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संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय  
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं  
(विकास सहायता समन्वय शाखा)

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श्री सूचना तथा प्रविधि शाखा,  
संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय,  
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं।

विषय: वैदेशिक सहायतामा परिचालित आयोजनाहरूको प्रोफाइल मन्त्रालयको वेवसाईटमा  
अपलोड गराउने सम्बन्धमा।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस मन्त्रालयको चालु आ. व. को वार्षिक कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत वैदेशिक सहायतामा परिचालित हुने आयोजनाहरूको प्रोफाइल अद्यावधिक गर्ने कार्यका लागि पुस्तकको रूपमा मस्यौदालाई अन्तिम रूप दिई वैदेशिक सहायतामा परिचालित आयोजनाहरूको प्रोफाइल मन्त्रालयमा पेश भईसकेको छ। संचार तथा सूचना प्रविधिको उपयोगिता र आर्थिक मितव्ययितालाई समेत मध्यनजर गर्दै उल्लिखित प्रोफाइलको अन्तिम मस्यौदालाई यस मन्त्रालयको वेवसाईटमा अपलोड गर्ने व्यवस्थाको लागि आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ।

(दीक्षा थापा)  
शाखा अधिकृत

सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं, फोन ४२००३२३, ४२००४६०

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# Project Details

With

Foreign Assistance Mobilization

Under

*Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration*

## A PROFILE



Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Federal Affairs & General Administration  
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

**Government of Nepal**  
**Ministry of Federal Affairs & General Administration**  
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

**Published Date: 2079, Ashadh**

## Preface

Nepal is gradually adapting to the federal governance system with its novelties as well as complications in regard with intergovernmental relations of the three-tier governance paradigm. The popular demand for federalism basically aims for the proportional development of the country through delegation of political and administrative power to the government nearer to people. However, the adoption of federalization has come up with both opportunities and challenges. One of the biggest challenges that Nepal has been facing for a very long time is the capital formation and management of financial resources for the much needed development activities as well as fulfillment of basic needs of its citizens. Additionally, the financial burden in implementing federalism has increased significantly. Hence, in order to execute the national policies and development priorities in the country, the foreign assistance mobilization has become crucial to fulfill the nation's aspiration for better living standards and to build up prosperous community. On the other hand, the effective and efficient mobilizations of these assistances are equally challenging, particularly during implementation phase and completion of the projects to meet the expected targets on time.

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration plays a significant role in the coordination of development partners and mobilization of foreign resources for the capacity building of local governments and much needed local infrastructures development. In addition to that, it functions as a liaison ministry in formulation of policies, laws, framework, technical improvement plans, and conducts research in the field of local infrastructure development and local level capacity building. The increased financial burden for the government, standard service delivery demands from the citizens, the adaptation of new technologies in the public sector and other global dimensions have created huge pressure on public sector to mobilize more resources to meet these challenges. Nepal, being a developing country, is not in the position to procure these resources only from the domestic economy, so it's compelled to demand for these scarce resources from the external side, in the form of the grants and loans from the development partners. Prudent mobilization of development assistance from the development partners in the productive areas will be helpful to fulfill the gap between the resources and development needs in the country. In this context, the Ministry with support from the developmental partners has been working in the local projects in areas like rural development, construction of local infrastructures and capacity development of the Local levels across the country.

Among the projects being implemented with the Development Partners' support under the Ministry, most of them have objectives to support local infrastructure development and the local government capacity development. The ministry is bound to provide the information of such projects to the concerned stakeholders. Publication of public matters ensures the right to information of citizens as well as a legal obligation of the government. The Ministry expects that the publication of the project profile will be helpful for the promotion of good governance, for information purpose to all stakeholders and for further research and development of similar endeavors.

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## List of Abbreviation

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
CCMC:	Crisis Management Center
DCC:	District Coordination Committee
DFID:	Department of International Development
DLP:	Defect Liability Period
DOLI:	Department of Local Infrastructures
DPR:	Detailed Project Report
DPs:	Development Partners
EU:	European Union
FY:	Fiscal Year
GESI:	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GoN:	Government of Nepal
IDO:	Infrastructure Development Office
IPF:	Innovative Partnership Fund
IT:	Information Technology
LGBTIQs:	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer
LGs:	Local Governments
MEUR:	Million Euros
MHLR:	MuguHumla Link Road
MoFAGA:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFE:	Ministry of Forest and Environment
MoPIT:	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MSNP:	Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan
NAIDLIP:	Northern Area Infrastructure Development and Livelihood Improvement Program
NDHS:	National Demographic Health Survey
NEC:	National Executive Committee
NPC:	National Planning Commission
OSH:	Occupational Health and Safety
PBM:	Performance Based Maintenance
PCC:	Provincial Coordination Committee
PCGG:	Provincial Center for Good Governance
PCU:	Project Coordination Unit

PIU:	Project Implementation Unit
PLGSP:	Provincial and Local Governance Support Program
RAP:	Rural Access Program
RCIP:	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project
RRRSDP:	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
RVWRMP:	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
SDC:	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDP:	Small Development Project
SIP:	Small Irrigation Project
SOP:	Standard Operating Procedure
TA:	Technical Assistance
TBSWAp:	Trail Bridge Sector Wide Approach
TID:	Transport Infrastructure Directorate
UN:	United Nations


## Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP)

Project Title	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP)	
Project Period	Loan Agreement Date: 12 February 2018	Expected Project completion date: 31 January, 2023
	Loan Effective Date: 12 March 2018	Loan Closing Date: 31 July, 2023
Total Budget	Government of Nepal	Loan
\$135.72 million	\$ 35.72 million	\$ 100 million
Development Partner	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	
Brief introduction of the project	<p>RCIP is a follow-on project of Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project (RRRSDP) to improve the road connectivity between rural communities, productive agricultural areas and socioeconomic centers of different 16 districts. The project has been implemented in accordance with the agreement signed between Government of Nepal and Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 12 February 2018. For the implementation of the project, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA), Project Coordination Unit (PCU) under the Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI), and five project implementation units (PIU) have been working since the FY 2074/75.</p> <p>The project has a total of 5 years' term under which, the first two years are for the construction and improvement of roads sub-projects followed by Defects Liability Period (DLP) for one year and Performance Based Maintenance (PBM) period for remaining two years. The project focus is to improve 388 KM rural roads to all-weather standards that serve for around 7.5 million beneficiaries.</p>	



<p>Goal□, Objectives, Outputs and Outcomes of the project</p>	<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>To establish a sustainable connectivity between the rural communities, productive agricultural areas and economic centers in 16 districts through improvement of rural roads.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the socio-economic condition of local people through an upgraded road connectivity.</li> <li>• To make an easy access to transportation with the construction of advanced rural roads.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 1: Rural road conditions between the selected rural communities, productive agricultural areas, and economic centers improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ At least 388 km of rural roads will be improved to all-weather standards with safety features will be maintained under PBM.</li> <li>○ 3.8 million Person-days employment will be generated (at least 15% for women) by road construction, maintenance, and bioengineering activities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Output 2: Capacity of rural infrastructure agency and road users in project areas will be enhanced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ trainings on safeguards, road safety awareness, road asset management, contract management, and rural road design and construction;</li> <li>○ development of vision, policy, a business plan, and institutional structure frameworks for a state-of-the-art rural road agency;</li> <li>○ development of pavement design, quality control, and road safety guidelines;</li> <li>○ development of a detailed design for the future pipeline;</li> <li>○ awareness training for road users on road safety, human trafficking, and sexually transmitted infection prevention.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Other Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,000 people with at least 40% women, 40% from vulnerable groups, and students and teachers from 27 schools situated along project roads</li> </ul>
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	<p>will acquire knowledge on road safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,000 people with at least 40% women, students and teachers from 27 schools situated along project roads will acquire knowledge on human trafficking and STI (including HIV/AIDS) prevention.</li> <li>• At least 33% of women participation will be ensured in project orientation, planning, public and social auditing of project roads.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall condition of rural roads will be significantly developed, agriculture sector will be much more productive, and the socio-economic status of the people will be improved in the selected project areas.</li> <li>• The capacity of the rural infrastructure development workers will be enhanced.</li> <li>• Transport efficiency on project roads will be increased.</li> </ul> <p><u>By 2024</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average travel time along project roads will be reduced by 60% (minutes/km) (Baseline: 5minutes/km in 2017)</li> <li>• Average daily vehicle-km increased to 110,000 (vehicle-km) (Baseline: 50,000 vehicle-km in 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact of the project:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will improve the road access to agricultural products, and save time of transportation which will help in uplifting the living standards of the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
Major activities of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading of 27 rural roads to blacktopped roads of different 16 districts.</li> <li>• Conduct trainings and awareness programs for local people, students, and other stakeholders residing along the roads of project site. The program includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood related skills development training programs,</li> <li>• Awareness programs on HIV/AIDS, STI, human trafficking and road safety,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Preparation of detailed design for pipeline projects, low-cost pavement design, and rural road safety guidelines.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of meeting at community level during project design, planning and implementation phase.</li> <li>• Organization of capacity development programs for project implementation institutions, management, consultants and road users.</li> <li>• Exposure visit programs for technical staffs/engineers.</li> <li>• Development of vision, policy, business plan, and institutional structure frameworks for dedicated rural road agencies.</li> </ul>	
Project Area	16 districts: Panchthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Dhankuta, Sindhuli, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kavreplanchowk, Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Chitwan, Parbat, Rolpa and Rukum (East)	
Progress of project (up to December 2021)	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
	72%	70.65%
Best practices of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has been implemented in accordance to retroactive financing provision.</li> <li>• The first project following the performance based maintenance on local infrastructure.</li> <li>• Asphalt concrete pavement technique has been practiced for blacktopping of the roads.</li> <li>• Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training for project affected peoples.</li> </ul>	
Related pictures from project sites		
	<b>Base preparation, Dolakha(NCB-07)</b>	<b>Sub-Base Work, Jhapa (NCB-01)</b>



**Asphalt Work, Sunsari(NCB-03)**



**Asphalt Laying, Sunsari(NCB-03)**



**Gabion Work, Chitwan (NCB-09)**



**Culvert Casting at (NCB-03)**



**Crusher Plant at Shaktikhor(NCB-09)**



**Bio-engineering works in Road-1 (NCB-10)**



**Livelihood Enhanced Training to the affected people of Road Corridor  
(Beautician Training Kathmandu, Chitwan)**



**Awareness training**

<p>Major issues/ challenges in implementation of the project and efforts</p>	<p><b>Issues/Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree clearance approval urgently required in 5 out of 20 roads.</li> <li>• Unlikely to meet project target in stipulated time due to shutting of construction works caused by COVID- 19 pandemic.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address the issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) based on the government and ADB guideline and resumed the work partially following</li> </ul>
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made to address the issues	the safety and health precautions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) guideline has been updated incorporating the provisions for COVID-19.</li><li>• Health and safety management plan has been prepared.</li></ul>
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## Rural Access Program Mugu-Humla Link Road (RAP3-MHLR)

Project Title	Rural Access Program Mugu-Humla Link Road (RAP3-MHLR)	
Project Period	October 2018 to May 2023	
Total Budget of Project	Grant	
	Budgetary Support	Technical Assistance
	£13.1 million	£2.4 million
Development Partner	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO/ UK Aid)	
Brief introduction of the project	<p>The design phase of Rural Access Program (RAP) began 20 years ago in August 1999 with a purpose to support GoN to minimize poverty through the construction and improvement of rural roads aiming for the easy access to markets, service and economic centers in project area.</p> <p>The implementation of the project has been designed in four different phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Rural Access Program-phase I (2001 – 2008): Construction of 600 km of rural roads using labor-based construction. This project generated 6.5 million employment days locally.</li> <li>2) Rural Access Program-phase II (2008 - 2013): A labor based construction of 396 km rural roads generating 7.8 million employment days.</li> <li>3) Rural Access Program-phase III (2013– 2019): Technical assistance embedded in GoN offices: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To construct 97 km road in Karnali region generating 5 million employment days,</li> <li>b) To support GoN in maintaining 2,200 km of rural roads in 14 districts,</li> <li>c) To prepare 77 districts transport master plans,</li> <li>d) To enrich socio-economic development in the project area,</li> <li>e) To enhance capacity of DDCs and MoFAGA personnel,</li> <li>f) To provide technical support for maintenance funding in Karnali province.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) Rural Access Program-phase III – MHLR (2018 – 2022) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Construction of 67 km Mugu Humla Link Road and associated bridges,</li> <li>b) Resilience Pilot Component (MRPC) federal capacity support to Karnali MOPID and 79 municipalities to support preparation of GoN annual budget plans (2019-2022).</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

<p>Goal and Objectives of the project</p>	<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>To construct, maintain and upgrade the roads in rural districts of Nepal promoting socio-economic development.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To construct Mugu-Humla Link Road,</li> <li>• To upgrade and maintain the constructed roads.</li> <li>• To conduct survey, design and construction of four rivers crossing structures along the Mugu Humla Link Road.</li> <li>• To support MOPID and 79 municipalities of Karnali Province for preparation of annual budget plans.</li> </ul>	
<p>Major activities of the project</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Road Construction</li> <li>2. Maintenance of constructed road,</li> <li>3. Generation of Local employment</li> </ol>	
<p>Project Area</p>	<p><b>FY 2077/78 - 14 districts</b></p> <p>8 Core-District- Aacham, Bajura, Doti, Dailekh, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot and Mugu</p> <p>6 Non-Core District- Jhapa, Morang, Sankhuwasabha, Sindhupalchowk, Parbat and Dadeldhura</p> <p><b>FY 2078/79 – Mugu and Humla district, Technical Assistance in Karnali province</b></p>	
<p>Progress of project (up to December 2021)</p>	<p>Physical Progress</p>	<p>Financial Progress</p>
	<p>90%</p>	<p>80%</p>



<p>Related pictures of the project sites</p>	 <p>MHLR; Consecutive Loops near Darke</p>  <p>Gabion wall constructed under SMG works – Salyan</p>
<p>Major issues/challenges in implementation of the project and efforts made to address the issues</p>	<p><b>Issues/challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate human resource at the project area.</li> <li>• Construction, maintenance and upgrading works were halted for nearly four months due to COVID-19 pandemic.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address the issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous co-ordination with Local and Provincial government regarding efficient implementation.</li> </ul>

## Motorable Local Road Bridge Program-Phase IV

Project Title	Motorable Local Road Bridge Program-Phase IV	
Project Period	January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2024	
Total Budget of Project NPR 1108 Million	Government of Nepal	Grant (Technical Assistance)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Government shall provide necessary budget as per the annual program on cost sharing basis with the respective provincial government.</li> <li>• The seven Provincial Governments through their own development budgets shall provide necessary budget as per the annual program on cost sharing basis with the Federal Government.</li> </ul>	9,820,000 Swiss Francs (Approx. NPR. 1,266,780,000) for Technical Assistance from SDC )
Development Partner	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland	
Brief introduction of project	<p>Local Road Bridge Program aims to construct the bridges along non-strategic road networks for safe, dependable, and all-weather access. The project has been implemented in three different phases since 2011, and the third phase came to an end on July 2020 with no cost extension up to December 31, 2020. The agreement for LRBP-IV between Government of Nepal and Government of Switzerland has been signed on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2020 with the major objective of completing 200 bridges within 4 years. For the implementation uniformity, MoFAGA/DoLI produces standards, norms and guidelines.</p> <p>MLRBP-IV is implemented at the federal level by Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI), at the provincial level by Provincial Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT)/ Transport Infrastructure Directorate (TID)/Infrastructure Development Offices (IDO) and at the local level.</p> <p>Major achievements of phases so far are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phase I (February 1, 2011 to November 30, 2014 (Extended till May 2016). SDC contribution for TA: NPR 658 Million 137 Bridge Construction Completed, 302 bridges construction supervision and quality control technical assistance provided in 62</li> </ol>	

	<p>districts, 172 bridge design verified and 359 bridges preliminary and detail design completed.</p> <p>2. Phase II (June 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017). SDC contribution for TA: NPR 340 Million</p> <p>75 Bridge Construction Completed, 284 bridges construction supervision and quality control were carried out across the country and 55 design verification completed.</p> <p>3. Phase III (March 1, 2017 to July 31, 2020 (No Cost Extension up to December, 2020). SDC contribution for TA: NPR 1140 Million</p> <p>Construction of 190 bridges were completed, 247 bridges construction supervision and quality control were carried out across the country and design verification of 425 bridges completed.</p>	
Goal and Objectives of the project	<p><b>Goal of the project:</b></p> <p>To enhance socio-economic status of the people in all seven provinces through better connectivity.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide all weather access in local road network.</li> <li>• To improve the livelihood of project beneficiaries</li> <li>• To increase employment opportunities for local people.</li> </ul>	
Major activities of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of DPR for motorable bridges.</li> <li>• Construction of motorable bridges.</li> <li>• Institutional technical strengthening.</li> </ul>	
Project Area	Nepal (Seven provinces)	
Progress of project (up to December 2021)	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
	12%	8%
Relevant photographs of the bridges constructed under the project during the past phases		



Luham Bridge at Salyan



Marsyangdi Bridge, Gorkha/Tanahun

Major issues/challenges in implementation of the project and efforts made to address the issues

**Issues/challenges**

- Progress not being regularly reported by the implementing provincial and local levels.
- Projects are not being prioritized for execution by the implementing provincial government.
- Inadequacy of budget.

**Efforts made to address the issues**

- Continuous coordination with the concerned governmental agencies.



## Small Irrigation Program, Phase II

Project Title	Small Irrigation Program, Phase II (SIP-II)		
Project Period	July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2024		
Total Budget of Project:  NPR 5,687,900,000	Government of Nepal	Grant (NPR)	
		Budgetary Support	Technical Assistance
	Federal Govt: NPR 1,007,400,000 Provincial Govt: NPR 1,007,400,000 Local Govt: NPR 1,007,400,000	(Civil Works) NPR 1,511,100,000	NPR 512,900,000
Development Partner	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation		
Brief introduction of project	<p>The project SIP-II is implemented by the Government of Nepal in collaboration with Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, along with certain cost sharing from the users/consumers. The second phase came into effect from July 1, 2020 after the termination of SIP-I.</p> <p>The first phase of the project is in implementation since 2014 and aims to develop a sustainable small irrigation system that helps to irrigate 15,000 hector of land in eastern Nepal. Also, the project focuses on strengthening and capacity development of local levels and communities. This community based project will have a direct impact on better production of agricultural products. Hence, it will help to uplift the income of farmers and locals in project areas.</p> <p>The program has been expanded in 19 new local governments of the mid-hills of Province 1 in FY 2076/77 while operation has been phased out in Bagmati, Sudur-Paschim and Karnali province at the end of FY 2075/76.</p>		
Goal and Objectives of the project	<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>To reduce poverty through an improved irrigation system that helps in better production of agricultural products.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish small irrigation system under the management of locals,</li> <li>• To develop capacity of local community and the service providers,</li> <li>• To ensure the sustainable irrigation in 15,000 hector land area.</li> </ul>		
Expected Outcomes of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small irrigation plans in 15,000 hectors of land will be established for sustainable irrigation facility.</li> </ul>		

the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,000 poor farmers will share the benefits of the project directly.</li> <li>• Rural poor, especially the disadvantaged groups will have an increased agricultural income.</li> </ul>	
Major activities of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and improvement of irrigation infrastructures</li> <li>• Empowerment of local beneficiaries for the management of the irrigation system.</li> <li>• Capacity development of local entities in small-scale irrigation design and project implementation.</li> <li>• Construct or improve the linkage between production area and market.</li> </ul>	
Project Area	57 Local Governments in the mid-hills of Province 1 (Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Ilam, Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Panchthar, Terhathum and Udayapur)	
Progress of project (up to December 2021)	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
	2%	5%
Good practice of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project involves local participation of locals ensuring the involvement of women and marginalized groups.</li> </ul>	
Major issues/challenges in implementation of the project and efforts made to address the issues	<p><b>Major issues/challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was delay in budget and program entry for FY 2020-21 due to the delay in allocation of federal government budget.</li> <li>• Delays in scheme selection and design process due to early on-set of monsoon, several modifications to the newly designed verification application as well as due to the upgrading of the existing project preparation report system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address the issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project focal person has been stationed in the concerned local governments to support them in planning, implementation and post construction support of irrigation schemes.</li> <li>• Continuous coordination and communication with both DoLI (Federal) and MoPID (Provincial) for LMBIS entry.</li> </ul>	

<p>Success Stories of the Project (With relevant photographs)</p>	<p><b>1. The power of a woman's voice against discrimination</b></p> <p>"As we will be paid based on the volume of the work done, we should not include women in the construction works. Every household should send a man to do work as women will slow down the work," said a man during a WUA meeting for Thulo Khola Dovala Irrigation Scheme in Diktel Rupakot Majhuwagadi Municipality. While most of the men and women quietly agreed, Laxmi BK, the treasurer of the WUA raised her objections and reminded everyone that the program did not discriminate against women as mentioned during the trainings. Supporting Laxmi BK, Bishnu Maya who is also the secretary said that, "Our aim is to complete the construction work successfully. As women, we will work to the best of our capacity and with full honesty. And for this we should be paid equally as the men. If you do not let us work and do not give us equal wages, we will file a complaint at the Palika."</p> <p>Hearing these two women from the committee take a stand gave confidence to other women present in the meeting and they also started raising their objection. After a long discussion, the WUA agreed that each construction group will have compulsory participation from women and they will be paid equal wages as the men.</p> <p>"Do you know that we were paid the same amount as the men, 900 rupees per day," happily said Laxmi BK when the project team met with her after the completion of the scheme". Against the assumption made by few men, women in Thulo Khola Dovala Irrigation Scheme proved that the construction could be completed on time and successfully with the active participation of women. Laxmi's courage to raise her voice against gender discrimination in public space has paved way for other women to do the same.</p> <p>In Okhlahunga, when Dhukuri Maya Magar showed interest to run for the WUA chairperson position, majority of the participants of the meeting, mostly men, resisted. However, she persisted and stood her ground and was successful in being elected as the chairperson of the WUA. Not only her, but all the other members of the WUA except for the treasurer are women in Dhadkhola irrigation scheme in Sunkoshi Rural Municipality.</p> <p>"Nobody in the community supported me initially after being elected as the chairperson of WUA. The institutional development training really strengthened my confidence," says Ms. Magar. She not only took up the managerial role in the WUA efficiently but also actively participated as a construction worker.</p> <p>Her work was well appreciated by the local government as well. "The timely and successful completion of the irrigation scheme under the leadership of women is a good example for our community. Women can do any work if they get the right opportunities," said Bishnu Bahadur Magar, ward chairperson during a visit to the site. The community is also happy with her efforts and she has now been elected as the treasurer of a farmers' group.</p> <p>She knows that she has a long way to go and says that "my struggle has not ended; it has just started. I will now work dedicatedly to promote commercial farming in the coming days".</p>
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**Dhukuri Maya (in right side) documenting the meeting minutes in Dhadkhola Irrigation Scheme, Okhaldhunga**



## Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase III

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase III</b>		
Project Period	Date of Agreement: 10 December 2015	Date of Commencement: March 2016	Date of Termination: October 2022
Total Budget of Project	Government of Nepal	Grant	
		Budgetary Support	Technical Assistance + Others
<i>15 Million</i>	<i>15 Million</i>	<i>12.886 Million</i>	<i>12.092 Million</i>
<i>Government of Nepal: 15 M EUR; Government of Finland + European Union: 35 M EUR; Local Level + Community Contribution: 10.2M EUR (Total of altogether: 60.2 M EUR)</i>			
Development Partner	Government of Finland and the European Union		
Brief introduction of project	<p>Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase III (RVWRMP III) is a multilateral project funded by the Government of Nepal, the European Union, and the Government of Finland with certain contributions from the local community. The project is being implemented in the villages of Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces of Nepal since 2006.</p> <p>The first phase of the project was implemented from October 2006 to August 2010, the second phase from September 2010 to February 2016 and the current Phase-III started in March 2016 and will be effective until August 2022. Currently, the project is being implemented under the jurisdiction of local governments.</p> <p>The project's mission is to work with the local people and municipalities to contribute for achieving national target of 100% access to safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation in the project area. The project works for improving the nutrition and rural livelihoods of the local people by providing home gardens, income generation assistance, and developing local cooperatives.</p> <p>In addition, the project emphasizes on the use of renewable energy for the local people of project areas of Nepal with a focus on solar lift water supply schemes, solar mini grid, improved cooking stoves, and improved water mills. The project also supports in the area of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The local levels of the project areas are being facilitated to regulate water resources</p>		

	and water uses, and to plan and implement livelihood programs in a systematic way. Gender equity and social inclusion (GESI), local ownership, transparency, and accountability are the core values, integrated to project modalities, activities, and implementation efforts.
Goal and objective of the project	<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>To improve public health and reduce multidimensional poverty within the project working area.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To construct drinking water supply schemes</li> <li>• To construct schools, health centers and public toilets</li> <li>• To provide support in agribusiness activities.</li> <li>• To provide support in irrigation and solar mini-grids.</li> </ul>
Expected Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate WASH technologies and sanitation and hygiene behavior.</li> <li>• Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development.</li> <li>• Increased resilience to disasters and climate change as well as promotion of climate change mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>• GoN's institutionalized capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support to communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities.</li> </ul>
Major activities of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of Water Use Master Plans of the rural municipalities.</li> <li>• Implementation of drinking water supply schemes.</li> <li>• Support in agribusiness activities and provide technical support for five value chains for income generation.</li> <li>• Enhance capacity of local cooperatives to proliferate capital for income generation.</li> <li>• Construction of schools, health centers and public toilets</li> <li>• Awareness programs regarding disaster risk reduction and climate change and behavior change.</li> <li>• Support in irrigation and solar mini-grids.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of improved cooking stoves and water mills.</li> <li>• Institutional capacity enhancement of local level governments and non-governmental organizations.</li> </ul>																	
Project Area	<p><b>Karnali Province:</b> Dailekh and Humla (2 districts)</p> <p><b>Sudurpaschim Province:</b> Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, and Kailali (8 districts)</p>																	
Progress of project (up to December 2021)	Physical Progress :94.5%																	
	Financial Progress: 89%																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><b>Major activities</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Number of water supply schemes</td> <td>839</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Water Supply beneficiaries</td> <td>258,604 (139,521 ongoing)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Institutional Toilets</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Home Garden beneficiaries</td> <td>316,385</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Population of Income Generation</td> <td>83,922</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Solar Mini-grid (total capacity from two: 150 kW)</td> <td>0(in ongoing stage)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Irrigation</td> <td>75,557</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Cooperative Shareholders</td> <td>30,730</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Major activities</b>		1. Number of water supply schemes	839	2. Water Supply beneficiaries	258,604 (139,521 ongoing)	3. Institutional Toilets	203	4. Home Garden beneficiaries	316,385	5. Population of Income Generation	83,922	6. Solar Mini-grid (total capacity from two: 150 kW)	0(in ongoing stage)	7. Irrigation	75,557	8. Cooperative Shareholders
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Success Stories of the Project	<p><b>1. RVWRMP Support in Nepal's High Altitude Settlements (Story of Limi, Namkha RM, Humpa)</b></p> <p>The Limi valley is the most remote part of Humla district. It is a high, narrow mountain valley inhabited by Tibetan speaking people and ranges from east to west with three villages named as Jang, Halji and Til. The villages are in respectively 3,930, 3,700 and 4,100 m in elevation from sea level. Limi is about 160 km from the district headquarter. It takes five days of trekking to reach the Nyalu pass of 5,200 m elevation. The valley remains completely disconnected from rest of the world during the winter months, and it is totally closed to traffic of any kind. A vehicular track has been recently opened to the Chinese border at Lapcha, and work is ongoing to connect Limi to the district headquarter in Simkot.</p>  <p>The entire population of Limi is from the Lama community, following Tibetan culture and dialects. Any outsiders visiting the valley need support from an interpreter to translate local language into Nepali. The community has their own</p>																	

culture, traditions and leaders, including their own informal leaders who are elected periodically. The formally elected RM councilors represent government issues only as moderators. All the community development-related decisions are made by informal leaders in consultation/consensus with the community. The community develops their own rules and implements them according to their own traditions. No government rules are applied in the community, unless they are accepted by the community. Limi is a closely knit society with high regard for the family. Though there is no class structure, two distinct groups can be found based on family size and ancestry. Limi people still follow their ancient way of life that has remained unhindered despite political turmoil and changes that have occurred in the rest of the country. People in the valley are sustained by simple agriculture and traditional ways of trading wooden handicrafts and hand made goods across the border. Sheep and yaks are major sources of livelihoods in Limi, used for mulling and meat. People migrate to Burang, in Tibet, for seasonal work as labourers. Any lacking food grains and household essentials are imported from Tibet.



The community follows its own model for management of development works. None of the community members are allowed to receive payment for community development work. Whatever cash is received as a community contribution to the schemes is deposited in the community fund. The fund is utilised in different development/humanitarian work as decided by the community members and their leaders.

### **Restoring and improving traditional Naulas and Spring-sheds**



*Figure 1 Traditional Naula (left) and improved Naula (right)*

Naulas are traditional water sources within the villages in the hills of Nepal. Naulas provide drinking water around the year but the discharge drops to less than 0.01 liter per second during the dry season and eventually dries up completely during droughts. Naulas are fed by groundwater (sub-surface flow) from small local

catchments: the so-called ‘spring-shed’. Rainwater infiltrates in the soil until it is blocked by an impermeable layer. The water accumulates in a kind of local aquifer that functions as an underground reservoir. The water flows slowly down to the point of the source.

In the case study (link [Improving water supply from rain-fed “traditional naulas. A novel climate-smart experience from the Far West, Nepal”](#)). Recharge, Retain and Re-use (3Rs) measures make the water supply more resilient in the face of climate change.

The Naula water points and ‘spring-sheds’ suffer from land degradation and contamination. Lately, they also suffer from the heavy machinery that is used for road construction. It has been reported in several cases that the movement of excavators for the construction of the local roads has disturbed the underground water flow from spring-sheds to the Naulas.

Protecting, restoring and improving the traditional Naulas and spring-sheds is an important alternative to provide households with drinking water since the mountain streams and other water sources are often far away from the human settlements. These schemes need expensive infrastructure while under continuous risks of landslides along the pipeline. Another problem is that these sources often lie in the territory of another village sharing of water is difficult.

**Impact / moral of the story:** Due to the human induced activities and climate change’s effect, many water sources are depleting. This is causing negative impacts on human health and lifestyles. To combat the negative effects, Recharge, Retain and Re-use (3Rs) measures have been experienced as most appropriate.

## 2. Women share stories on hygiene practices and self-realization

The conversation of women’s hygiene was among the hidden topic in rural areas of Nepal. The open discussions about the menstruation, sanitary pads were regarded as the topic of embarrassment. The social tradition during the menstrual cycle is still being practiced in Sudurpaschim and Karnali known as *Chhaupadi*. In this system, women on menstrual cycle are compelled to sleep in *Chhau huts* (see text box). We also have had a bad experience regarding the accidents of animal’s attack, rap and other health issues during the time in *Chhau hut*. Rules and regulations from the government, increasing literacy rates and the impact of social media has helped to reduce this social taboo however, there is a long way to move.





*ō K p v g t i g p g t c v k q p c n " b f t t e r c u m d e r s t a n d i n g ' o f e x i s t i n g b e h a v i o r r c v v g t p u " c p f " j g n r u " v q " h k p f " n g x*

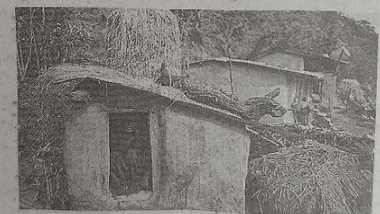
Hence, to share and discuss about the common problem women have been facing during their menstrual cycle and to teach them about the female hygiene, a two days' workshop was organized under Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase III. 37 Sasu-Buhari (mothers in law and daughters in law) actively participated in the two days' workshop organized at Dilashaini Rural Municipality. The workshop focused to teach the participants mainly about the health and sanitation during menstruation.

The participants were encouraged to share their experiences, forming the groups to make the involvement livelier. Women shared their heart touching stories about struggles they had faced during their lives. During the workshop, women shared personal stories about how discrimination, indignity and social taboos in relation to menstruation impacted their lives. The stories comprised of both their self-habit and the tradition of their families.

After the workshop, the participants realized the importance of hygiene and also they agreed to improve the wrong practices and

#### 4,733 Chhaupadi sheds destroyed in Achham

**ACHHAM:** As many as 4,733 Chhaupadi sheds have been destroyed in Achham district within the past one and a half months. The federal government has launched a campaign to destroy Chhau sheds after the death of Parbati Budha Rawat during her menstrual exile on December 1, 2019.



behavior so they can feel more comfortable at home.

*“The common voice of the participants.”* The women were happy to get through the project access to improved WASH facilities at house hold level. All women also observed real changes in their own behavior compared to 15 years ago. This made it easier for the older generation to support changes to the harmful menstruation habits and reduce gender based discrimination.

**Impact / moral of the story:**

Mother – in – Law Vs Daughter – in Law are the major groups in the society, that the project found and intervened the awareness as well as capacity building activities. The issues were addressed and the bad practices were suddenly decreased improving the behavior level, especially in Menstrual Hygiene Management aspects.

**3. Transforming Conventional Millet Farms to High Profit Commercial Vegetable Production**

### 3. Transforming Conventional Millet Farms to High Profit Commercial Vegetable Production

*Lok Bahadur Khati*, a permanent resident of Sayal Rural Municipality-5 shared his story of changing his living standard through agriculture. The land in the village, where millet was only the crop produced, has now been replaced with poly houses for vegetable farming. *“K... poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, so I went to... Bahadur. In 2070 BS, Lok Bahadur returned from India and got involved in agriculture. However, the commercial farming of vegetables was difficult because of lack of irrigation. Even the villagers were deprived of safe drinking water. In this situation, Lok Bahadur planned to return to India again.”*



In the meantime, *Lok Bahadur* heard about RVWRMP launching in Sayal RM Doti district and he got the opportunity to work as a Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) and then he got involved with *Bhubneshori* Home Garden (HG) groups. He received HG training and started commercial vegetable farming in a poly house supported by the project. Now his HG group has 27 members and all of them have started vegetable farming, managing farmyard manure, vermiculture, producing

vegetables and spices and using bio-pesticides.




In the *KoteliDharmi* village eight farmers have 10 poly houses which are used for commercial tomato production. Before, they used to grow green leaves, coriander and onions but the harvest was frequently uncertain due to lack of irrigation. After the completion of the DWS, they have been using wastewater for vegetable farming and earning money from the sale of vegetables.

In addition to this, 10 poly houses were built for commercial vegetable production and the learning is increasing among other farmers also. Also, the project is supporting to protect the production from insects using insect net and plastic mulching.



This commercial farming has contributed in earnings of around 75-80,000 per year. Also, they are supported to construct dish washing platforms, drying racks, training on hygiene and sanitation, improved cooking stoves and farmyard management. The farmers have a plan to declare the village a total sanitised ward of Sayal RM, Doti. A conventional millet farm with a very small possibility of income generation has been changed into a high profit commercial vegetable production operation. Farmers need to realise the importance of commercial farming for food security, nutrition, income generation and sustainable development.



	<p>Mr. Gobardhan Joshi, the chief of the agriculture section of Sayal RM said: <i>ō V J poly house cluster has taught them the skills to grow vegetables for commercial production, which can serve as an example for other villages/clusters of the RM. This joint effort has been fruitful and I wish for a continuation of the joint collaboration between the RM and the r t q l g e v 0 ö</i></p>  <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <p>Due to the availability of water there has been a paradigm shift on the farming modality that is the traditional farming has been shifted to cash crops. Small volume of water can be managed in the productive use of water through the intervention of modern technology such as drip irrigation and poly-house. The lifestyle and economic improvement has been observed at significant level.</p>
<p>Major issues/challenges in implementation of the project and efforts made to address the issues</p>	<p><b>Major issues/challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project had to go through a long process of staff reshuffling and recruitment due to new political structure of the country.</li> <li>• Clearance on audit process was delayed because of unclear policies and acts.</li> <li>• The COVID-19 pandemic situation delayed the project activities by restricting the movement of staffs and the gathering.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address the issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing about the project and its guidelines and documents to relevant staff.</li> <li>• Project provided additional technical human resources to support the RMs to implement the Project.</li> <li>• Update about the situation and activate the mobility in safe area with close coordination among project, local levels, district administration and SOs.</li> </ul>

## Provincial and Local Governance Support Program (PLGSP)

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provincial and Local Governance Support Program (PLGSP)</b>
Program Period	16 July 2019 to 15 July 2022
Total budget of Program	US\$130 million.
Financial contribution: (Grant – Reimbursable)	GoN: \$30 million. DPs: \$100 million.
Distribution of fund	Financial Support: \$120 million. Technical Assistance Support: \$10 million.
Development Partners	DFID, SDC, Norway, EU and UNDP (Technical Support).
Brief Introduction of Project	<p>The Provincial and Local Governance Support Programme (PLGSP) is a national flagship program of the Government of Nepal (GoN) aimed to build institutional, organizational and individual capacities at all levels of government, with a special focus on provincial and local levels. The ultimate goal of the Program is to attain functional, sustainable, inclusive and accountable provincial and local governance. The Program aims to contribute to delivery of quality services at provincial and local levels, promote local development and enhance economic prosperity.</p> <p>The Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) is the executive agency of the Program. The seven provincial governments, the 753 local governments, and the seven provincial-level training centers (Provincial Centre for Good Governance) are the implementing agencies of the Program. The Program is supported by the international development partners (DPs), namely, the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, the European Union (EU), the Government of Norway, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the United Nations. MoFAGA is partnering with UNDP to support the implementation of the Program through Technical Assistance (TA). With a US\$ 130 million budget for four years, total amount of US\$ 100 million will be supported by the development partners and the remaining US\$ 30 will be financed by the Government of Nepal.</p>

Objectives of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen provincial and local governance system and procedures with an improved inter-governmental relationship to maximize benefits of cooperative federalism for Nepali citizenry.</li> <li>• To enhance the capacity of provincial and local governments to deliver services and development outcomes effectively to citizens.</li> </ul>
Major activities of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare policy, laws, strategies, directives and guidelines for federal governments, Provincial and the local governments.</li> <li>• Strengthen inter-governmental mechanisms for full functioning.</li> <li>• Establish and strengthen Provincial Center for Good governance (PCGG (re-structured LDTA regional training center) at the province as a center for excellence to drive the overall capacity development activities for the local governments.</li> <li>• Establish and operationalize Innovative Partnership Fund (IPF) system and procedures to implement innovative scheme for economic development at the local level.</li> <li>• Capacity development and knowledge enhancement of the provincial and local government official and elected representatives.</li> <li>• Mainstream Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the service delivery of the local and the provincial governments.</li> <li>• Support all governments to use IT and strengthen e-governance system.</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing, learning and documentation.</li> </ul>
Project Area	7 Provinces, 6 Metropolitan Cities, 11 Sub Metropolitan Cities, 276 Municipalities and 460 Rural Municipalities.
Progress of project (up to June 2022)	<p><u>Physical Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A guideline on community mobilization for economic empowerment has been prepared. The purpose of this guideline is to explain in more detail the community mobilization for economic empowerment, its benefits, and implementation. Further, a handbook for ward operationalization states the current structure of ward office legal provision, its formulation and operation, problems faced, and rights and duties of ward office.</li> <li>- Third party monitoring for 2021 completed.</li> <li>- Senior citizen and disabled people friendly local governance guideline (SDPFLG) drafted and send to provinces.</li> <li>- Mid-term review of the PLGSP completed.</li> <li>- Local level public expenditure tracking system developed.</li> <li>- Management audit guideline developed for provincial government.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Province-1, Bagmati, Gandaki, Karnali and Lumbini prepared and endorsed Provincial FRA guidelines.</li> <li>- All provinces except Province 2 and Sudurpaschim conducted orientation on provincial FRA procedure to PGs.</li> <li>- GESI policy of Karnali province has been endorsed by the cabinet.</li> <li>- All seven provinces conducted their provincial coordination committee meeting.</li> <li>- Lumbini province completed six episodes of radio program and one TV program on good governance.</li> <li>- Province-1 conducted four events of public hearing to promote vertical accountability of the provincial government.</li> <li>- Lumbini province prepared SDG localization guidelines for provincial governments.</li> <li>- Province-1, Bagmati, Lumbini and Karnali completed five coordination meetings with development partners at SNG level.</li> <li>- Lumbini and Karnali provinces provided IT support to provincial agencies to Provincial Public service commission.</li> <li>- Gandaki and Lumbini Province conducted two orientation events on Internal Control System Guideline to PG officials.</li> <li>- Province 1, Bagmati, Lumbini and Sudurpaschim initiated renovation of PCGG building</li> <li>- Lumbini and Gandaki province have drafted long term strategy/business plan of PCGG</li> <li>- 26 staff of PCGG out of 83 deputed from government trained on LISA, FRRAP and GESI in Gandaki and Bagmati Province</li> <li>- Madhesh and Bagmati conducted coordination meeting with other capacity development stakeholders</li> <li>- Bagmati PCGG has prepared its CD plan</li> <li>- 62 LGs prepared RIAP</li> <li>- 49 LGs prepared CD plan</li> <li>- 11 LGs prepared periodic plan</li> <li>- 753 LGs have used SuTRA;</li> <li>- 53 IPF schemes selected in 7 provinces and budget under first installment transferred from PG to IPf implementing LGs</li> <li>- 155 LGs have drafted their GESI strategy and endorsed from the LG executives</li> <li>- 325 LGs from four provinces completed their GESI audits</li> <li>- 400 LGs received training on MTEF</li> <li>- 615 LGs received refresher LISA follow up</li> <li>- 446 LGs completed orientation program on FRA guideline and online system among them 120 LGs have generated and published their reports through the online system</li> <li>- 3 (2-Sudurpaschim, 1- Gandaki) LGs completed vertical accountability (public hearing)</li> <li>- 24828 (altogether including 7200 women) government official and elected officials trained on different thematic areas, including 2500 participants</li> </ul>
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	<p style="text-align: center;">oriented on GRB</p> <p><b><u>Financial Progress:</u></b></p> <p>The total budget of PLGSP for the fiscal year 2077/78 was NPR 3206 million comprising NPR 43.9 million from the contribution of GoN and NPR 3162.1 million from the contribution of Development Partners JFA. NPR 839.70 million (GoN NPR 16.16 million + JFA NPR. 823.54 million) was spent and NPR 2366.3 million remained unspent. The utilization breakdown shows only 36.81% utilization of the GoN contribution and 26.04% utilization of the JFA contribution. During this fiscal year, NPR 628.14 million was deposited in FCA accounts. From the allocated NPR 3162.1 million, only NPR 823.54 million was spent from JFA. In the reporting period, total GESI related expenditure was NPR 213679.59 (000) (including 42687.59 GESI dedicated and 170992 GESI related across all programme outputs) which is 25.47 % of the total PLGSP expenditure under JFA. During the reporting period, the budget spent was less than planned i.e. 26.19 % of the total budget. The main underlying reason of low budget spending was the outbreak of second wave of COVID-19 during second quarter 2021 affecting the peak ASIP implementation period.</p> <p>Moreover, the total budget of the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2021/22 was NPR 2956.700 million against which NPR 370.625 (12.54 %) was utilized as of the end of April, 2022. Though the financial delivery is low during the reporting period, it will be expedited in the remaining period of the fiscal year as many of the outputs are in pipeline for the financial payments.</p>
<p>Major issues/challenges in implementation of the project</p>	<p>Major notable challenges have been the delay of implementation of IPF which affected the financial delivery, the legal identity of PCGG and its autonomy has also surfaced as a challenge. The financial delivery of the programme continues to be low along with the need for quality assurance of capacity development interventions of the programme. Development of CD infrastructure with modernized facilities and human resource and time management of PGs remains as major challenge as well.</p>
<p>Efforts made to address the issues/lesson learned</p>	<p>Appreciation of PCGG run in-service and pre-service training to government officials which was on hold and has resumed after long time. The creation of the website of PLGs has created more awareness to civilians/public about budget, expenditure, programmes and priorities. A harmonized relationship has been built between OCMCM, MoFAGA, and provincial units, because of the continued</p>

	<p>meeting with OCMCM, PPIU, PCGG, MoFAGA has increased programme understanding and coordination and interactions. Further, the TA team interaction with the elected representatives has also helped in programme ownership. GESI, GRB tools elected representative has largely sensitized the elected representatives. Other lessons learned include the applications like Zoom, MS team have facilitated the CD interventions.</p>
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**Success Stories of PLGSP:**

**COVID-19 Response**

Even though the key foundational milestones were achieved and the PLGSP was ready to kick-start with its full implementation, the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent nationwide lockdown from March to July 2020, significantly affected its implementation. The PLGSP managed to remain flexible and responded adequately by supporting the local governments with the LG need assessment framework, and COVID-19 reporting MIS, namely the C-MIS for local governments. The C-MIS has been a key tool to support LGs for data compilation, reporting on COVID-19 related activities and information sharing to the COVID-19 Crisis Management Center. PLGSP team also carried out an assessment on the implication of COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the PLGSP by considering two scenarios:

- Scenario 1: COVID-19 outbreak potential is brought under control and is seen as manageable,
- Scenario 2: COVID-19 outbreak continues beyond May 2020.

Accordingly, a contingency plan was prepared along with measures to address scenario 1 and 2. Since the uncertainties due to COVID-19 continued to grow, it became increasingly challenging to implement the program in a normal way as expected during the planning of ASIP 2019/20. PLGSP managed to achieve the following COVID-19 related results:

**Adopting virtual mode of working using online communication Tool-Zoom**

The PLGSP office was mostly open during the lockdown period and some activities that were possible in the current context were initiated or continued virtually via Zoom. Important activities continued such as the preparation of ASIP 2020/21 in May 2020 which went through a series of consultative processes with wider participation of the relevant stakeholders at different levels including discussions and approval by the Provincial Coordination Committee, TASC and National Executive Committee.

In addition, a number of internal review and reflection meetings were carried via zoom which enabled sharing and communicating their needs caused by the COVID-19. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the three tiers of governments needed constant communication, coordination and support. In addition to discussing problems and sharing experiences among LGs, they needed support for communication with provincial and federal governments regarding various guidelines and reporting mechanisms. To address this, series of online meetings with the Honorable Minister of MoFAGA and the chiefs of LGs were conducted via zoom. The meetings were conducted with 69 LGs and 3 presidents of local government associations. The meetings were very fruitful in sharing issues, challenges and innovative activities among local governments and discussing issues with Hon. Ministers. The meetings also helped MOFAGA in preparation and dissemination of guidelines, supporting LGs in management and reporting on relief funds.

#### ***Development and use of COVID-19 Management Information System (C-MIS) for LGS***

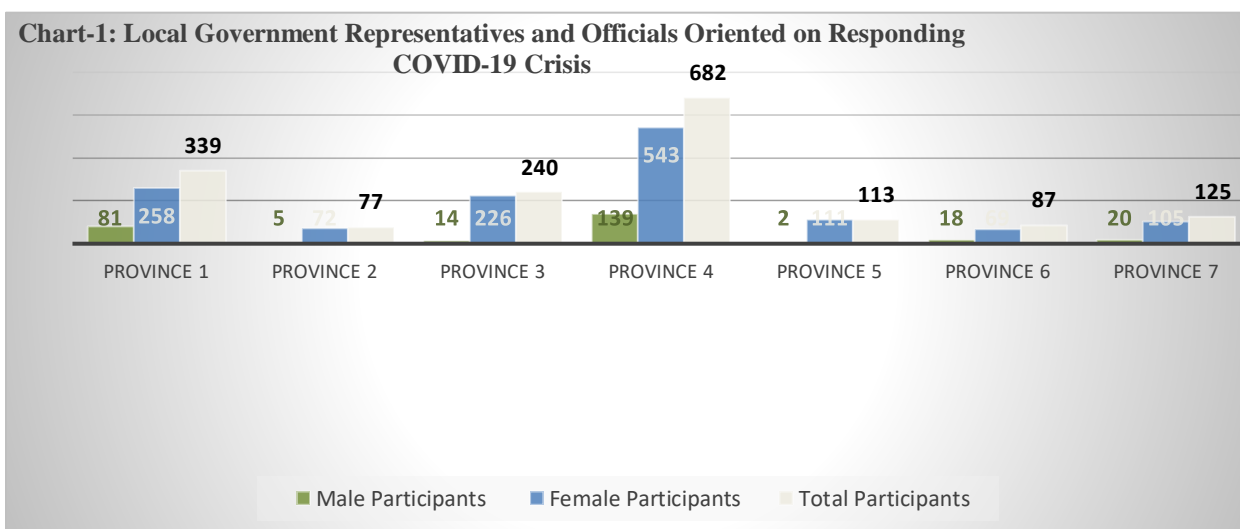
PLGSP immediately took responsibility to develop a COVID-19 reporting MIS (C-MIS) for local governments on behalf of MoFAGA. The purpose of the C-MIS was to support LGs for compilation and reporting on COVID-19 related activities and provide information to the COVID-19 Crisis Management Centre (CCMC). C-MIS has been very effective and helpful for local governments to develop plans, programs and services to its citizens based on comprehensive data received through C-MIS. The reporting portal is now available at <https://cmis.mofaga.gov.np>.

#### ***COVID-19 needs assessment and recovery plan support to the Provincial and the Local governments***

PLGSP immediately took initiatives to assist PLGs to assess the emerging needs caused by COVID-19 and developed a framework to carry a rapid COVID-19 impact need assessment for LGs to help them assess needs and develop a recovery plan to respond to their immediate needs. The framework and the guidelines are expected to help PLGs to make the fiscal year 2077/78 (2020/21) responsive to the needs of the citizens caused by COVID -19 focusing on specific need and issues of women, people from most marginalized and vulnerable communities i.e. senior citizens, people with disabilities, *dalits*, indigenous people and LGBTIQs (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer).

### ***Orientation on need assessment framework and recovery plan preparation template in Zoom***


Further to this, the PPIU and PCGG professionals conducted virtual orientation to the LGs on the Quick Need Assessment and COVID-19 friendly planning framework, which largely supported the LGs in formulating their plan for year 2077/78 (2020/21). A total of 1663 elected/nominated representatives and officials from the 598 out of 753 local governments were oriented, including 1384 (83%) women. The orientation enabled the participants to understand the importance and use of COVID-19 need assessment framework and the guideline to prepare their annual program and budget for the fiscal year 2076/77 (2020/21) responding the needs caused by COVID-19. By province, Gandaki Province counts for largest number of participants 682 (41%), followed by Province-1 339 (20 %), Bagmati Province 240 (14%), Sudurpaschim Province 125 (8%), Province-5 113 (7%) and other Provinces 164 (10%). Women participation was the largest in Province-5 (98%) followed by Province-2 and Bagmati (94%) each, Sudurpaschim (84%). Detail by province is given in the chart-1





## Trail Bridge Sector Wide Approach, TBSWAp- Framework

Project Title	<b>Trail Bridge Sector Wide Approach, TBSWAp</b>	
Project Period	Start Date (Yearly program) (TBSWAp-III, 2019)	Finish Date November, 2023
Total Budget of Project NPR. 21,159 million	Gov. of Nepal	Grant
	NPR. 20,290 million	NPR. 869 million
Development Partner	Swiss Government	
Brief introduction of the project	<p>With support from Swiss government, the construction of trail bridges is ongoing since 2009. The program is being implemented through sector wide approach modality with an aim to ensure easy transportation access at local levels all across the country. The government of Nepal (GoN) has prioritized the construction of trail bridges, as one of its major drives to help the local people living in remote areas to make a difference in their daily lives.</p> <p>The construction of the bridges has increased numerically after the implementation of this modality, with an average of 450 bridges built annually. Achievements of TB SWAp-I showed that trail bridges had contributed significantly to the improvement of access for the rural populations, with greater benefits accruing to disadvantaged groups. On average, 153 people were found to use bridges daily. Schools reported increased attendance rates between 5%-20% and increment of 40% in the number of patients from across rivers accessing health facilities.</p> <p>Similarly, TB SWAp -II showed that the trail bridges saved lives and time i.e. 2.3 hours for a two-way journey. Over 1.3 million people cross trail bridges daily to access schools, perform household chores, seek treatment from health facilities and reach markets. Outcome studies recorded that trail bridges had led to 16% increment in student attendance, 23% increment in patients seeking health facilities, and emergence of new markets at 20% of bridge sites.</p> <p>Currently, there are 8,444 trail bridges in the country and the demand is still high, with a further 4,000-5,000 bridges needed.</p>	
Goal and Objectives of the project	<p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p>To contribute towards a prosperous Nepal, with equitable socio-economic</p>	

	<p>development, by strengthening all levels of the government to provide improved access to basic services and economic opportunities to rural communities, especially disadvantaged groups, by availing safer river crossings within 1-hour detour.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the easy access of transportation to local people through the construction of trail bridges.</li> <li>• Generation of local employment during construction of trail bridges.</li> <li>• Capacity building of Engineers, Consultants and Contractors</li> </ul>
<p>Expected Outcomes of the project</p>	<p>Local people will have a trail bridge in their convenience place.</p>
<p>Major activities of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Trail bridges</li> <li>• Maintenance and Rehabilitation of trail bridges</li> <li>• Preparation of Detailed Project Report</li> <li>• Procurement of Steel Wire Ropes, Bulldog grips and Fabricated Steel Parts</li> </ul>
<p>Project Area</p>	<p>Federal, 7 Provinces and 753 Urban/ Rural Municipalities</p>
<p>Progress of the project (up to December 2021)</p>	<p>Physical Progress; 52% Financial Progress; 46%</p>
<p>Related photographs of the project</p>	 <p><i>Veltadi, Karnali</i></p>



*Banke Khola, Sharlahi*



*Bangechaur-Aaduwabari Bridge (Baglung-Parbat), -Longest Suspension Bridge (span :- 567m long)*

<p>Major issues/challenges in implementation of the project and efforts made to address the issues</p>	<p><b>Major issues/challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical and financial progress from provincial and local offices</li> <li>• Insufficient budget for projects running from Local levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address the issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous co-ordination with Local and Provisional Government regarding efficient implementation.</li> </ul>
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## Multi Sector Nutrition Program (MSNP)

Project Title	<b>Multi Sector Nutrition Programme (MSNP)-Phase II</b>			
Project Period	2018 to 2022			
Total Budget of Project:  €24.35 million	Gov. of Nepal	Grant		
		Budgetary Support	Complementary Support	Technical Assistance
		€ 20 Million	€ 3.35 Million	€ 1 Million
Development Partner	European Union (budgetary support) and UNICEF (technical support)			
Brief introduction of project	<p>Nepal has experienced a strong decline in the prevalence of stunting from 57 per cent to 32 per cent between 2001 to 2019 however, the magnitude of the problem of undernutrition among the children, mother and adolescent is still high in Nepal. Multi Sector Nutrition Program is comprehensive program that includes both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions to combat all forms of malnutrition among children, mother and adolescent girls.</p> <p>The prevalence of stunting among the children under 5 years age has been reduced from 36<sup>1</sup> to 32<sup>2</sup> percent and the prevalence of wasting has been increased slightly from 10<sup>3</sup> to 12<sup>4</sup> percent between 2016 (NDHS) and 2019 (NMICS). Although there is reduction of the prevalence of stunting nationally, the provincial disparities still exist, with the lowest rate in Gandaki province (22.6 per cent) and the highest in Karnali province (47.8 per cent). Likewise, the prevalence of wasting also varies by province where Bagmati province has the lowest prevalence (4.7 per cent) whereas Karnali province has the highest (14.7 per cent). Likewise, more than half (53%) of the children age 6-59 months and 41% of the women age 15-49 years are anemic. About 11% of women age 15-49 years are short (less than 145 cm), and 17% are thin (BMI less than 18.5), another 22% of women are overweight or obese (BMI greater than or equal to 25) whereas among men, 17% percent are thin, and 17% are overweight or obese.</p> <p>Amidst such situation, under the strategic leadership of National Planning Commission (NPC) in collaboration with sectorial Ministry/Departments, Development Partners (DPs) and the stakeholders, the Multi Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) was developed and enforced into implementation through a Multi Sector Nutrition programme to address different causes of malnutrition. The programme was implemented since FY 2014/15 through the then Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development in six</p>			

<sup>1</sup> NDHS 2016

<sup>2</sup> MICS 2019

<sup>3</sup> NDHS 2016

<sup>4</sup> MICS 2019

	<p>districts. The program has been gradually scaled up in 720 local levels of 72 districts. Multi Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP-I) was implemented from 2013-2017 and MSNP-II has been implementing from 2018-2022. MSNP focuses on the multi-sector efforts that comprises the health, agriculture, livestock, water and sanitation, women and children, education, and local governance sector to visible impact on situation of malnutrition. The plan comprises of nutrition specific, sensitive and enabling interventions that seek a larger collaboration with government, non-government and private sector stakeholders' of all three tiers of government: federal, provincial and local.</p>								
<p>Goal and objectives of the MSNP-II</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> Improved maternal, adolescent and child nutrition by scaling up essential nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions and creating an enabling environment for nutrition.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the number of service delivery institutions to improve access to and the use of nutrition-specific services.</li> <li>• To increase access to and the use of nutrition sensitive services including improving health related behavior.</li> <li>• To improve policies, plans and multi-sectorial coordination at federal, provincial and local government levels to ensure sustained commitment, resources and progressively enhanced capacities to address the causes of malnutrition.</li> </ul>								
<p>Major activities of the program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued policy dialogue with the government, financial transfers, capacity development and regular monitoring of financial performance for transparency.</li> <li>• Training and facilitation on multi-sectorial nutrition coordination and related activities for planning, budgetary execution and financial reporting.</li> <li>• Continued awareness raising activities at all levels and across sectors and stakeholders regarding the causes, consequences and key actions to address all forms of malnutrition.</li> <li>• Grant support to the poor female cooperative member of golden 1000 days to initiate income generation interventions</li> <li>• Construct drinking water and sanitation facilities in the schools</li> <li>• Knowledge management on MSNP implementation in the changing context of Nepal.</li> </ul>								
<p>Program Area</p>	<p>By the end of the FY 2019/2020: 308 local levels of 30 districts (List)  FY 2020/21: 589 local levels of the 58 districts  FY 2021/2022:720 local level of the 72 districts</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="451 1528 1481 1904"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Programme Type</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Full package district/Local level</th> <th>Partial package district/Local level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY 2019/2020</td> <td>Khotang, Panchthar, Udayapur, Bara, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Nawalparasi (East), Bardiya, Kapilbastu, Nawalparasi (West), Rolpa, Rukum East, Dailekh, Dolpa, Humla, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Rukum West, Achham, Baitadi</td> <td>Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Doti</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Programme Type		Full package district/Local level	Partial package district/Local level	FY 2019/2020	Khotang, Panchthar, Udayapur, Bara, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Nawalparasi (East), Bardiya, Kapilbastu, Nawalparasi (West), Rolpa, Rukum East, Dailekh, Dolpa, Humla, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Rukum West, Achham, Baitadi	Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Doti
Year	Programme Type								
	Full package district/Local level	Partial package district/Local level							
FY 2019/2020	Khotang, Panchthar, Udayapur, Bara, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Nawalparasi (East), Bardiya, Kapilbastu, Nawalparasi (West), Rolpa, Rukum East, Dailekh, Dolpa, Humla, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Rukum West, Achham, Baitadi	Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Doti							

		<i>(308 local levels of 30 districts)</i>	
FY 2020/21	Siraha, Pyuthan, Darchula Sindhuli, Salyan, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha <i>(75 local levels of 7 districts)</i> Total 383 full package local levels of the 37 districts)	Okhaldhunga, Bhojpur Sankhuwasava, Taplejung Sunsari, Rasuwa, Dhading, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Makawanpur, Baglung, Gorkha, Myagdi, Gulmi Banke, Arghakhachi Dang, Rupendehi, Surkhet, Kailali, Kanchanpur <i>(206 local levels of 21 district)</i>	
FY 2021/2022	0	Ilam, Jhapa, Terhathum, Dhankuta, Morang, Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchowk, Lamjung, Parba Manag, Mustang, Syanja, Palpa <i>(131 local levels of 14 districts)</i>	

Identified indicators of budget support indicator that has to be achieved by 2022	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Baseline (2018)</b>	<b>Target</b>	
				<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	Number of nutrition and food security steering committee with integrated plan at local government	Local Level	308	263	149
	Number of women groups/committees receiving grants for income generating activities	Cooperative/ group	N/A	90	100
	Percent of 6-59 months children identified as suffering from acute malnutrition who recover after treatment	Percentage	70	73	76
	Number of schools providing drinking water	School	N/A	90	95
	Number of local governments providing child grants to children under 5 years old	Local level	153	96	120



Progress on Budget support Indicator by FY 2020/21						
Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2018)	Target/Progress			
			Target of 2020/21	Progress by the end of FY 2020/21	Target of 2021/22	Progress July-December 2021
Number of nutrition and food security steering committee with an integrated plan at local government	Local Level	308	263	281	149	41*
Number of women groups/committees receiving grants for income generating activities	Women cooperative/ women group	N/A	90	78	100	71*
Per cent of 6-59 months children identified as suffering from acute malnutrition who recover after treatment	Percent age	70	73	81	76	76*
Number of schools providing drinking water	School	N/A	90	103	95	74*
Number of local governments providing child grants to children under 5 years old	Local level	153	96	117	120	

\* Progress up to December 2021 (first quarter of current FY 2021/22)

Major issues/challenges in implementation of the program	<p><b>Major issues/challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of local levels have assigned MSNP Volunteers in the office administrative works.</li> <li>• Capacity development of MSNP Volunteers</li> <li>• Internalization of the program and allocation of local budget by the partial package implementing districts.</li> <li>• Strengthen online reporting system at the local level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address the issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoFAGA has sent formal letter to the concerned local levels to make them aware on concept of MSNP Volunteers.</li> <li>• Virtual as well as on site coach to MSNP Volunteers and meeting with steering committee members conducted by the MoFAGA/UNICEF/ Provincial team.</li> <li>• District level MSNP orientation conducted to sensitize steering committee</li> </ul>
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- members of partial package district to make them internalize MSNP.
- Capacity building training conducted for MSNP volunteer on online reporting system and provided tablet supported by UNICEF Nepal.

Relevant Pictures



**Picture 1 Interaction with Hariyali Female Cooperative members of Kapilbastu**



**Picture 2 Ward level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee meetings**



Picture 3: Training to adolescent girls on nutrition and reproductive health



Picture 4: Annual review of MSNP

## Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Small Development Projects (SDP)

Project Title	Small Development Projects (SDP)	
Project Timeline	August 6, 2008 to August 5, 2023	
Total Budget of Project	Local Government	Grant
Rs. 48 Crore	20% of the project budget	80% of the project budget
Development Partner	Government of India	
Brief introduction of project	<p>The Small Development Project (SDP) was launched on August 6, 2008 through the bilateral agreement between Government of Nepal, and Government of India. From 2006 to 2015, the projects under SDP were implemented through the then District Development Committees. With the change in governance system of the country, the provisional responsibility for the project implementation was handed over to the respective District Coordination Committees. After the promulgation of Constitution in 2015, the federal government has the power to obtain foreign assistance and when the cabinet decision of December 23, 2019 approved the new implementation modality in which Municipalities/Rural Municipalities are to take over the responsibility of implementing agencies, it paved a smooth way for the project implementation.</p> <p>As per this modality, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) acts as the coordinating agency between the Local Governments (LGs) and the Embassy of India in Nepal. The project proposals that the Ministry receives from LGs are sent to Ministry of Finance which forwards them to the Indian Embassy for its consideration and acceptance. The tripartite agreement has to be signed between MOFAGA, Indian Embassy and the Implementing Municipalities/Rural Municipalities for the project implementation. This modality has the provision that the LGs should bear 20 percent of the total project cost. So far, ten project MoUs have been signed for the implementation under this new modality.</p>	

Major areas of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Education:</b> Community school buildings, Child development center, Library,</li> <li>• <b>Health:</b> Hospitals, Health centers, Yoga center, Blood transfusion center, Birthing center,</li> <li>• Solid Waste management</li> <li>• Drinking water projects</li> <li>• Agriculture infrastructures</li> </ul>
Project Area	All 753 Municipalities/Rural Municipalities
Approved Projects (till April 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction of Janabikash Secondary School, Barbaj, Duhun Rural Municipality-3, Darchula</li> <li>• The construction of Earcoat Health Post Building, Naugad Rural Municipality-1, Darchula</li> <li>• The construction of Maheshfaat Irrigation Project, Galchhi Rural Municipality-6, Dhading</li> <li>• The construction of Khumjung Khunde Waste Water Management Project, Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Rural Municipality, Solukhumbu</li> <li>• The construction of School Building of Shree Bal Mandir Secondary School, Triyuga Municipality-10, Bokse, Udayapur</li> <li>• The construction of Shree Naharpur Secondary School, Butwal-11, Naharpur, Rupandehi</li> <li>• The construction of School Building of Shree Malikarjun Model Secondary School, Dhap, Darchula</li> <li>• The construction of School Building of Baidyanath Devnarayan Public Higher Secondary School, Tulsiyahi, Dhanusha</li> <li>• The construction of Lab and Library Building for Shree Mahadev Higher Secondary School, Chankheli-Drama, Humla</li> <li>• The construction of Sanitation Facility of Pashupati Area Temple Complex, Kathmandu</li> </ul>

<p>Major issues/challenges and the efforts made to address those issues</p>	<p><b>Issues/Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry receives a large number of project proposals from LGs under this project. Compared to the high demand, only a few numbers of projects are accepted by the Indian Embassy.</li> <li>• The Municipalities/Rural Municipalities have to spend their internal resources for the preparation of DPR and Soil Test Report required for project proposal while the chances of selection for implementation are minimal.</li> <li>• The growing number of sick projects under this scheme is alarming.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efforts made to address those issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cabinet recently decided to allow the sick projects to shift from DDCs to respective RMs/Ms for the effective management.</li> </ul>
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## Northern Area Infrastructure Development and Livelihood Improvement Program

Project Title	<b>Northern Area Infrastructure Development and Livelihood Improvement Program</b>	
Project Timeline	April 29, 2019 onwards	
Total Budget of Project:	Government of Nepal	Grant
RMB 200 million		RMB 200 million
Development Partner	Government of China	
Brief introduction of the project	<p>With a view to uplift the living standards of people through infrastructure and economic activities, the Northern Area Infrastructure Development and Livelihood Improvement Program (NAIDLIP) will be implemented in cooperation with the Government of China. The program will be implemented in accordance with the agreement signed on April 29, 2019 during the state visit of Right Honorable President of Nepal to China.</p> <p>The projects under this program will be implemented based on the concept of turnkey projects. Chinese side will commission all the activities starting from feasibility survey, preparation of Detailed Project Report, procurement management and construction. However, it will be the responsibility of concerned local governments to complete pre-construction tasks such as acquisition of adequate land, access to the project site and site-clearance prior to DPR finalization. Chinese side will hand over the projects after their completion to the concerned local governments. Finally, the concerned local governments will be responsible for the maintenance and sustainable operation of the projects.</p> <p>The projects under this program will have direct impact on the socio-economic status of the people. The program after implementation will be helpful in strengthening infrastructure development of local levels that lag behind in social and economic development. Also, the program will have positive impact on the upliftment of living standard of local people.</p>	

Goals and Objectives of the Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> To improve quality of life of the people residing near to Nepal-China border area.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase income of the farmers.</li> <li>• To link agriculture pocket areas and industries to the strategic road network.</li> <li>• To ensure that all smart/satellite cities along with corridor will have comprehensive town development plan in place and developed accordingly.</li> <li>• To ensure that municipalities and rural municipalities in the project area will have well equipped office infrastructures, other auxiliary facilities and institutional capacity.</li> </ul>
Expected outcomes of the project	<p>After the implementation of the program,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The economic activities in the concerned local levels will be increased.</li> <li>• People will have an easy access to basic facilities such as road, schools, and health.</li> <li>• The socially and economically marginalized groups are expected to have an easy access in public service delivery.</li> <li>• Finally, the livelihood of local people will be enhanced and the living standard will be uplifted.</li> </ul>
Major areas of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health sector: hospitals, primary health centers, health posts and maternity hospitals</li> <li>• Education sector: community schools, technical schools and school hostels</li> <li>• Road sector: roads linking the settlements, schools, health facilities, market centers within or among local governments.</li> <li>• Agriculture and irrigation sector: surface or solar lifting irrigation, micro irrigation, commercial agro-veterinary business promotion, solar dryer, dairy industry, cold storage and fruits or medicinal plant processing industry.</li> <li>• Energy sector: solar energy</li> </ul>
Project Area	All municipalities and rural municipalities of the 15 districts bordered with China
Major issues/challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem in operation of projects due to geographical location, lack of connectivity of roads.</li> </ul>

