3	Mahankal Aanpko Boat Motor Bato	1	500	248509.29	265189.73	32400.53	121,937.20	110,852.00	232,789.20
4	Dudey aath bisey sinchai	2	53	248619.00	249562.52	14110.21	117,726.16	117,726.16	235,452.32
5	tallo chha bisey gairi phat sinchai	2	42	171188.10	163748.48	7880.36	77,934.06	77,934.06	155,868.12
6	Kallche Devasthan	2	29	1403774.48	1,194,857.92	13,940.41	486,000.00	694,917.51	1,180,917.51
7	Andheri Khola Muhan Gari Aange Sankhini Sichai	3	26	158556.48	115,570.66	12,088.50	73,258.36	30,223.80	103,482.16
8	Anderi Khola Muhangari Chandanda Hudai Sapkota Tol Sichai	3	35	256593.07	264,544.79	19,064.78	122,740.00	122,740.00	245,480.01
9	Gare Huda Hundai Panchmure Sinchai	3	35	115000.00	115,063.49	5,306.77	54,878.36	54,878.36	109,756.72
10	Gomati Khola Khadkule Sichai	3	65	345627.22	380,856.58	68,484.98	156,185.80	156,185.80	312,371.60
11	Mel Pandhero Lakuri Bhanjang Khanepani	3	14	317203.00	320,125.00	49,051.00	135,537.00	135,537.00	271,074.00
12	Sisneri Ratmate Sichai	4	25	205643.39	80,022.75	2,722.75	77,300.00	-	77,300.00
13	Sisneri Chamtari Sichai	4	26	248639.08	185,069.75		92,534.88	92,534.88	185,069.75
14	Barutol Pahiro Control	4	16	66589.92	71,326.57	18,832.27	26,247.15	26,247.15	52,494.30
15	Gomati Muhan Gari Sairaini School Danda Schari	4	85	781741.91	655972.05	80475.60	287,748.23	287,748.23	575,496.45
16	Ghattekholo Muahagari Kunjebari Sichai	4	35	265150.47	280,848.98	41,940.10	119,454.44	119,454.44	238,908.88
17	Ghattekholo Muahangari 6 Muri tol thakuri tol Sichai	4	75	205881.69	210,156.94	11,871.18	99,142.88	99,142.88	198,285.76
18	Ghangswara Bhumesthan Praytan	4	445	2117806.00	2,752,305.84	118,538.70	1,383,767.14	1,250,000.00	2,633,767.14
19	Thapaliya Kulo	5	40	196172.79	196,172.79	8,819.99	93,676.40	93,676.40	187,352.80
20	Sabik 5 Dikhola Muhan Gari Thapliya Guman tol Khanepani	5	23	681038.67	687,503.01	41,463.81	323,019.60	323,019.60	646,039.20
21	Mahadev Khola Mulkul Sichai	5	34	604618.02	764,481.38	268,932.09	253,817.92	241,731.36	495,549.28
22	Mathilo Namsari Hudai Namrung Devi Khanepani	5	47	285906.69	294,929.19	27,897.39	133,515.90	133,515.90	267,031.80
23	Sabik 8, Purano Khanepani Baya Gaun	5	45	807361.39	799,701.05	39,812.01	379,944.52	379,944.52	759,889.04
24	Sabik 9, Thulo Kulo Bhedabari Sichai	5	100	388975.04	392,456.21	17,939.07	187,258.57	187,258.57	374,517.14
25	Satbise Mangala Agriculutre Road	4	700	2210000.00			200,000.00	1,500,000.00	
26	Hoarding Board						130,000.00		130,000.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>14071542.44</b>	<b>12403664.59</b>	<b>1103315.73</b>	<b>6014362.32</b>	<b>7116006.37</b>	<b>11430368.69</b>

## 2.2.2 Livelihood Schemes

### Stages of LI



People depend on different forms of livelihood. Livelihood is a dynamic aspect of our lives. Similarly, the livelihood of the people in Nuwakot district has changed over time. Over two decades ago, the livelihood of all of the district was mainly agriculture with a few people conducting business over the urban area. Specially trisuli area. Even then, there was a difference between the agricultural livelihood of the people between the upper and the lower region. People in the higher region were involved in livestock rearing while the lower region practiced crop farming.

The earthquake affected all of it. Moreover, other problems also cropped up and these only served to make the lives of the people even more difficult. With the landslides and almost no infrastructure, there was not much for people in Nuwakot to recover their livelihood.

Thus, with livelihood recovery programmes, old livelihood was either recovered or new livelihood taught. Some requests for training were made by the community along with requests for technology support. Since two of the main forms of livelihood are livestock and agriculture, most of the livelihoods were based on them. The focus of almost all schemes are ways to improve the agriculture support and processing the local products into market products.

### Need Assessment

Needs and requests were collected from the community. These were assessed on the basis of immediate productiveness, sustainability, the joint effort of the community and sometimes, the interconnectedness with the infrastructures being supported. From the assessment, the livelihood schemes were divided into two types: training and technology support.



The needs assessment also holds true that Agriculture, herbs processing, and food processing are two of the most important forms of livelihood among the people. There is a need among people to recover their livelihood in a rapid and better manner.

### Technology Support

Technology support helps in immediate productivity and thus, immediate output in livelihood. Most of the affected community depends on agriculture based livelihoods. They use the traditional way



Handing over the millet thresher to Agriculture group of Ghyangswara,



Livelihood promotion officer interacting with community people

of farming, harvesting, plowing and irrigating. It is very difficult to keep cows, bull, and buffalo to make fertilizer and plow. More than 50 percent of live stocks were killed during

earth quake (according to district livestock report 2015, Sindhupalchok) which they cannot recover their livestock soon. They could not recover it soon with the traditional way of farming. They need new technology/approach which they can apply it easily. It is most important to women who become 24 hours busy in the work that can reduce their workload. So project decided to contribute the new technologies after the community demand. Detail of technology support, its budget, and the beneficiary detail had been given here.



Swing machine for Grima mahila krishak samuh

S.N	TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	BENEFITED HHs	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE
1.	Millet Thresher Machine	1020 HHs	6 Piece	
2.	Maize Thresher Machine	1020 HHs	4 piece	
3.	Dhasingare tel Processing Machine	25 HH	1 Piece	
5.	Traditional baja	41 HHs	11.Piece/ (1 set )	
6	Milk Chilling Supporting Equipment	300 .HHs	1. Set	
7	Mini tiller machine	66 HHs	1 piece .	
8	Swing Machine	53 HHs	5. Piece .	
	<b>TOTAL</b>			

**Technology Support for Livelihood**



S.no.	Description of Scheme	Ward no	Beneficiaries HHs	Estimate	Final Bill Amount	Contribution	CSN/UNDP	PRM	Total Support
1	Bhumesthan Dhasingare Tel prasodhan tatha Utpadan	4	25	200000	200000	20000	180000		180000
2	Panchakanya Women Group	3	40	67500	72500	5000	67500		67500
3	Manakamana Women Group	3	213	122500	133500	10000	123500		123500
4	Pragatishil Krishak Samuha	4	82	67500	72500	5000	67500		67500
5	Setidevi Mahila Krishak Samuha	4		67500	72500	5000	67500		67500
6	Shree Adharshil Samajik Udhayami	5	510	55000	60000	5000	55000		55000
7	Shree Mishra Fant Krishi Shhakari Sanstha	2	300	396624	623000	123000	300000	200000	500000
8	Mini Tiller Sapta Kanya and Commnity Baja	4	51	185000	205000	20000	185000		185000
9	Garima Mahila Krishak Shahakari Sanstha ltd	1	51	55000	58000	3000	55000		55000
10	Ghang Swara Support for Tourism	4	445	100000	120000	20000	100000		100000
	Total						1201000		1401000



women group

## 2.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation are two main tools for ensuring quality, transparency, and accountability of the programme to all stakeholders. Different levels and frequency of monitoring was done throughout the programme implementation and after.

### 1. Monitoring by Local Government



*Joint monitoring visit by UNDP,PRM,CSN*

Many times monitoring by local government representatives and wards representatives. Mr. Tej Bahadur Tamang, PRM chairperson often had monitored the project and vice chairperson Siita Khadka also had monitored the program. Similarly, Mr. Naresh Pudasaini the executive officer of PRM always insisted to work on peoples need. Agriculture Development Section of PRM, officer Mr. Fanni Lal Yadav considers the support of UNDP as a desiring one. All wards chairpersons were coordinate and monitored the project ward wise.

### 2. Monitoring by UNDP

Many times monitoring visit by the UNDP team from the Chautara and Center Office Kathmandu took place. With an emphasis on the need for use of local resources, the monitoring visit helped in improving the quality of work. Focus group discussion was conducted during the monitoring visits to better understand the situation/ status of the project and to gain feedbacks from the community members. The feedbacks from the UNDP team were then implemented in the programme. UNDP field office Chautara monitoring Mr. RamNarayan Shah made a pre-monitoring visit of the sites. During his monitoring, he found the work of CILRP very beneficial to support the livelihood.

### 3. Monitoring by UNV Engineer

For the quality control, capacity building of the user committees and ensuring time effectiveness, UNV engineer had actively visited infrastructure sites.

### 4. Monitoring by CSN.

To maintain the quality of work and provide any assistance required by the user committees, regular monitoring was done regularly by the team of CSN. Engineers visited sites regularly and as per the needs of the user committees.

JTA also regularly monitored the sites regularly. They were the ears and eyes of the programme at the sites. They also ensured that women participation was always encouraged in the different meetings and activities. Child protection issues like child labor were also monitored throughout the programme by the staffs.

Executive Director closely monitored the sites for community capacity building, staff assistant, coordination and linkage development. Similarly, Finance Officer also involved in the financial process of user groups, social audit process, and supplier's crosscheck.



## 5. Monitoring by Board members of CSN.

Board members and Advisors from CSN were also active in their monitoring. From interacting with the members of user committees to visiting the sites, the members have been helpful in providing their feedback.

The board members interviewed the people of the community and monitored the different projects taking place in the wards.

## 2.4 CI AND ACHIEVEMENT vs. TARGET

### 2.4.1 CI Achievement v/s Target

The target set during the micro grant has been met for the programme. The types of infrastructures supported has provided with a better learning and understanding of the needs of the people of Nuwakot district.

S.N.	ACTIVITIES	FINAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS BY THE END OF THE GRANT PERIOD	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS	REMARKS
1	Rural Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation	15 Community Infrastructure schemes  1000 HHs will have benefitted.	# 25 of community infrastructures rehabilitated/ built # 2294 of HHs benefitted.	- 25 CI Rehabilitated/ Constructed. - 2294 HHs benefitted from these CIs.	- Community demands drinking water system and agriculture road more - 2 community buildings and water lifting irrigation spent more budget.

### 2.4.2 LI Achievement v/s Target

The target set for the livelihood programme was met as well.

S.N.	ACTIVITIES	FINAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS BY THE END OF THE GRANT PERIOD	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS	REMARKS
2	Rural Livelihood Support	10 Livelihood Interventions conducted  1000 HHs will have benefitted	# 11 of livelihood interventions conducted # 2514 of HHs benefitted	- 11 Livelihood Intervention initiated. - 2514 HHs benefitted.	Modern Livestock technique and support was demanded by

					community people.
--	--	--	--	--	-------------------

**Summary of LH Achievement v/s Target**

## **CHAPTER 3: COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING**

### **3.1 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

Knowledge management is the process acquiring, storing, organizing, and presenting data, information and knowledge for a specific purpose. Knowledge is constantly evolving and with the earthquake, there has been a drastic change in the data of the district. In case of this programme, knowledge was "managed" in different ways.

#### **Acquiring of data and information**

Data and information were acquired through two channels - from the households and from the PRM. JTA visited ward wise to acquire household data in a disaggregated manner. They also collected the different needs of the community. From PRM, household data and their plans on the recovery of community infrastructures were taken. This helped in understanding the wards in which the programmes were to be implemented in better while maintaining coordination with different stakeholders.

#### **Storing data and information**

Any data and information collected have been stored electronically as well as in paper form. Data and information have been stored categorically. For example: wards for each community infrastructures have been filed separately. Also, data regarding the household data have been stored in a disaggregated manner.

#### **Sharing of information**

Information has been constantly shared with different stakeholders' thorough meetings, reporting, letters and emails in regular intervals of time.

- **Meeting:** Meetings with Local government, community members and other stakeholder have been useful in gaining and providing information on the programme. This has helped build a good network of coordination and collaboration.

**Reporting:** Reporting is one of the best ways to encompass all information of the programme. It helps to disseminate information regarding the projects, beneficiaries, finance and recommendations. In this programme, weekly reporting has been done in the format provided by UNDP. A final report is provided at the end of the programme. Regular reporting of the project was communicated to the Team Leader of CILRP. Staff meeting was held every week in the field. The methods of communication included-

- Weekly database update.
- Monthly financial and overall project reporting

The coordination between CSN, PRM and UNDP was very cordial and friendly. UNV engineer acted as a facilitator and coordinated well with three of the parties involved in project.

- Letters: Letters of recommendation have been requested and collected from RM and other stakeholders before the starting of any project. Similarly, letters regarding completed projects have been sent out to the relevant stakeholders for information sharing.
- Emails: Emails have been used to share information, acquire approval on different changes and subjects regarding the programme.

### **Learning and Sharing**

Learning has been a big process of the programme. During each semi- monthly staff meeting, learnings are shared among each other and this has helped in increasing coordination and effectiveness of the programme.

## **3.2 VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT**

### **Media Coverage**

There some newspaper, online and FM radios outlet that caters to the community members of Nuwakot ditrict. Also with the help of social media, visibility has been increased.

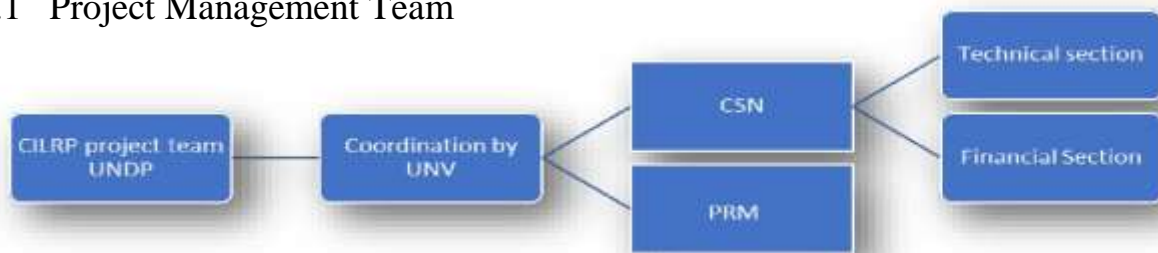
### **Hoarding boards/ flex/ metal plates**

For the increase of both visibility and transparency of the programme, hoarding boards, flex and metal plates have been utilized.



## CHAPTER 4: FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Project Management Team



*Hierarchy of project management team*

CSN hired staff required for the project giving priority to the local people's hired five staff, three of them are technical staffs viz. two engineers, one livelihood supporting staff are placed in the field. Executive director and accountant have been hired as part-time.

The program is implemented on a cost sharing basis with the Panchakanya Rural Municipality. Based on the estimates from the engineers, and after the deduction of community contribution (if any) which generally is kind, remaining amount is borne by PRM and the UNDP on equal cost sharing basis. For LI schemes, livelihood support staff supports the activity implementation.

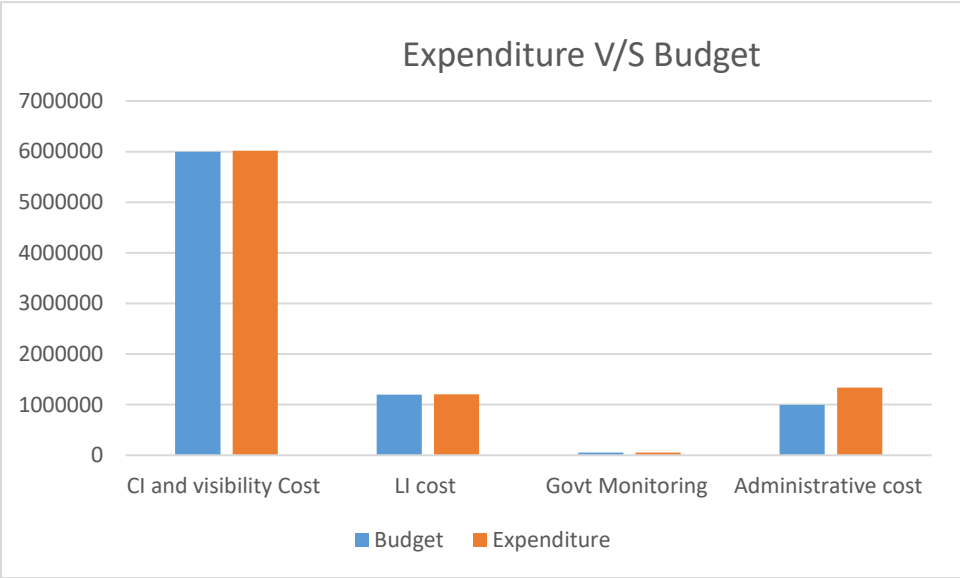
After the final selection of the schemes, CSN makes an agreement with the UC with a condition of releasing the committed fund in the UC's bank account in two to three instalments depending upon the nature of work.. The PRM releases advance to the UC based on the recommendation of the engineers.

The project budget of the CILRP in Panchakanya Rural Municipality was NPR. 60000,00.00 (50% by each PRM and UNDP) for CI while that for LI was NPR. 1,200,000.00. Total expenditure (contribution form UNDP/CSN) was NPR 60,14,362.33 in CI and Rs 71,16,000 contribution from PRM in CI and for LI was NPR 12,01,000 from UNDP/CSN and Rs 2,00,000 from PRM. The Budget of Administrative cost was 995000 however actual expenditure occur NPR 13,34,949 due to extension of project period. Excess expenditure is related to staff salaries, house rent and communication.

#### 4.1 EEXPENDITURE V/S BUDGET (UNDP/CSN)

SN	Particulars	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage	Remarks
	<b>Project cost</b>				
	CI and visibility Cost	6000000	6014362	100%	
	LI cost	1200000	1201000	100%	
	Monitoring	50000	50000	100%	
<b>A.</b>	<b>Total Project cost</b>	<b>7250000</b>	<b>7265362</b>	100	
	Administrative cost	995000	1334949	-34%	.
<b>B.</b>	<b>Total Administrative cost</b>	<b>995000</b>	<b>1334949</b>	-34%	Due to time extend human resource , communication, transportation ,rent cost extended
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>8245000</b>	<b>8600311</b>	<b>-4%</b>	

This above table shows that most of the resources of LRP program went to community part. More than 85% of the expenditure utilized to community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood recovery with is most important success of the project. It was 4 months agreement for implementation of project due to Dasain ,Dipawali and national election it became difficulties to complete the schemes in time. Therefore the time was extended from UNDP for 2 months during the extended time we provided salaries, communications, transportation expenses and office rent for hose owner. Therefore expenditure seems 4% more than total agreement budget which have been shown below.



## Budget Vs Expenditure Report

Budget Vs Expenditure Report							
A. Fund Received Details							
S.NO	Particulars	Budget Recd in previous Month/quarter/Installment	Bd. Recd. in this Qtr. (B) second installment	Total Budget Received (A+B) = C	Total Budget Approved NRS (put total agreement figure from UNDP) (D)	Balance of Budget	Received in % (C/D)
1.00	Fund Received from UNDP	1,649,000.00	5,771,500.00	7,420,500.00	8,245,000.00	824,500.00	0.90
	Total of A	1,649,000.00	5,771,500.00	7,420,500.00	8,245,000.00	824,500.00	0.90
A. Project Support cost							
Budget code	Activities/Particulars	Expenditures up to previous Month. (A)	Expenditures up to this Month. (B)	Total Expenditures (A+B) = C	Budget (D)	Budget Balance (D-C) =E	Variance % (C/D)
1.00	PROJECT SUPPORT COST (B)						
1.10	Cost of Human Resources						
	Project coordinator/ Executive Director	60,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	60,000.00	(30,000.00)	1.50
	Finance Officer	80,000.00	40,000.00	120,000.00	80,000.00	(40,000.00)	1.50
	JTA	120,000.00	60,000.00	180,000.00	120,000.00	(60,000.00)	1.50
	Engineer	320,000.00	160,000.00	480,000.00	320,000.00	(160,000.00)	1.50
	<b>Total Budget Activity 1.1</b>	<b>580,000.00</b>	<b>290,000.00</b>	<b>870,000.00</b>	<b>580,000.00</b>	<b>(290,000.00)</b>	<b>1.50</b>
1.20	DSA and Travel						
	DSA( Monitoring and Oversight, Accomodation	8,000.00	28,500.00	100,700.00	100,000.00	(700.00)	1.01
	local Transportation	11,000.00	4,830.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	1.00
	<b>Total Budget Activity 1.2</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>	<b>33,330.00</b>	<b>150,700.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>(700.00)</b>	<b>1.00</b>
1.30	Utility, Stationary including rent(month)						
	Communication WIFI Rautor	5,900.00		5,900.00			
	Communication recharge card	12,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00			



	Rent	32,000.00	16,000.00	48,000.00			
		18,319.00		18,319.00			
		20,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00			
		30.00		30.00			
	<b>Total Budget Activity 1.3</b>	<b>88,249.00</b>	<b>32,000.00</b>	<b>120,249.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>(40,249.00)</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>1.40</b>	<b>Field Gear and field specific rent for PNGO STAFF</b>						
	Field Gear logistic support	29,719.00	-				
	<b>Total Budget Activity 1.4</b>	<b>29,719.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,719.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>(4,719.00)</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<b>1.50</b>	<b>Equipment</b>						
	Laptop,printer , camera,multiplug	103,600.00	-	103,600.00	<b>100,000.00</b>	(3,600.00)	1.04
	Furniture	60,681.00	-	60,681.00	<b>60,000.00</b>	(681.00)	1.01
	<b>Total Budget Activity 1.5</b>	<b>164,281.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164,281.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>	<b>(4,281.00)</b>	<b>1.03</b>
	<b>Total Project support cost ( B)</b>	<b>881,249.00</b>	<b>355,330.00</b>	<b>1,334,949.00</b>	<b>995,000.00</b>	<b>(339,949.00)</b>	<b>1.34</b>

### C. Programme Cost (C)

2.1 Community rural infrastructure Rehabilitation		Previous Month	This month	Total expenses	Budget	Budget Balance according to agreemet	Burn rate in %
<b>1.00</b>	<b>Name of scheme</b>						
2.00	Gande khola Apghari sinchai	89,300.00	36,817.00	<b>126,117.00</b>		(126,117.00)	
3.00	Sattale Muhan Thapaliya Kulo	65,500.00	28,176.40	<b>93,676.40</b>		(93,676.40)	
4.00	Mahadev Khola mul Kulo	169,000.00	84,817.92	<b>253,817.92</b>		(253,817.92)	
5.00	Mahankal aapakobot motorbato	77,600.00	44,337.20	<b>121,937.20</b>		(121,937.20)	
6.00	Chandeswori bahuudessiya talim kendra Nirman	450,000.00	304,620.76	<b>754,620.76</b>		(754,620.76)	
7.00	Adheri Khola Muhan Gari Chyan Danda Sapkota Tol	86,000.00	36,740.00	<b>122,740.00</b>		(122,740.00)	
8.00	Gare Khola muhan Gari Panch Mure Sinchai	38,500.00	16,378.36	<b>54,878.36</b>		(54,878.36)	
9.00	Adheri Khola Muhan Gari Ange Sakhini Sinchai	51,000.00	22,258.36	<b>73,258.36</b>		(73,258.36)	

10.00	Gomati Khola Khadkule Muhan gari Lapke Raile Sinchai	110,000.00	46,185.80	<b>156,185.80</b>		(156,185.80)	
11.00	Sabik nau Mahadev Khola Muhan Bheda bari bastiphant	131,000.00	56,258.57	<b>187,258.57</b>		(187,258.57)	
12.00	Ghatte Khola Bhadaure Hudai Kunjebari Sinchai Upabhokta Samitee	84,000.00	35,454.44	<b>119,454.44</b>		(119,454.44)	
13.00	Tallo Chha Bisew Gairi fant Sinchai upavokta samitee	58,000.00	19,934.06	<b>77,934.06</b>		(77,934.06)	
14.00	Ghatte Khola Chhamure HudaiThakuri tol Hudai Birauta Sinchai	69,500.00	29,642.88	<b>99,142.88</b>		(99,142.88)	
15.00	Dude aath Bise	112,500.00	5,226.16	<b>117,726.16</b>		(117,726.16)	
16.00	Gyangswara	700,000.00	683,767.14	<b>1,383,767.14</b>		(1,383,767.14)	
17.00	Kalchhe Lift	486,000.00	-	<b>486,000.00</b>		(486,000.00)	
18.00	De Khola Khanepani	226,100.00	96,919.60	<b>323,019.60</b>		(323,019.60)	
19.00	Mathillo Namsari	93,500.00	40,015.90	<b>133,515.90</b>		(133,515.90)	
20.00	Goumati School Danda	243,100.00	44,648.23	<b>287,748.23</b>		(287,748.23)	
21.00	Sabik Aath Bayegau	267,000.00	112,944.52	<b>379,944.52</b>		(379,944.52)	
22.00	Sisneri Chaptari	91,000.00	1,534.88	<b>92,534.88</b>		(92,534.88)	
23.00	Sisneri Ratmate	77,300.00	-	<b>77,300.00</b>		(77,300.00)	
24.00	Mel Padhero Lakuri Bhanjyang Khanepani	94,000.00	41,537.00	<b>135,537.00</b>		(135,537.00)	
25.00	Barutol	23,250.00	2,997.15	<b>26,247.15</b>		(26,247.15)	
26.00	Sat Bise kankeswori Mangala Agriculture Road	180,000.00	20,000.00	<b>200,000.00</b>		(200,000.00)	
27.00	Hoarding Board /Visibility cost		130,000.00	<b>130,000.00</b>		(130,000.00)	
	<b>Total Infrastructure Cost</b>	<b>4,073,150.00</b>	<b>1,941,212.33</b>	<b>6,014,362.33</b>	<b>6,000,000.00</b>	<b>(14,362.33)</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>2.20</b>	<b>Rural livelihood Support</b>	<b>Expenditure upto prvious mont</b>	<b>Expenditure of this month</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Balance of Budget</b>	<b>Burn rate in %</b>
	<b>Total Budget Activity 2.2</b>	-	-				
	<b>Name Of The Scheme</b>						

1.00	Bhumesthan Dhasingare Tel Proshodhan Tatha Utpadhgan	180,000.00			180,000.00		(180,000.00)
2.00	Panchakanya Women Group	112,000.00		11,500.00	123,500.00		(123,500.00)
3.00	Manakamana Women Group	56,000.00		11,500.00	67,500.00		(67,500.00)
4.00	Pragatishil Krishak Samuha	56,000.00		11,500.00	67,500.00		(67,500.00)
5.00	Setidevi Mahila Krishak Samuha	55,000.00		12,500.00	67,500.00		(67,500.00)
6.00	Shree Adharshil Samajik Udhyaami	55,000.00		-	55,000.00		(55,000.00)
7.00	Shree Mishra Fant Krishi Shhakari Sanstha	198,312.00		101,688.00	300,000.00		(300,000.00)
8.00	MiniTiller Sapta Kanya and Commnity Baja	48,000.00	137,000.00		185,000.00		(185,000.00)
9.00	Garima Mahila Krishak Shahakari Sanstha ltd	55,000.00	-		55,000.00		(55,000.00)
10.00	Ghang Swara Support for Tourism	100,000.00	-		100,000.00		(100,000.00)
	Total cost 2.2	915,312.00	285,688.00		1,201,000.00	1,200,000.00	(1,000.00)
<b>C</b>	<b>Total Program Cost 2.1 and 2.2</b>	<b>4,988,462.00</b>	<b>2,226,900.33</b>	<b>7,215,362.33</b>	<b>7,200,000.00</b>	<b>(15,362.33)</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>Local Governance Supervision and Evaluation and Other Expenses</b>		<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Grand Total Cost (B+C+D)</b>	<b>5,869,711.00</b>	<b>2,632,230.33</b>	<b>8,600,311.33</b>	<b>8,245,000.00</b>	<b>(355,311.33)</b>	<b>104</b>

#### 4.2. Financial Contribution for Panchakanya RM.

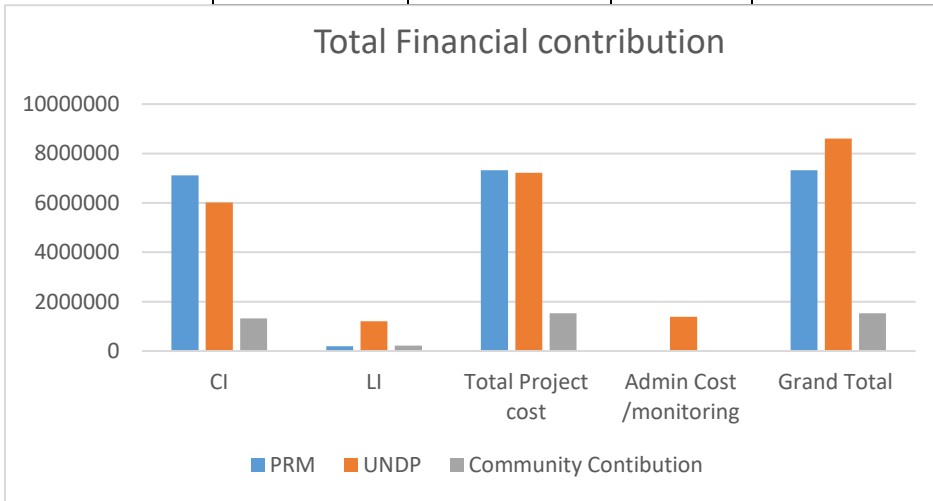
After election of new local government it is new and first project in Nuwakot district with matching fund of Rural municipality. In this project out of total cost Rs 71, 16,000 contribution from Panchakanya Rural Municipality . It is 46% contribution out of total project expenditure.

#### 4.3 Financial Contribution of community.

In this project total contribution of community in CI Rs 13,16,316 and Rs 216000 in LI. It seems total contribution of community on this project is Rs 1532316. It is near 10 % contribution of community out of total project expenditure.

### Financial contribution in Project

Name of Project	PRM	UNDP	Community Contribution	Grand Total
CI	7116000	6014362	1316316	
LI	200000	1201000	216000	
<b>Total Project cost</b>	<b>7316000</b>	<b>7215362</b>	<b>1532316</b>	<b>16063678</b>
Admin Cost /monitoring		1384949		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7316000</b>	<b>8600311</b>	<b>1532316</b>	<b>17448627</b>
contribution in project	45%	45%	10%	
Contribution in total	42%	49%	9%	



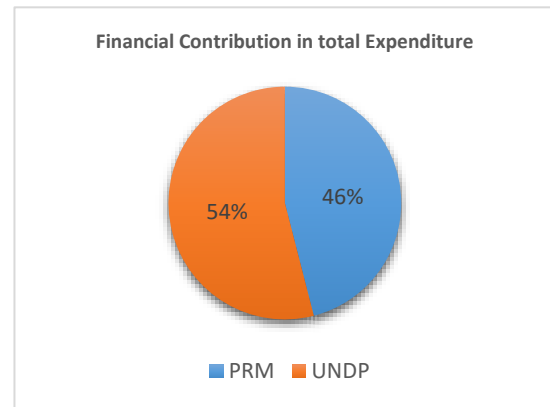
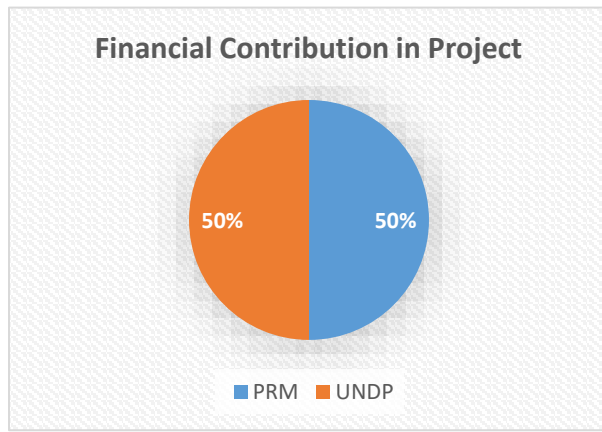
From Above table and diagram total project cost/ expenditure is Rs 16,063,678 out of this Rs 73,16,000 is contribution from PRM, 72,153,62 is contribution from UNDP and 15,326,16 is community contribution which is approximately 45%, 45% and 10% contribution of PRM, UNDP and community respectively. The administration and monitoring cost was covered by UNDP. The contribution ratio is 42%, 49% and 9% of PRM, UNDP and community respectively in total expenditure both in project and administrative cost.

#### 4.4 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF PRM AND UNDP

The CILRP/UNDP/CSN project was implemented in PRM with matching fund of PRM and grant from UNDP. It seems total contribution of PRM is Rs 73,16,000 and UNDP grant is Rs 72,15,362 in project and Rs 13,84,949 in administration expenses out of total expenditure

### Financial contribution of PRM and UNDP

Name of Project	PRM	UNDP	
CI	7116000	6014362	
LI	200000	1201000	
<b>Total Project cost</b>	<b>7316000</b>	<b>7215362</b>	<b>14531362</b>
Admin Cost /monitoring		1384949	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7316000</b>	<b>8600311</b>	<b>1596311</b>
contribution in project	50%	50%	
Contribution in total Expenditure	46%	54%	



From above table and chart for the completion of project the Panchakanya Rural Municipality contributed Rs 50% and UNDP contributed 50%. With addition of administration cost, it seems Panchakanya RM contribution is 46% and UNDP contribution is 54 %.

#### 4.5 BENEFIT OF CASH FOR WORK MODALITY

- Projects can contribute to the economy of the district.
- Promotes local employments.
- Communities feel the sense of ownership and this in turn increases the chance of sustainability of the projects.
- Provides equal opportunity to both men and women to earn at their localities.
- People are more enthusiastic to work in projects that will benefit themselves in the future.
- There is lower chance of corruption as people are aware of their ownership of the projects.
- Provides a sense of dignity to the people working. They work for their livelihood and they are also part of helping their community recover in a better way.



## **CHAPTER 5: LESSONS LEARN**

This project is important and rally different than other and it is 1<sup>st</sup> practice in local government in Nuwakot . This programme is focused on the total recovery of the community as a whole and this has helped bring together the community for one purpose.

- The people of the community needs to be put at the center of any programme concerning the community. With the participation of the people, programmes become more effective and inclusive.
- Well coordination from local government because the schemes are selected from government planning and matching fund.
- Needs need to be collected from the community to address the real needs of the community. Involvement of the local stakeholders help in making implementation smooth.
- The tangibility and the universal benefit of a programme helps bring the community together.
- Livelihood programmes can contain just more than agricultural schemes. In fact, with people moving towards commercial businesses, other forms of livelihood need to be supported.
- Orientation of the members of the community helps to build the overall capacity of the people. This contributes towards the sustainability of the project.
- Working with the concept of sustainability helps to provide purpose to the local people and protect the community infrastructure.
- Needs of the communities are many and so it is important to confer with the relevant stakeholders and the people of the communities to figure out the real needs.
- People are attracted towards projects with immediate output, however, operation/ business plans need to be prepared to maintain the durability of the projects.
- Monitoring from different stakeholders help to provide with better understanding of how a project could be made better.
- Contributions, be it in the form of finance or labor, promotes the sense of ownership.

## **CHAPTER 6: CHALLENGES**

It is truth that where more opportunity there is more challenges. This project is not far from challenges. During the project implementation we faced plenty of challenges.

At the initial phase of project it was end of rainy season therefore there were not good transportation road and couldn't reached at site easily.

- Due to earthquake effect not completion till now most of people are engaged in making their own home and skilled labours are also engaged in reconstruction therefore it was not always possible for them to provide as much labor support as they wanted to.



- The existing district rate of transportation and labour is quite low as compared to open market rate which is a big challenge for the User Committee to manage the estimated budget of the infrastructures

- Communication in the PRM was always not possible. This caused delays in exchange of information and consequently the implementation of activities in the region
- Due to remote and opposite fields it is not only more difficult to close monitoring rather than technical support too.

## **CHAPTER 7: WAY FORWARD**

One of the most popular feedbacks of the community people was the request for the return of programmes like this. Programmes like these which help people become the agents of change helps in the sustainability of the programmes. However, as it is said nothing is perfect and there are always ways in which to improve anything we do. There were some difficulties along the implementation of the programme and these learnings have shown how to go forward in later programmes.

- The duration of the programme needs to settle on by taking into account the different difficulties that have arisen before, regular and otherwise, with some time to spare. In case of Nuwakot , there should have been at least a month left before the end of the programme and before the start of the monsoon season.
- A standard format for the livelihood interventions also need to be prepared for weekly reporting (similar to the one for CI schemes),
- Periodic monitoring is required to solve any problems at the start so as to save time and cost.
- Rehabilitation of bigger but lesser schemes should be an option in the programme as smaller projects may not be necessarily achieve the targeted households.
- Provision of qualified program coordinator is necessary for coordinating, planning, making time schedule and timely reporting of the project.

## **Inter Linkage**

### **Community Infrastructure, Livelihood and Disaster Risk reduction**

Different structures made under community infrastructure are directly and indirectly interlinked with livelihood. During the construction of the building, earthquake resistant designs were followed and bands were made in the building for minimizing the risk along with construction of retaining wall in the landslide prone zone. Along with that livelihood schemes were also implemented focusing and interlinking with the community infrastructures i.e. conduction of training, establishment of manure shop, operation of minitiller, power tiller,

#### **I) Irrigation Canal (Chaughada ,Sikre ,Bimire , Aarukharka, Till khoriya,Thapaliya Tol,Devasthan lift irrigation ) and Providing Agricultural Equipment**

Name of User Committee: Gaumati khadkule muhan gari lapke raile sinchai upabhokta Samiti

Irrigation is one of the factors that supports for enhancing the productivity of crops. In order to support to increase the productivity of crops irrigation system were renovated and agricultural equipment were provided to save the time of farmers as well as to move towards modernization in agricultural practices.

#### **II) Millet Thresher and Maize Thresher**

Name of User Committee: Manakamana, Panchakanya ,Pragatisil , Aadharsila , Setidevi mahila krishak samuha

Installation and operation of the combined mill at the same constructed building helped to strengthen the economic status of the community people as well as supported the livelihood along with the use of modern tools.

#### **III) Mini Tiller and Irrigation**

Name of User Committee: Satkanya Krishak Samuha

In order to motivate farmers to move towards modernization, increase the production and productivity by proper utilization of the sources of water for irrigation minitiller was provided to the group. It helped to enhance productivity, increase knowledge on proper use of modern technology.

#### **IV) Bhumisthan Dhasingare oil Prasodhan Machine and livelihood**

Name of User Committee: Bhumisthan Dhasingare Prasodhan Upabhokta Samiti

In order to increase the daily income of people of community Dhasingare, locally available shrubs available throughout the year is used for the production of oil which has high importance in our daily life. The community members bringing the Dhasingare leaf gets NPR. 8 per kg.

#### **V) Chandeshwory Multipurpose Building and Sewing Machine**

Name of user Committee: Chandeshwory Bhahudeshiya bhawan nirman upabhokta samiti

The building was constructed with the support of UNDP/CSN , Panchakanya Rural Municipality and user committee. In the same building several sewing machines are distributed for tailoring training is being organized for the single headed women and other women for their employment opportunity after the training.

#### **VI) Bhumesthan Paryatan Purwadhar Ghyangswara and Livelihood Support**

Name of User Committee: Bhumesthan Paryatan Purwadhara Ghyangswara upabhokta Samiti

This is a place having wonderful scenario of mountains, Himalayas, valley etc. Langtang Himal , Ganesh Himal ,Kakani , Kutumsang can be observed from this place. It is also a good picnic spot for the national and international tourists as they can spend a night with the local foods, culture and Community.

# Glimpses of the Project



*Community people participating in the work*



*Monitoring from UN officials of sewing Machine with the women groups at Chaughada*



*Joint Monitoring of UN officials and Rural Municipality officials at Thaprek of millet threshing and maize threshing Machine*



*Measuring the actual quantity in field at Panchakanya*





*People participating on social audit after work completion on Bhedabari , Bhadrutar*

*Community people during pre feasibility of drinking water at Bayagaun*



*During Social Audit of Chandeshwory Multipurpose Building Chaughada*



*Along with Ward chairman of panchakanya during feasibility of irrigation canal*



*With ward Chairman of Bhadrutar during pre feasibility of irrigation canal*

### If we got millet thresher machine,.....

"We works extensively in farming than my husband does but I don't know how to reduce my load" Binda BK she is too much busy on her farming. Almost women of this area do same. Women works harder and longer in fields than men do. Binda works 15 hours per day and these hours increase while wheat, malt and corn become ready to be interred. She cultivates around 6 Ropani land where she gets 5 to 7 Muri millet, corn and wheat but these corps survive her family only for six months. It takes 15 to 20 days or lending same number of human resource to threshing crops in every season. She said that it killed her time for earning money. Her family hardly survive from tailoring in remaining six months too that does Maila BK, her husband. Occasionally she supports her husband and she wants to make dress herself but she cannot continue it in the time of crop interring. She would able to earn three to four thousand per month if her workload reduced. This income would support for her livelihood and she could utilize it for her children's education. Same situation occurs to other women in this ward . They want to reduce their workload to utilize their time for improved livelihood effort so that they could be able to improve their life. But they don't know how to reduce it and government subsidies on agro machineries that they can receive. After few question, she said "Farmers are depriving to receive machineries from government due to few quota, low information and low access." She says, "If we got machine for millet threshing, our work would be easy and I could utilize my remaining time for tailoring."



## Farmers are excited to raise cows and Buffalos

Now Milk collection center and dairy in mishrafant is running throught Mishrafant Krishi Sahakari Santha smoothly. It is vital and important Role of PRM and UNDP/CSN under CILRP project. Now it is became strong source of income generation for farmers. After running this dairy all farmers in Panchakankanya Rural municipality and neighboring Tadi Rural Municipality are exciting to raise cows and buffaloes. Now it is easy to cover daily household expenditure for farmers through selling milk. Rameswsor Subedi local youth farmer added,"Thank you very much to PRM, UNDP and CSN who brought this farmer oriented project and hoping more effective farmer oriented program will be run in future days through PRM/UNDP/CSN. " Now Milk collection ratio from farmers in different areas are as below:

Places	Milk (Liters)	Qty	Rate	total
Panchakanya 3	60		55	
Panchakanya 2	45		55	
Tadi RM 6	38		55	
In dairy	30		55	
Total	173			9,515



Farmers get NPR 9,515 daily and NPR 285,450 per month. The ratio of collection is going increase. Chhahare, Thansing, chaughada, kharanitar, bahunbesi, aaprah, satbise are the current market of dairy. It seems to be increase the market to Dhikure, Battar, Bidur and kathmandu because of increasing ratio of milk collection in short period. We expect helping hands to manage transportation (a Bolero) for distribution milk to far market.

## **Proverbs Became Changed, Water can flow Bottom to Top**

### **Krishna Shrestha and Narayan Rai**

Devasthan Kalchhe pump irrigation is new and wonderful project in Panchakanya 2, Kalchhe. Thank you very much to Panchakanya RM, UNDP and CSN who makes our life very easy and making busy for agriculture. We have quote, "Habits and water flow from top" but CILRP makes change the proverbs water can flow from below to top, according to Bharat Mishra. We have plenty of fertile land but lack of irrigation it was only planting on rainy season. But now it became change from water lifting project. Now Farmers are benefited of 18 household for irrigation in more than 150 ropanies. Now We are going business oriented farming specially unseasonal vegetable farming. Farmers became strange, before only one seasonal farming and it is very difficult to fulfill food for while year but now they can grow more non only for their needs but also for selling purpose.

## Chandeshwori Multipurpose Training Building Project Record Card

Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Chandeshwori Multipurpose Training Building				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya ruaral municipality, ward no. 1, Chaughada				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b> This building was built in 2055 B.S. in the name of Chandeshwori primary school. As the school get merged with Indrayani Secondary School. The building was useless. The April 2015 earthquake completely damaged this building. Now, the rural municipality owns the building.</p> <p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> There were no any proper place at local to conduct meeting, seminar, training and had to go Bidur to get a place to conduct any trainings.</p> <p><b>Damage level:</b> completely damaged</p>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p><b>Major structural rehabilitations:</b> safe demolition of the building, and a new building constructed.</p> <p><b>Major Livelihood output:</b> supported to reduce the travel expenses</p>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	754,620/-	754,620/-	170,111/-	1,679,351/-	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	Training hall with seating capacity of 50 persons.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	336	43		1800	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	18	-	66	150	120
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	October 2017	Completion date	February 2018	
<b>Operation plan</b>	Establishing a management committee, charging a fee of 500 rupees per day for conducting an event				

### Project Photos





## Mishra phant milk collection and pasteurization center Project Record Card

Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Mishra phant milk collection and pasteurization support				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.2, Kabilash				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b> Established by GosaiKunda Multipurpose Cooperative around 2014 A.D and later transferred to Mishra Phant Agricultural Cooperative in Mishra Phant of Ward 2, Panchakanya Rural Municipality</p> <p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> After the 2015 earthquake milk collection was completely nil. Now, the cooperative new ideas; opening collection center in each ward-1, 2, 3, and 4, center collect in this center. The collected milk will be pasteurized through modern technique. Local consumption, Bidur, Battar, and Trishuli are their current market target.</p>				
<b>Outputs</b>	production of dairy products such as paneer, ghee, milk, curd				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	300,000/-	200,000/-	123,000/-	623,000/-	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	Restoration of milk collection of about 100 litres per day.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	300	10		1750	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	7	-	15	134	151
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	November 2017	Completion date	February 2018	
<b>Operation plan</b>	The profit earned will be used to expand the business.				

### Project Photos



Milk Chilling Vat





## Gande Khola Irrigation Project Record Card

Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Gande Khola irrigation				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rualar municipality, ward no. 1, Chaughada				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b> it is located at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no.1 at about 24 km pitch road from Kathmandu to Chhahare and about 5 km gravel road from Chhahare to this village called Mahankal. This irrigation project was established in 2035 B.S. it was earthen drain constructed by the locality themselves. The water used in this scheme goes to the farm land of about 60 hectares. Rice, wheat, potato, maize, peas are the most common agricultural products of this area.</p> <p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> The major problem was that plenty of cultivable land was barren due to lack of proper irrigation canal. Earthen drain does not work in the rainy season as it would be swept away by flood. The daily income of the people in this area is directly dependent upon agriculture so, it has been difficult for the people in this areas for their day to day expenses.</p>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Major Livelihood output:</b> The major benefits of this project is that about 60 hectares of land irrigated which will facilitate 305 houses				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	126,117/-	126,117/-	31,633/-	283,867/-	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	60 hector land irrigated.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	305	4		1350	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	3	-	40	166	99
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	October 2017	Completion date	February 2018	
<b>Operation plan</b>	The excess water of this project can be used for fishing and also can be used for running water mill. The main plan is to facilitate maximum people in agricultural products and to raise their economic status through agriculture.				

r

Mahaangkal Aapko ko Bot Motar Bato Project Record Card					
Information					
Name of the scheme	Mahankal Aapko Bot Motar Bato				
Location	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.1				
Overview	<p><b>Brief history:</b> This road is located in Panchakanya Rrural Municipality ward no.at about 24 km from Kathmandu to Chhahare and about 5 km gravel road from Chhahare which can facilitate 300 houses.This road was constructed in 2065 B.S. This road is the major land transportation from Chaughada to the centre of Panchakanya Rural Municipality (Lakuribhanjyang).</p>				
	<p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> The major is that the farmers are unable to sell the agricultural products produce in this area in the nearby market. People living in this area should walk by foot about 2.5 hours to reach to Lakuribhanjyang (centre of Panchakanya Rural Municipality) which is consuming a lot of time. This is totally earthen road so it has been a huge problem for vehicles to overcome in rainy season. There is irrigation canal below this road.</p>				
Outputs	The major benefit of this road is that it is the shortest route to connect PRM and a route to connect the market of Chhahare. The agricultural products can reach to the local market as well as other places which helps to increase the economic status of the people.				
Project Cost (NPR)	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	121,937.00	110,852.00	32,400	265,189.00	
Project Outcomes:	Shortest root of Chahare and PRM. 2500 population benifited.				
Beneficiary detail	HH	Women Headed HH	Population		
	500	18	2500		
Ethnicity	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	68	203	229
Project Duration	Start Date	Nov-17	Completion date	Feb-18	
Operation plan	to link this ward with PRM and the capital city Kathmandu with regular route of the local bus; to commute in a convenient way.				



<b>Devasthan Kalchhe pump Sichain</b>					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Devasthan Kalchhe pump Sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.2				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 2 at about 18 km from Battar(16 km pitch road from battar to Bahunbesi and 2 km Bahunbesi to Kalchhe) . It covers 13 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables.179 people can get benefitted from 35 houses.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> Water source is in the lower level from the land so we have to pump out the water from existing irrigation canal.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 13 hectares of land irrigated, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	486,000.00	694,917.00	13,940	1,194,857.00	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	13 hector land irrigations.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	29	3		132	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	1	-	2	7	20
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About 35 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				



Before



After

Dunde Aathbise Sichain					
Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Dunde Aathbise Sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.2, Kabilash				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 2 at about 16 km from Battar . It was established in 2030 B.S. It covers 24 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. People can get benefitted from 53 houses				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> Seepage, landslide and pipe burst are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 24 hectares of land irrigated, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	117,726	117,726	14,110		249,563
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	24 hector land irriges.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	53	6		324	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	1	-	5	3	45
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About 53 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				

Tallo Chhabise Gairi Phant Sichain					
Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Tallo Chhabise Gairi Phant Sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.2, Kabilash				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 2 at about 16 km from Battar . It was established in 2020 B.S. It covers 18 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. People can get benefitted from 42 houses				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> Seepage and pipe burst are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 18 hectares of land will be irrigated, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	77,934	77,934	7,880		163,748
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	18 hector land irrigates.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	42	10		254	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	1	0	41
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About.. Houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				



Adheri khola Muhangari Aange sakhini Sichain					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Adheri khola Muhangari Aange sakhini Sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.3				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 3 at about 27 km far from Battar (19 km pitch road up to Battar to Bahunbesi and about 8 km gravel road from Bahunbesi). It was established in 2005 B.S. which was led by Bhim Bahadur Bhandari. This FMIS covers 7 hectares of fertile land. The major crop production from here are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 26 houses where 150 people can get benefitted from this project. The local people said that the breakdown of stone at the intake would be done by themselves.</p>				
	<p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> Construction of intake is somehow challengeable because of the existing stone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intake has to be constructed by constructing masonry wall by cutting the existing stone.</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>About 7 hectares of irrigated. Thus,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity of the farmers increases.</li> <li>• Production of such food and cash crops will increase the economic standard and livelihood of the people.</li> <li>• Existing earthen canal is in good condition so it becomes more productive with the construction of the intake.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	73,258	30,224	12,089		115,571
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 7 hectares of land will be irrigated.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	26	0		130	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	0	7	19
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	
					Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishery, vegetables farming, mushroom farming are the possible alternatives besides food crops.</li> <li>• Those alternatives could become handy to upgrade the living standard, livelihood of farmers as vegetables and produced fish are easily consumed by local market Chhahare, Bahunbesi and Kharanitar.</li> </ul>				

Adheri khola Muhangari Chiyana Danda sapkota tole sichain					
Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Adheri khola Muhangari Chiyana Danda sapkota tole sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.3,Panchakanya				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 3 at about 25 km from Battar (19 km pitch road up to Battar to Bahunbesi and about 6 km gravel road from Bahunbesi). It was established in 2024 B.S. It covers 13 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 210 people can get benefitted from 35 houses.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> Maximum canal line lies at the near the road causes soil erosion, landslide so constructing earthen canal is not possible.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 13 hectares of land irrigated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• People can get employment opportunity in their own place while engaging in fishery as the demand of local people is high itself.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	122,740	122,740	19,065	264,545	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 13 hectares of land irrigates.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH	Population		
	35	9	211		
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	0	1	34
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	
					Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	with the availability of water throughout the season the farmers can engaged in fishery, mushroom farming etc. Those products are sold to near market Chhahare , Bahunbesi, kharanitar easily. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 35 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				



Gare Khola Muhan gare panch mure bimire sichain					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Gare Khola Muhan gare panch mure bimire sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.3,Panchakanya				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b>It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 3 at about 26 km from Battar (19 km pitch road up to Battar to Bahunbesi and about 6 km gravel road from Bahunbesi). It was established in 2005 B.S. It covers 15 hectares of land. The major crop production of this are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 210 people can get benefited from this 35 household.</p> <p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> • Problem of seepage is prevailing in maximum area of canal line.  • Problem of flood while passing the water from the canal in the absence of intake every year.</p>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>The main benefit of this scheme is that about 15 hectares of land irrigates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So that farmers can increase their productivity crops including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Decrement in the periodic and routine maintenance of the canal once constructed properly</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	54,878	54,878	5,307		115,063
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	The main benefit of this scheme is that about 15 hectares of land irrigates.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	35	6		339	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	1	-	0	16	19
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The farmers can cultivate legumes, off seasonable vegetables.</li> <li>• Fish farming is possible.</li> <li>• Water mill can be run with the excess water from the canal</li> </ul>				

Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Gomati khola Khadkule muhan gari lapke raile sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.3,Panchakanya				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b>It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 3 at about 30 km from Battar (19 km pitch road up to Battar to Bahunbesi and about 10 km gravel road from Bahunbesi) .It was established in 2024 B.S. which was lead by Mahendra Bahadur Thapa. It covers 30 hectares. The major crop production are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. Around 390 people get beniffitted from 65 houses.</p>				
	<p><b>Situation Analysis:</b> • The previously Gabion wall was destroyed by flood during the monsoon season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem of seepage in the canal line</li> <li>• Problems of flood and landslide .</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>About 30 hectares of land irrigated so that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• With the establishment of this scheme, routine maintenance decreases in rainy season which saves valuable time of farmer.</li> <li>• Barren land of this area transform to cultivable land through this scheme</li> <li>• Increment of crop productivity increases the economic standard of farmer as the produced food crops and cash crops are sold to near market such as Chhahare, Bahunbesi, Kharanitar .</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	156,186	156,186	68,485		380,857
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 30 hectares of land irrigates				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH		Women Headed HH		Population
	65		15		390
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables		Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH
	1		-	0	30
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date		Nov-17		Completion date
					Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<p>With the proper irrigation facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The farmers can cultivate legumes, off seasonable vegetables.</li> <li>• Fish farming is possible.</li> <li>• Water mill can be run with the excess water from the canal.</li> </ul>				

Sisneri Chamtari irrigation					
Information					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Sisneri Chamtari irrigation				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.4,Thaprek				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 4 at about 28 km from Battar(19km pitch road from battar to Satbise and 7 km Satbise to sisneri). It covers 13 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 138 people can get benefitted from 35 houses.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> • Seepage, landslide and pipe burst are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>About 13 hectares of land e irrigated, so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	92,535	92,535	12,065		197,134
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 13 hectares of land irrigates				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	26	5		111	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	0	0	26
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About 35 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				

Ghatte Khola chha mure hudai thakuri tole hudai Birauta sichain					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Ghatte Khola chha mure hudai thakuri tole hudai Birauta sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.4,Thaprek				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 4 at about 26 km from Battar (22 km pitch road up to Battar to Satbise and about 4 km gravel road from Satbise). It was established in 2060 B.S. It covers 30 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 385 people can get benefitted from 70 houses.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> •Seepage and landslide are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 30 hectares of land irrigated. • The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc. • Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil • Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops. • High yields of products improves the economic conditions of individual people				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	99,143	99,143	11,871		210,157
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 30 hectares of land irrigates				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH		Women Headed HH		Population
	75		5		380
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables		Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH
	0		-	3	46
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date		Nov-17		Completion date
					Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	• Aware the people about importance & sustainability of irrigation system • Periodic & routine maintenance as well as group discussion of progress • Industrialization on agricultural products. • About 70 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.				



Ghatta khola Bhadaure hudai kunje bari sinchai					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Ghatta khola Bhadaure hudai kunje bari sinchai				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.4,Thaprek				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 4 at about 26 km far from Battar (22 km pitch road up to Battar to Satbise and about 4 km gravel road from Satbise ). It was established in 2020 B.S. It covers 30 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. Total 385 from 70 house will be benifited.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> •Seepage, landslide and pipe burst are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 15 hectares of land irrigated, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries		Total
	0	0	0		0
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 15 hectares of land irrigates				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	35	4		213	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	1	-	1	0	34
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	
					Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About 70 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				

<b>Sisneri ratmate sabik woda no.8 sichain</b>					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Sisneri ratmate sabik woda no.8 sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.4,Thaprek				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 4 at about 28 km from Battar(19km pitch road from battar to Satbise and 7 km Satbise to sisneri) . It was established in 1980 B.S. It covers 8 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 138 people can get benefitted from 25 houses				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> •Seepage, landslide and pipe burst are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 8 hectares of land will be irrigated, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	77,300	0	2,723	80,023	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 8 hectares of land irrigates				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	25	4		151	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	0	-	0	2	23
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About 138 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people</li> </ul>				

Gomati muhan gari saireni School danda sichain					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Gomati muhan gari saireni School danda sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.4,Thaprek				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 4 at about 28 km from Battar(19km pitch road from battar to Satbise and 7 km Satbise to sisneri) . It covers 30 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme is paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables.408 people can get benefitted from 85 houses.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> •Seepage, landslide and pipe burst are the major problem in the canal line so pipe line is proposed.				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 30 hectares of land will be irrigated, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The productivity increases including off seasonable vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc.</li> <li>• Due to presence of sufficient amount water improves fertility of soil.</li> <li>• Its helps Nitrogen fixation of the soil which increase productivity of crops.</li> <li>• High yields of products improve the economic conditions of individual people.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	287,748	287,748	80,476	655,972	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 30 hectares of land irrigates				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	85	4		429	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	4	-	18	36	31
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17	Completion date		Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aware the people about importance &amp; sustainability of irrigation system.</li> <li>• Industrialization on agricultural products.</li> <li>• About 85 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> </ul>				

Ghyangswara Bhumisthan Paryatakiya prubadhar Bikash						
Information						
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Ghyangswara Bhumisthan Paryatakiya prubadhar Bikash					
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.4,Ghyangswara					
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b>It is located at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no.4 at about 34 km pitch road from Battar to Ghyangswara at about 15 km pitch road from Battar to Chhahare and 19km from Chhahare to Ghyangswara where this building exists. This building was partially built and was left due to the financial crisis .Then it was merged to Indrayani Secondary School due to less number of students...The building such built has multiple purposes</p>					
	<p><b>Situation Analysis:</b>This building is under construction because of the financial problem. It is far away from the headquarter bidur at about 1812 m height from the sea level. This place is naturally beautiful because different mountains such as Langtang , Ganesh, Rahuchuli can been seen from this place. People from different parts of the country visit this place every year to celebrate picnic as shown below. This place lacks in the facilities of night stay to those people who visits each and every time.</p>					
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>Since it is naturally beautiful place so different national and international tourists are attracted here if we can meet their basic need while visiting this place. Two sitting rooms with attached toilets and bathroom one kitchen and one lobby can fulfill their needs in the night time. So, the earnings from this place will increase with the increment of the national and international tourists. The charge earned from this building during night stay, picnic etc. is collected in the name of user committee and repair maintenance can be done with that income. Following benefits can be earned from this building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local people can get employment such as cook, security guard, reception etc. in their own place.</li> <li>• Local fruits such as ground apple; vegetables like radish are consumed locally that increases the income of farmer.</li> <li>• This develops overall living standard of that place in the likes of health, sanitation, education etc.</li> </ul>					
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total		
	1,483,767	1,250,000	138,539	2,872,306		
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	Earthquake reliance building with attached bahroom,hotwater, tv etc rooms.					
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population		
	445	11		2226		
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH		Janajati HH	Others HH
	8	-	25		339	81
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18	
<b>Operation plan</b>	<p>Since it is multipurpose building after completion of the the building it can be used for various purpose .According to local people Raut Tamang the following works can be done in near future such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various meeting and programme can be launch in this building such that certain charge is taken which can be used for routine maintenance of the building.</li> <li>• Seminar, party in the marriage ceremony can be organized.</li> <li>• For the better security one person of the locality may get employment opportunity as a security guard. It can be used for further purpose in near future according to the need of the locality.</li> </ul>					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground apple, radish are consumed locally that can increase the income of the people.</li> </ul>
--	---

Mahadev Khola Muhan gari Mul kulo sichain					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Mahadev Khola Muhan gari Mul kulo sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.5,Bhadrutar				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 5 at about 28 km from Kathmandu that includes 24 km pitch road up to Chhahare and about 4 km gravel road from Chhahare.It was established in 2005 B.S. It covers 700 ropanees. The major crop production from this irrigation project are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. Total 34 houses will be benefitted from this irrigation project.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> The previously build masonry wall was destroyed by flood during the monsoon period of this year. Wasn't able to build by themselves due to poor economic condition of the user committee. Problems of landslide and other water erosion in the canal line as well.				
<b>Outputs</b>	The main benefit of this scheme is that about 35 hectares of land irrigated so that the users committee can increase their productivity in the likes of food crops as well as cash crops which will increase the economic status and life standard and ease the livelihood of the people.				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	253,818	241,731	268,932	764,481	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	35 hectares of land irrigates.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	34	7		125	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	1	-	2	4	28
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	fish farming, vegetables farming, running water mills..				



Sabik 9 mahadev khola muhan gari thulo kulo sichain					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Sabik 9 mahadev khola muhan gari thulo kulo sichain				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.5,Bhadrutar				
<b>Overview</b>	<p><b>Brief history:</b>It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 5 at about 23 km from Battar (16 km pitch road up to Battar to Chhahare and about 7 km gravel road from Chhahare). It was established in 2006 B.S. It covers 50 hectares of land. The major crop production from this irrigation scheme are paddy, maize, wheat, potato and different variety of vegetables. 530 people can get benefitted from 100 houses.</p> <p><b>Situation Analysis:</b>Landslide, flood, presence of river and rivulets in the canal line.</p>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>About 50 hectares of land will be irrigated. According to local farmer “People don’t need to loss their time, time and again to repair the canal line during monsoon period once repaired.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off seasonable vegetables, paddy can be grown both the season.</li> <li>• With regular supply of water, crop rotation can be done by plantation of legumes such as lentil, peas.</li> <li>• Such rotation of crop leads towards nitrogen fixation of soil which increases the crop production.</li> <li>• Increment of crop directly helps economically as excess food and cash crops are consumed in the nearby market like Chhahare, Battar .</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	187,259	187,259	17,939	392,456	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	50 hectares of land irrigates.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	100	3		472	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	20	30	50
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18



<b>Operation plan</b>	<p>According to local farmer “with the availability of water throughout the season the farmers can engaged in fishery etc. Those products are sold to near market Chhahare ,Battar easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 100 houses may get benefit which can play vital role to upgrade the living standard of people.</li> <li>• Water mill can be run smoothly with the regular water supply.</li> </ul>			

Sabik 8 purano khanepani marmat					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Sabik 8 purano khanepani marmat				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.5,Bhadrutar				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 5 at about 23 km from Battar (16 km pitch road up to Battar to Chhahare and about 10 km gravel road from Chhahare). It was established in 2048 B.S. by user committee serving by 700 people as labor. It serves pure drinking water for 45 households.				
	<p><b>Situation Analysis:</b>Since water is the most basic need for day to day activities of people. Different problems prevailing in this society are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of time of local people while collecting water from far away source.</li> <li>• Difficult to meet the demand of water for day to day activities.</li> </ul> <p>Variety of vegetables, basic need of the houses cannot be fulfilled due to scarcity of water. • No public stand post in the society as shown in figure below</p>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>About 45 household get pure and safe drinking water. According to local farmer “People don’t need to loss their time while collecting water, when they can do another useful work during that time.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regular supply of water, it fulfill the daily water demand as well as saves time of local people.</li> <li>• Regular supply of water leads towards the proper sanitation of that society, community, individual etc.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	379,945	379,945	39,812	799,701	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	About 45 household get pure and safe drinking water.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	45	10		228	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	1	-	7	28	10
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	<p>According to local farmer “with the availability of water throughout the season it helps to keep the society sound, healthier, wealthier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetables can be grown with the excess water from the source.</li> <li>• Proper sanitation of the society, individual keeps the society sound and healthier which decreases the transmission of waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>				

Sabik 5 di khola muhan gari Bandre thapaliya parajuli gumantole khanepani					
<b>Information</b>					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Sabik 5 di khola muhan gari Bandre thapaliya parajuli gumantole khanepani				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.5,Bhadrutar				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 5 at about 19 km from Battar (16 km pitch road up to Battar to Chhahare and about 3 km gravel road from Chhahare). It serves pure drinking water for 38 households. In this scheme two reservoir tank of 8000 liter each at Thapaliya tole and Bhandari tole are proposed				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> Since water is the most basic need for day to day activities of people. Different problems prevailing in this society are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of time of local people while collecting water from far away source.</li> <li>• Difficult to meet the demand of water for day to day activities.</li> <li>• Variety of vegetables, basic need of the houses cannot be fulfilled due to scarcity of water.</li> </ul> No public stand post in the society as shown in figure below.				
<b>Outputs</b>	According to local farmer “People don’t need to loss their time while collecting water, when they can do another useful work during that time.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regular supply of water, it fulfill the daily water demand as well as saves time of local people.</li> <li>• Regular supply of water leads towards the proper sanitation of that society, community, individual etc.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	323,020	323,020	41,464	687,503	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	Regular supply pure and safe drinking water for 45 household .				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	23	4		205	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	2	-	1	6	16
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	According to local farmer “with the availability of water throughout the season it helps to keep the society sound, healthier, wealthier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetables can be grown with the excess water from the source.</li> <li>• Proper sanitation of the society, individual keeps the society sound and healthier which decreases the transmission of waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>				

Mathillo Namsari Hudai Namrumdevi Khanepani					
Informations					
<b>Name of the scheme</b>	Mathillo Namsari Hudai Namrumdevi Khanepani				
<b>Location</b>	Panchakanya rural municipality, ward no.5,Bhadrutar				
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Brief history:</b> It is situated at Panchakanya Rural Municipality ward no. 5 at about 23 km from Battar (16 km pitch road up to Battar to Chhahare and about 10 km gravel road from Chhahare).It serves pure drinking water for 7 households and a primary school of 30 students.project.				
	<b>Situation Analysis:</b> Since water is the most basic need for day to day activities of people. Different problems prevailing in this society are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of time of local people while collecting water from far away source.</li> <li>• Difficult to meet the demand of water for day to day activities.</li> <li>• Variety of vegetables, basic need of the houses cannot be fulfilled due to scarcity of water.</li> <li>• No public stand post in the society.</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	About 7 household and one primary get pure and safe drinking water. According to local farmer “People don’t need to loss their time while collecting water, when they can do another useful work during that time.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regular supply of water, it fulfill the daily water demand as well as saves time of local people.</li> <li>• Regular supply of water leads towards the proper sanitation of the individuals/students of that school, society, community, individual etc.</li> </ul>				
<b>Project Cost (NPR)</b>	UNDP	Rural Municipality	Beneficiaries	Total	
	133,516	133,516	27,897	294,929	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	Beneficiaries are getting clean drinking water.				
<b>Beneficiary detail</b>	HH	Women Headed HH		Population	
	47	7		434	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Disables	Marginalized Group	Dalit HH	Janajati HH	Others HH
	3	-	4	21	22
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start Date	Nov-17		Completion date	Feb-18
<b>Operation plan</b>	According to local farmer “with the availability of water throughout the season it helps to keep the society sound, healthier, wealthier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetables can be grown with the excess water from the source.</li> <li>• Proper sanitation of the society, individual keeps the society sound and healthier which decreases the transmission of waterborne diseases.</li> <li>• It helps in the proper sanitation of the students as well as keep the surrounding sound</li> </ul>				