

1-b. Planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating community resources management on a sustainable basis

- The most important achievement at present is planning CRMP. This is the total activity plan of each WCC in the Project. The summary of this plan is as follows:

CRMP (3 years) Summary: budget

According to VDC

VDC	Number		Budget (NRs)		Beneficiaries (Household)	Total (Household)
		Total	WCC	The Project		
Armala	53	6,125,113	3,431,068	2,694,045	3,096	1,275
Bhadaure Tamagi	55	4,155,176	2,274,164	1,881,012	3,516	943
Pumdi Bhumdi	84	6,090,318	3,395,873	2,694,445	6,351	1,616
Siddha	41	4,831,121	2,680,888	2,150,233	2,314	973
Thunki	48	6,371,625	3,941,320	2,430,305	2,899	1,234
Kaski district	281	27,573,353	15,723,313	11,850,040	18,176	6,041
Beulibas	24	4,528,812	3,446,518	1,082,294	1,130	465
Limithana	23	2,850,893	1,758,890	1,092,003	707	431
Pipaltari	35	3,892,544	2,449,059	1,443,485	1,261	591
Saraukhola	22	2,985,804	1,821,513	1,164,291	835	489
Thanamaula	27	2,164,642	1,269,977	894,665	1,128	316
Parbat district	131	16,422,695	10,745,957	5,676,738	5,061	2,292
Grand total	412	43,996,048	26,469,270	17,526,778	23,237	8,333

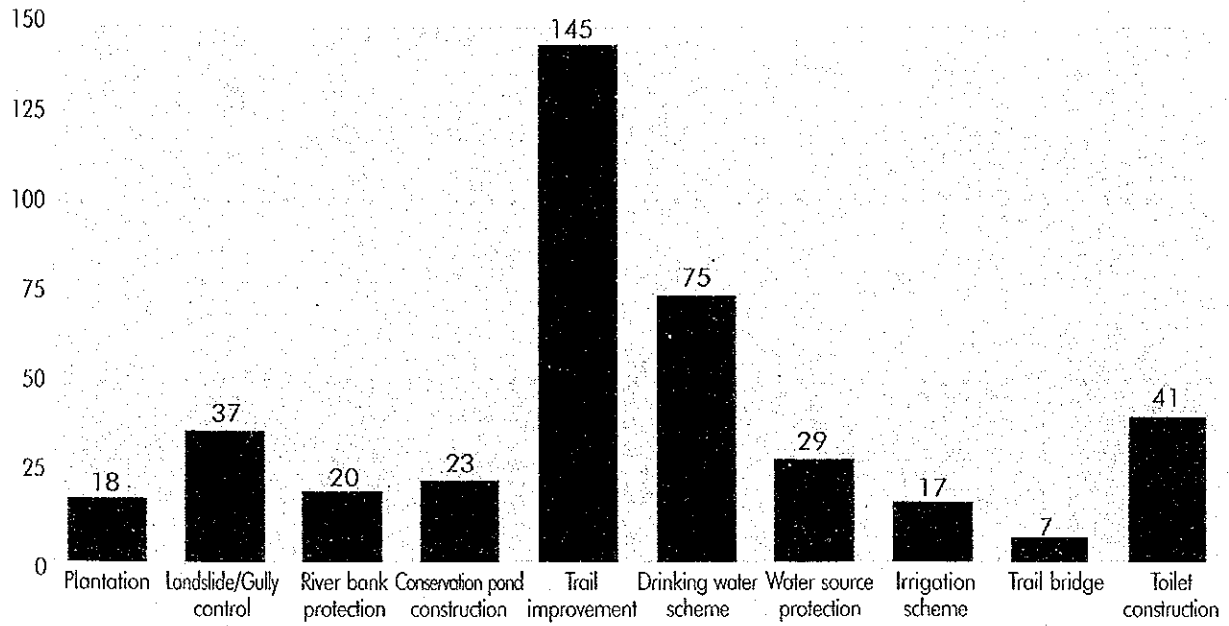
According to Sub-project type/Total

Sub-project type	Number		Budget (NRs)		Support ratio
		Total	WCC	The Project	
Plantation	18	1,031,538	533,978	497,560	48.2%
Landslide/Gully control	37	3,441,551	1,711,154	1,730,397	50.3%
River bank protection	20	2,399,488	1,189,271	1,210,217	50.4%
Conservation pond construction	23	1,505,932	913,641	592,291	39.3%
Trail improvement	145	15,245,570	9,424,409	5,821,161	38.2%
Drinking water scheme	75	6,402,805	2,661,114	3,741,691	58.4%
Water source protection	29	1,474,809	749,396	725,413	49.2%
Irrigation scheme	17	1,496,591	749,405	747,186	49.2%
Trail bridge	7	564,410	235,741	328,669	58.2%
Toilet construction	41	10,433,354	8,301,161	2,132,193	20.4%
Grand total	412	43,996,048	26,469,270	17,526,778	39.8%

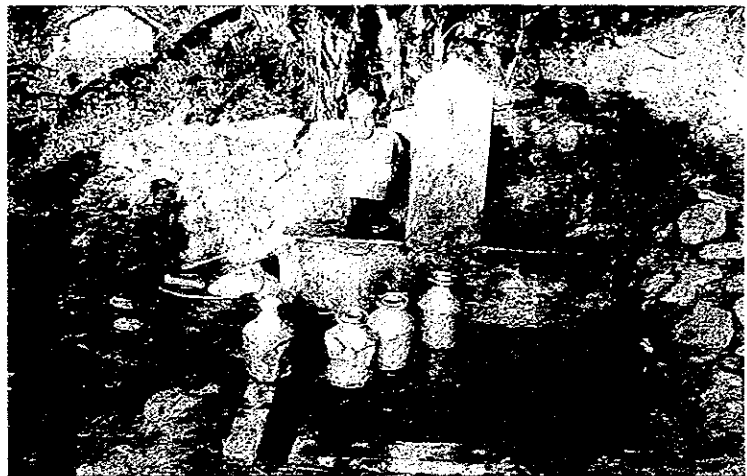
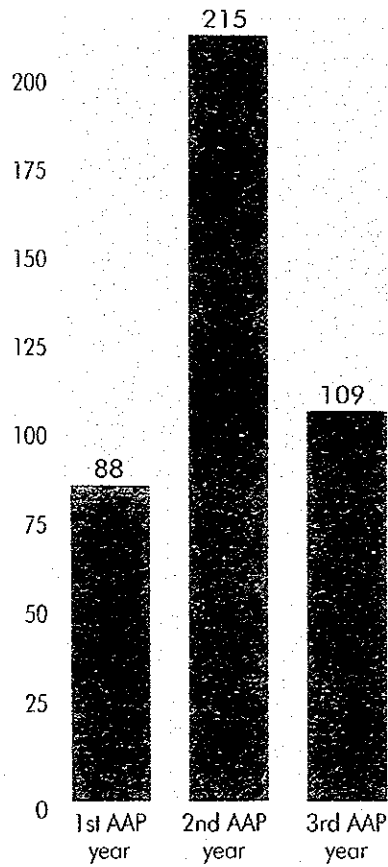
According to Sub-project type/District

Sub-project type	KASKI					PARBAT				
	Nos	Budget (NRs)			support ratio	Nos	Budget (NRs)			support ratio
Total		WCC	The Project	Total			WCC	The Project		
Plantation	17	1,013,479	526,754	486,725	48.0%	1	18,059	7,224	10,835	60.0%
Landslide/Gully control	31	2,960,729	1,484,085	1,476,644	49.9%	6	480,822	227,069	253,753	52.8%
River bank protection	19	2,247,966	1,113,510	1,134,456	50.5%	1	151,522	75,761	75,761	50.0%
Conservation pond construction	19	1,344,937	817,042	527,895	39.3%	4	160,995	96,599	64,396	40.0%
Trail improvement	97	9,500,736	5,870,204	3,630,532	38.2%	48	5,744,834	3,554,205	2,190,629	38.1%
Drinking water scheme	55	4,609,272	1,937,757	2,671,515	58.0%	20	1,793,533	723,357	1,070,176	59.7%
Water source protection	15	903,429	463,701	439,728	48.7%	14	571,380	285,695	285,685	50.0%
Irrigation scheme	12	1,164,012	583,115	580,897	49.9%	5	332,579	166,290	166,289	50.0%
Trail bridge	3	250,834	110,310	140,524	56.0%	4	313,576	125,431	188,145	60.0%
Toilet construction	13	3,577,959	2,816,835	761,124	21.3%	28	6,855,395	5,484,326	1,371,069	20.0%
Grand total	281	27,573,353	15,723,313	11,850,040	43.0%	131	16,422,695	10,745,957	5,676,738	34.6%

CRMP (3 years) Summary: number
According to Sub-project type



According to AAP year



CRMP (Summary) of each WCC

Dist	WCC	Year	Name of Subsector	ASP	Supporting No	Investment Cost	Value	Benefit Value	Net Benefit	Program	Progress	Household	Pop
Kafo	Amole	1	Shale Hills City Canal	1	50	0	99,900	43,950	49,950	Completed	Completed	203	76
Kafo	Amole	1	Mokola Landside Canal	1	50	0	137,244	48,085	48,085	Completed	Completed	189	80
Kafo	Amole	1	Agropay to Bhoukar Irrigation	1	40	0	128,818	74,091	50,727	Completed	Completed	215	75
Kafo	Amole	1	Shale Hills to Bhoukar Irrigation	1	40	0	742,855	38,320	57,545	Completed	Completed	215	75
Kafo	Amole	1	Kaladakar City Canal	1	50	0	28,048	13,034	13,034	Completed	Completed	15	15
Kafo	Amole	1	Mokola City Canal	1	50	0	43,694	50,847	70,847	Completed	Completed	25	25
Kafo	Amole	1	Good Shebe River Bank Protection	1	50	0	34,777	19,110	19,110	Completed	Completed	77	77
Kafo	Amole	1	Sahy Hills City Canal	1	50	0	19,983	10,003	10,003	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Amole	2	Mokola River Drinking Water System	1	34	0	85,041	38,137	45,941	Completed	Completed	223	123
Kafo	Amole	2	River Bank Protection	1	50	0	47,442	33,731	33,731	Completed	Completed	60	60
Kafo	Amole	2	Soil Improvement	2	40	0	274,473	134,744	109,829	Completed	Completed	34	34
Kafo	Amole	2	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	223,395	119,937	109,439	Completed	Completed	26	26
Kafo	Amole	3	Shale Hills River Bank Protection	1	50	0	93,939	51,534	46,459	Completed	Completed	240	168
Kafo	Amole	3	Shale Hills River Bank Protection	1	50	0	39,694	38,847	37,847	Completed	Completed	44	44
Kafo	Amole	3	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	111,181	53,974	53,974	Completed	Completed	62	62
Kafo	Amole	3	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	93,045	58,043	37,363	Completed	Completed	85	85
Kafo	Amole	3	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	72,765	43,650	29,106	Completed	Completed	27	27
Kafo	Amole	3	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	76,874	48,017	31,857	Completed	Completed	22	22
Kafo	Amole	3	Mokola River Bank Protection	1	50	0	15,295	15,855	15,855	Completed	Completed	112	112
Kafo	Amole	3	Mokola River Bank Protection	1	40	0	153,291	81,815	41,218	Completed	Completed	85	85
Kafo	Amole	3	Mokola River Bank Protection	1	40	0	65,727	32,241	29,026	Completed	Completed	43	43
Kafo	Amole	4	Shale Hills River Bank Protection	1	50	0	98,673	48,339	45,337	Completed	Completed	22	22
Kafo	Amole	4	Choukar Irrigation	1	50	0	74,537	38,766	38,766	Completed	Completed	121	121
Kafo	Amole	4	Shale Hills Irrigation Scheme	1	50	0	291,731	143,854	143,854	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Amole	4	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	765,982	393,590	43,393	Completed	Completed	10	10
Kafo	Amole	5	Drinking Water System of Boud	1	33	0	423,743	215,905	215,905	Completed	Completed	381	121
Kafo	Amole	5	Soil Improvement of Mokola	1	40	0	23,750	43,956	23,324	Completed	Completed	8	8
Kafo	Amole	5	River Bank Protection of Choukar	1	50	0	213,172	126,566	116,586	Completed	Completed	150	150
Kafo	Amole	5	Landside Canal of Boud	1	50	0	55,600	27,800	27,800	Completed	Completed	21	21
Kafo	Amole	5	River Bank Protection of Mokola	1	50	0	134,185	49,444	49,444	Completed	Completed	12	12
Kafo	Amole	5	Drinking Water System of Mokola	1	40	0	37,810	19,293	19,293	Completed	Completed	9	9
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	413,685	215,905	215,905	Completed	Completed	224	129
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	72,725	39,625	40,225	Completed	Completed	22	22
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	124,076	74,458	48,835	Completed	Completed	32	32
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	111,185	55,970	55,970	Completed	Completed	41	41
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	24,822	18,847	20,775	Completed	Completed	13	13
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	34,340	18,165	18,165	Completed	Completed	31	31
Kafo	Amole	6	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	103,092	53,548	53,548	Completed	Completed	36	36
Kafo	Amole	6	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	109,544	54,149	54,149	Completed	Completed	47	47
Kafo	Amole	7	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	60	0	78,993	31,988	47,297	Completed	Completed	31	31
Kafo	Amole	7	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	215,389	114,234	124,135	Completed	Completed	70	70
Kafo	Amole	7	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	183,872	103,374	73,548	Completed	Completed	15	15
Kafo	Amole	7	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	74,537	38,766	38,766	Completed	Completed	125	125
Kafo	Amole	7	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	79,133	39,561	45,561	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Amole	8	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	418,915	209,467	209,467	Completed	Completed	250	125
Kafo	Amole	8	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	79,723	42,414	42,414	Completed	Completed	20	20
Kafo	Amole	8	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	30	0	193,252	106,302	106,302	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Amole	8	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	44,775	27,138	27,137	Completed	Completed	122	122
Kafo	Amole	8	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	207,510	103,755	103,755	Completed	Completed	122	122
Kafo	Amole	8	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	183,528	84,749	84,749	Completed	Completed	322	322
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	74,300	41,270	29,870	Completed	Completed	44	44
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	121,274	71,907	49,237	Completed	Completed	44	44
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	30	0	183,252	106,302	106,302	Completed	Completed	35	35
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	74,311	41,274	41,274	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	97,160	48,580	48,580	Completed	Completed	123	123
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	165,458	83,720	83,720	Completed	Completed	121	121
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	47,249	27,097	27,097	Completed	Completed	123	123
Kafo	Amole	9	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	242,213	121,106	121,106	Completed	Completed	49	49
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	River Bank Protection	1	50	0	99,873	49,013	49,013	Completed	Completed	21	21
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	39,707	19,854	19,854	Completed	Completed	25	25
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	192,454	74,982	118,472	Completed	Completed	90	90
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	50	0	35,972	17,986	17,986	Completed	Completed	120	120
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	63,182	39,115	26,072	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	28,481	15,411	15,411	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	32,749	18,650	13,009	Completed	Completed	40	40
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	31,878	15,937	15,937	Completed	Completed	40	40
Kafo	Bhoukar	1	On-farm Irrigation Canal	1	40	0	65,192	39,419	24,072	Completed	Completed	24	24
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	59,131	29,561	29,561	Completed	Completed	516	178
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	97,817	48,909	48,909	Completed	Completed	87	87
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	120,551	49,891	50,810	Completed	Completed	15	15
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	43,205	37,960	34,754	Completed	Completed	112	112
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	42,987	22,452	21,135	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	48,567	25,452	21,335	Completed	Completed	30	30
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	24,142	13,927	10,943	Completed	Completed	15	15
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	295,210	151,991	167,485	Completed	Completed	229	75
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	92,723	46,366	46,366	Completed	Completed	33	33
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	75,315	42,785	38,904	Completed	Completed	390	390
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	128,319	63,276	63,276	Completed	Completed	16	16
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	45,937	20,414	20,414	Completed	Completed	11	11
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	34,497	20,494	13,776	Completed	Completed	300	300
Kafo	Bhoukar	2	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	38	0	45,278	21,233	17,215	Completed	Completed	300	300
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	455,454	222,475	222,475	Completed	Completed	1,027	70
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	107,723	46,366	46,366	Completed	Completed	33	33
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	75,315	42,785	38,904	Completed	Completed	390	390
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	128,319	63,276	63,276	Completed	Completed	16	16
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	45,937	20,414	20,414	Completed	Completed	11	11
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	34,497	20,494	13,776	Completed	Completed	300	300
Kafo	Bhoukar	3	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	38	0	45,278	21,233	17,215	Completed	Completed	300	300
Kafo	Bhoukar	4	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	107,723	46,366	46,366	Completed	Completed	33	33
Kafo	Bhoukar	4	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	75,315	42,785	38,904	Completed	Completed	390	390
Kafo	Bhoukar	4	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	128,319	63,276	63,276	Completed	Completed	16	16
Kafo	Bhoukar	4	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	50	0	45,937	20,414	20,414	Completed	Completed	11	11
Kafo	Bhoukar	4	Irrigation Scheme of Mokola	1	40	0	34,497	20,494	13,776	Completed			

District	VOC	Ward	Name of Sub-project	AU	Approved (IN)			Budget (IN)			Progress	Remarks	Plan-Mile	
					Approved (IN)	Spent	Balance	Budget (IN)	Spent	Balance			Actual	Target
Kash	Fund Based	1	Shree Drinking Water	1	60	0	0	30,228	33,292	43,356	0	0	40	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Bengali to Amla Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	103,497	62,045	11,569	0	0	70	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Change to Tachar Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	111,011	66,107	43,691	0	0	50	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Divide Connection Road	2	40	0	0	18,687	14,181	22,318	0	0	4	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Adhara Bahadur Drinking Water	2	60	0	0	41,334	24,563	36,819	0	0	50	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Chhara Bazar to G.P. Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	64,317	38,591	25,726	0	0	40	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Daha Connection Road	2	40	0	0	48,315	29,889	19,726	0	0	70	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Goalhar Pochhi Drinking Water	2	40	0	0	58,000	27,333	36,443	0	0	20	
Kash	Fund Based	1	Panchani	2	50	0	0	25,933	12,847	12,846	0	0	50	
			Fund Based Ward No.1 Sub-Total				640,352	343,009	292,244			318	237	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Popal Dak Drinking Water Scheme	1	51	0	0	37,537	47,386	47,386	0	0	11	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Mani Yau road to Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	150,450	90,751	42,182	0	0	35	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Shree Sita connection	2	40	10	0	150,335	141,311	33,972	0	0	19	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Jawal Drinking water renovation	2	40	0	0	37,000	27,824	24,238	0	0	27	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Sharmoo and Pochhi Road Improvement renovation	2	40	0	0	28,745	45,047	30,458	0	0	76	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Bong Road Drinking water scheme	2	40	0	0	55,670	12,248	13,152	0	0	12	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Bandh Road to Dairy Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	32,188	33,300	20,856	0	0	40	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Chhapal Adhara Tola	2	40	10	0	25,833	40,763	15,190	0	0	8	
Kash	Fund Based	2	Aradhana Nagar Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	49,566	49,314	14,362	0	0	2	
			Fund Based Ward No.2 Sub-Total				221,895	43,631	290,807			231	277	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Devganj Drinking water scheme	1	49	0	0	78,975	31,919	47,397	0	0	25	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Yara gate to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	27,542	16,338	11,024	0	0	103	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Lokesh to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	29,080	15,018	10,032	0	0	35	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Aradhana to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	27,530	14,712	11,140	0	0	24	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Aradhana to poor office Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	43,418	26,741	17,642	0	0	105	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	24,231	20,881	44,150	0	0	20	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Mani to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	37,547	22,539	15,018	0	0	26	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Danda Dak to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	20,424	18,375	17,749	0	0	27	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Dandapat Gully road work	2	50	0	0	151,074	73,537	75,537	0	0	210	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Aradhana to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	42,437	37,373	15,000	0	0	70	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Aradhana to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	37,420	27,372	15,000	0	0	30	
Kash	Fund Based	3	Aradhana to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	35,576	25,576	14,300	0	0	45	
			Fund Based Ward No.3 Sub-Total				422,254	337,899	218,825			209	187	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Tola Bahadur Drinking water scheme	1	40	0	0	19,413	31,766	43,617	0	0	40	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Burma Bahadur Drinking water scheme	2	40	0	0	104,651	41,855	42,776	0	0	65	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Mani Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	29,034	33,471	26,613	0	0	70	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Lahara to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	85,972	51,200	24,372	0	0	36	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Aradhana to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	45,452	27,429	19,572	0	0	193	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Aradhana to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	25,500	25,500	25,500	0	0	60	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Gully Road	1	50	0	0	90,148	45,074	45,074	0	0	300	
Kash	Fund Based	4	Sanku Bahadur Road and connection	2	38	0	0	40,140	49,700	30,410	0	0	45	
			Fund Based Ward No.4 Sub-Total				625,000	326,066	299,524			625	373	
Kash	Fund Based	5	Mani to Bahadur Road	1	41	0	0	421,351	23,602	49,737	0	0	150	
Kash	Fund Based	5	Mani Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	107,814	44,307	43,139	0	0	115	
Kash	Fund Based	5	Mani Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	200,007	89,237	123,654	0	0	24	
Kash	Fund Based	5	Mani Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	87,753	57,548	33,112	0	0	115	
Kash	Fund Based	5	Mani Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	93,889	56,213	37,475	0	0	100	
Kash	Fund Based	5	Mani Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	24,334	15,481	10,432	0	0	100	
			Fund Based Ward No.5 Sub-Total				643,295	312,308	297,565			217	299	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Chhara to Bahadur Road	1	40	0	0	122,836	73,182	49,054	0	0	30	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	87,909	44,307	44,307	0	0	20	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	50	10	0	40,070	15,012	24,817	0	0	232	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	31,810	19,182	19,182	0	0	65	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	14,631	26,819	17,932	0	0	65	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	50	10	0	56,902	22,721	24,021	0	0	8	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	50	10	0	40,556	16,235	24,351	0	0	6	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	65,274	50,153	45,500	0	0	20	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	50	10	0	22,534	28,822	24,202	0	0	223	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	44,234	38,871	35,912	0	0	23	
Kash	Fund Based	6	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	37,432	31,458	29,912	0	0	15	
			Fund Based Ward No.6 Sub-Total				892,086	533,941	399,145			1,647	160	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Sanku Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	1	49	0	0	124,103	74,463	49,643	0	0	37	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	63,778	37,916	25,730	0	0	28	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	45	0	0	144,457	70,429	54,817	0	0	26	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	96,410	52,934	38,616	0	0	23	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	49	0	0	20,835	42,503	28,355	0	0	25	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	79,977	47,957	31,999	0	0	125	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	50	0	0	37,582	15,033	22,549	0	0	125	
Kash	Fund Based	7	Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road Improvement	2	40	0	0	23,012	43,824	29,216	0	0	24	
			Fund Based Ward No.7 Sub-Total				719,567	416,381	294,370			424	124	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	1	40	0	0	29,815	47,519	25,944	0	0	41	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	45	0	0	47,729	37,665	25,111	0	0	156	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	45	0	0	47,277	37,668	25,111	0	0	135	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	45	0	0	73,547	47,126	31,414	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	50	0	0	53,876	28,818	26,818	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	50	0	0	54,830	30,532	30,532	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	40,133	24,022	29,212	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	49	0	0	42,799	37,668	25,111	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	57,958	32,373	21,815	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	28,945	15,747	12,778	0	0	136	
Kash	Fund Based	8	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	49	0	0	25,278	15,747	10,111	0	0	126	
			Fund Based Ward No.8 Sub-Total				692,074	553,928	348,916			1,292	156	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	1	40	0	0	124,020	74,772	48,348	0	0	61	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	8,529	12,843	12,843	0	0	80	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	90,277	12,091	18,136	0	0	76	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	31,787	49,073	32,714	0	0	100	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	60,795	48,597	22,348	0	0	105	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	112,530	67,318	45,012	0	0	103	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	100,716	50,420	40,758	0	0	75	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	31,876	36,284	23,297	0	0	83	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	164,108	87,415	61,643	0	0	105	
Kash	Fund Based	9	Road Improvement from Mani Bahadur to Bahadur Road	2	40	0	0	38,274	22,335	15,495	0	0	67	
			Fund Based Ward No.9 Sub-Total				270,575	420,305	249,231					

District	VDC	Ward No.	Name of Sub-project	AEP	Appropriation PK	Budget 2073/74			Project	Status	Beneficiaries	Cost
						Est	MC	Sub Proj-2				
Kailash	Sahaha	1	Trail Improvement	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		2	Trail Improvement	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		3	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		4	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		5	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		6	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		7	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		8	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		9	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		10	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
Kailash	Sahaha	1	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		2	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		3	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		4	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		5	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		6	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		7	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		8	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		9	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		10	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
Kailash	Sahaha	1	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		2	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		3	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		4	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		5	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		6	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		7	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		8	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		9	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100
		10	Water supply	1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100	100

On the other hand, overall progress of the 1st AAP year in each WCC is as follows:

Activity	District VDC Ward No.	KASKI																											
		Armala									Bhadaure Tamagi									Pumdi Bhumdi									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Means of monitoring																													
1. Information Collection	Baseline survey sheet																												
2. Community Resource Workshop	Minutes of meeting (WCC formation)																												
3. WCC formation	Name list																												
	Regulation																												
4. WCC Introductory training	Training																												
	Memorandum																												
5. Group activity experience	Questionnaire																												
6. CBWMP formulation	CBWMP																												
7. Agreement conclusion on CRMP	CRMP																												
8. Approval of AAP	AAP																												
9. Orientation for Sub-project implementation	Orientation																												
10. Contract conclusion of Sub-project	Sub-project Contract																												
11. Inspection of Sub-project	Initial Inspection Report																												
12. Inspection of Sub-project	Mid term Inspection Report																												
13. Completion of Sub-project	Report from WCC																												
14. Inspection of Sub-project	Final Inspection Report																												
15. Confirmation of Household number	Signature of VDC																												
16. Contract conclusion on Training/Study tour for WCC	Contract																												
17. Completion of Training/Study tour for WCC	Activity Report																												
	Account Report																												
18. Evaluation: Group activity experience	Questionnaire																												
19. Evaluation: Decision-making	Questionnaire																												
20. Evaluation: Sub-project/AAP	Questionnaire																												
21. Contract conclusion on POWER/ALC Basic course	ALC Contract																												
22. Inspection of POWER/ALC Basic course	Initial Inspection Report																												
23. Completion of POWER/ALC Basic course	Report from WCC																												
24. Inspection of POWER/ALC Basic course	Final Inspection Report																												
25. Contract conclusion on Training/Study tour/Field visit of POWER Group	Contract																												
26. Completion of Training/Study tour/Field visit of POWER Group	Activity Report																												



- Some advanced WCCs have already completed the 1st AAP year activity. WCC evaluated their sub-project by the way of comparing before and after the sub-project implementation in terms of its purpose and operation & maintenance, and the evaluation result by themselves is as follows:

Example of Sub-project evaluation by WCC

Armala VDC KASKI Ward 2 Drinking water scheme
 Beneficiary (household Nos) 80
 Budget Total/WCC/the Project (NRs) 85,081/39,137/45,944

Purpose

before	provide clean water
after	80 households are benefited as expected

Operation & maintenance

before	timely maintenance and cleaning
after	formed maintenance committee and already cleaned three time

Thumki VDC KASKI	Ward 2 Drinking water scheme	Ward 3 Irrigation scheme	Ward 4 Drinking water scheme
Beneficiary (household Nos)	29	43	98
Budget Total/WCC/the Project (NRs)	99,883/49,942/49,941	99,741/49,871/49,870	56,632/22,653/33,979

Purpose

before	provide clean water	increase production and income	provide clean water
after	achieved the purpose	achieved the purpose	achieved the purpose

Operation & maintenance

before	will be done by WCC	will be done by WCC	will be done by WCC
after	will be done as the need arises	will be done by WCC fund and peoples participation	will be done as the need arises

Findings and concerning matters:

Planning stage of CBWMP, CRMP and the 1st year AAP were completed in all WCCs; and some of WCCs were involved into even the process of feasibility study/survey works voluntarily with the Project staff.

Implementing stage is on going in the most of WCC; and some of them already completed the 1st year sub-project and its evaluation, and have started the process of the 2nd year AAP. The Project shows procedure of self-evaluation to WCC; but it is still trial. Self-evaluation method/procedure should be developed through this year's experience.

The Project staffs have been paying special attention to keep the quality of the sub-projects done by the people. This is a kind of technique/technology issues; but WCC/people also should pay due attention to this aspect, because the good quality of sub-project will benefit people directly and immediately. Some facilitation for this attention may be useful.

Ratio of sub-project beneficiary is satisfactory, and it will be expanded greatly in the 2nd and 3rd AAP year. Each CRMP show that every household will get benefit 2 or 3 times (on the average) during the whole Project period.

The Project focuses "Participatory Integrated Community Resource Management"; and, of course, the Project has limitation of the budget, staff and time. Thus it is impossible to cover all the aspects/needs arising from the people.

Therefore, in the preliminary stage, the Project staff felt slightly difficult to motivate the people to involve the mainstream of the Project following its Operational Guideline.

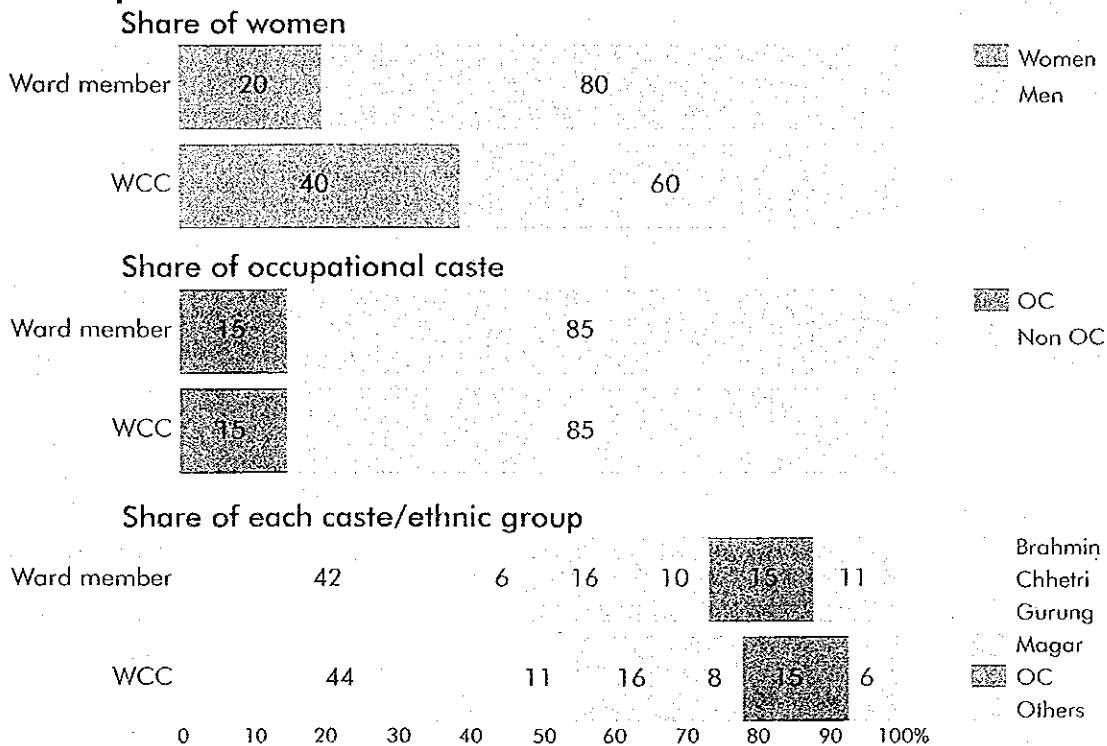
However, the people have already understood the scheme and limitation of the Project, and they plan and implement sub-project successfully; it is also necessary to consider such various/diversified people's needs. It may be useful to request concerned line agencies to involve the planning stage at WCC level from the beginning; coordination/networking among line agencies, NGO and CBO may also be useful.

However, it is definitely necessary to remind us that WCC/people should take initiative to conduct such kind of coordination/networking.

1-c. Managing community resources on an equitable basis

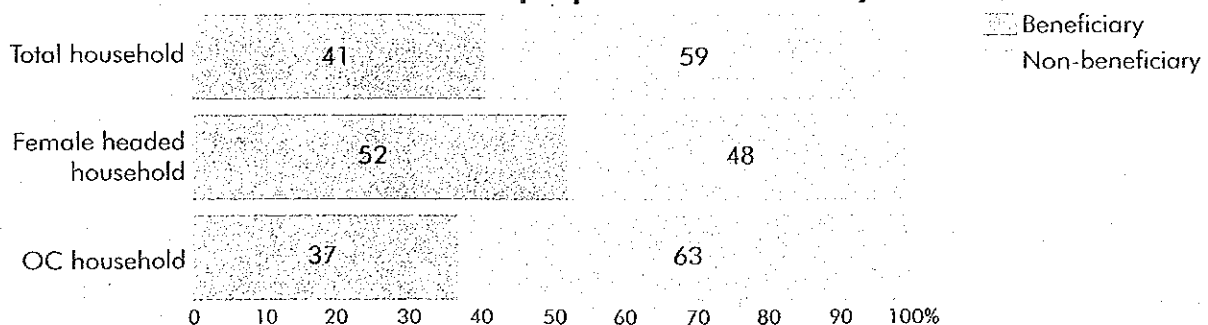
The situation concerning gender and equity in the composition of WCC member is as follows:

Comparison between Ward member and WCC



The situation concerning gender and equity in the beneficiaries of sub-project in the 1st AAP year is as follows:

Share of beneficiaries of Sub-project in the 1st AAP year



- The Project has been giving occasion of training concerning gender and equity issues including POWER Program.

Training/Workshop for gender and equity/POWER Program

Name	Term	DSCO staff	Local Motivator	Number of trainees(participants)	
				POWER/ALC Supervisor	Facilitator
Gender and equity awareness	Feb '00	10			
Gender basic	Jun '00		20		
POWER/ALC introductory course management training	Feb '01			3	27
POWER/ALC introductory course supervisor meeting 1	Apr '01	6		3	
POWER/ALC introductory course supervisor meeting 2	Jun '01	5		3	
POWER/ALC basic course management training	Sep-Oct '01			12	78
POWER/ALC orientation	Oct-Nov '01 & Jan '02	6	20		2
Gender and equity monitoring workshop	Nov '01	9	20		
POWER/ALC basic course supervisor meeting 1	Dec '01	10	4	12	
Total		46	64	33	107

*POWER/ALC supervisor and facilitator were selected by each WCC

- All target WCCs have already established POWER Group (totally 88 POWER Groups).
The average of number of POWER Group member is 24.0 persons.

Number of POWER Group member

District	KASKI					PARBAT						
	Armala	Bhadore	Tanagi	Pundi	Bhundi	Shidda	Thumki	Beulibas	Limithana	Pipaltari	Saraukhola	Thanamaula
Ward1	21	30	30	30	30	29	21	26	25	18		
2	19	28	16	30	30	22	24	22	20	20		
3	30	30	30	30	19	20	26	23	26	17		
4	21	30	30	30	30	13	25	20	20	11		
5	25	30	26	30	30	24	2	13	19	22		
6	22	16	24	30	30	24	17	24	23	30		
7	25	25	14	30	30	25	23	17	21			
8	8	26	28	30	30	30	23	26	24	18		
9	11	30	14	30	30		17	25	25	23		
Sub-total	182	245	212	270	259	187	198	196	203	159		
Total			1168					943				
Grand total						2111						

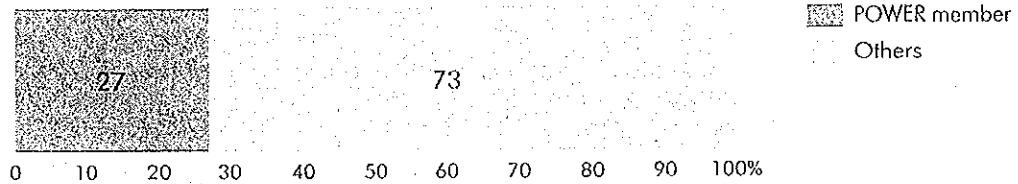
Progress of POWER Program

POWER Group formation	88
Completion of POWER/ALC Introductory course	27
On-going POWER/ALC Basic course	87

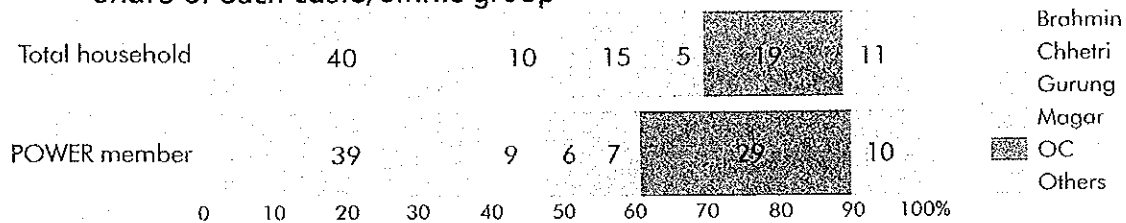
- Share of POWER Group member in total household, and the composition of POWER Group member according to caste/ethnic group are as follows.

Comparison between total household and POWER Group

Share of member's number



Share of each caste/ethnic group



Fingings and concerning matters:

Woman representation in WCC is satisfactory. More, based on the observation by the Project staff, the representation of OC is somehow equitable. The equity in the representation of gender and caste/ethnic group is basically satisfied.

Participation in the sub-project implementation did not have serious problem either. The Project scheme provides various options/opportunities to select and participate in sub-projects, and to get benefit from those, for all the people living in the target area.

However, on the basis of the Project staff experience, women and OC are actively participated in the meeting of WCC and/or implementation of sub-project; but they sometimes poorly take part in the decision-making procedure.

Thus, it is necessary to enhance the equity in this aspect; through continuous facilitation for this issue.

More, WCCs always solve their problems on the basis of consensus as far as possible: their attitude toward equity is fairly satisfactory.

Besides such mainstreaming of gender and equity issues: POWER Program, starting as POWER/ALC, has been supporting women and OC to overcome their underprivileged situation.

87 POWER/ALC basic courses have been successfully carried out under the management of WCC.

Although, information of the Project and the community is frequently exchanged and shared well among all the Project staff, WCC members and VDC members; it is necessary to pay due attention to keep transparency for all the people living in the community through various channel.

Transparency of information is a basis of equity. The Project basically succeeded to keep it; but should promote it more.

7-2. Counterparts increase their capability in: 2-a. Developing CBWMP

- Counterparts, especially Mid-level Technician site-in-charge of each VDC, have completed to facilitate WCC to develop their "Community Based Watershed Management Prospect" successfully.
- All WCCs have completed formulation of CBWMP (totally 88 WCCs).

Example of CBWMP from WCC

समुदायसभ साधारण जलसाधन व्यवस्थापन योजना

समुदाय संरचना

1. अध्यक्ष (Chairman)
2. उप-अध्यक्ष (Vice-Chairman)
3. सदस्य (Members)
4. सचिव (Secretary)
5. कोषाध्यक्ष (Treasurer)
6. निरीक्षक (Inspector)
7. निरीक्षक (Inspector)
8. निरीक्षक (Inspector)
9. निरीक्षक (Inspector)
10. निरीक्षक (Inspector)

सदस्य सूची

1. अध्यक्ष
2. उप-अध्यक्ष
3. सदस्य
4. सचिव
5. कोषाध्यक्ष
6. निरीक्षक
7. निरीक्षक
8. निरीक्षक
9. निरीक्षक
10. निरीक्षक

समुदाय संरचना

1. अध्यक्ष
2. उप-अध्यक्ष
3. सदस्य
4. सचिव
5. कोषाध्यक्ष
6. निरीक्षक
7. निरीक्षक
8. निरीक्षक
9. निरीक्षक
10. निरीक्षक

समुदाय संरचना

1. अध्यक्ष
2. उप-अध्यक्ष
3. सदस्य
4. सचिव
5. कोषाध्यक्ष
6. निरीक्षक
7. निरीक्षक
8. निरीक्षक
9. निरीक्षक
10. निरीक्षक

Community Resources	Present Condition	Problem	Ideal Situation
Water	Water table depth is around 10m in some places	Water table depth is around 10m in some places	Water table depth is around 10m in some places
Land	There is community forest and drinking water sources	There is community forest and drinking water sources	There is community forest and drinking water sources
Irrigation	Irrigation scheme covers only 10% of paddy fields	Non-use of paddy is decreasing year by year	Irrigation scheme covers 30% of paddy fields
Soil	Soil erosion is increasing	Some parts of hill are damaged by landslides	Soil erosion is decreasing
Toilet	Some latrines were constructed by NGOs	Most of houses have no latrine yet	Toilet is constructed for all households
Women and marginalized people	25 out of these 30 people are illiterate	Most of them have no chance to take education	They have equal rights as men do through AIC

समुदाय संरचना

1. अध्यक्ष
2. उप-अध्यक्ष
3. सदस्य
4. सचिव
5. कोषाध्यक्ष
6. निरीक्षक
7. निरीक्षक
8. निरीक्षक
9. निरीक्षक
10. निरीक्षक

Fingings and concerning matters:

All WCC have formulated their CBWMP. The types of resources, their conditions and problems, ideal situation in future and necessary countermeasure: all are described in the CBWMP, and the people have recognized it through the activity of formulation. Besides, during the CBWMP formulation, almost all the WCC already identified their own resources, and made community resource map.

The concept of CBWMP helps the people to understand and determine the problems and the priority among them.

The Project staff, especially Mid-level Technician, have facilitated/supported WCC/people at this stage properly. Their concept, knowledge and skill on participatory approach such as PRA were utilized effectively.

2-b. Implementing participatory community resources management projects in hill areas adopting/adapting the model developed by the Project

- Counterparts completed to facilitate WCC to prepare CRMP and AAP successfully (totally 88 WCCs).
- The Project has conducted Training/Workshop for DSCO/Project staff as follows:

Training/Study tour for DSCO/Project staff

Type	Name	Term	Number of trainees (participants)		
			DSCO staff	Local Motivator	MD team
	MD team study tour	May '00	2		8
Mobilization and Group Management	Sanitation & income generation	Jun '00		20	
	Group Management	Jul '00		20	
	Information dissemination	Sep '00		20	
Participatory approach and Leadership	TOT (training of trainers)	Oct '00			6
	PRA (basic course)	Oct-Nov '00		20	
	TOT (training of trainers)	Jul-Aug '01		19	
	TOT (training of trainers)	Aug-Sep '01	9		
Planning & Management	Rural development management in the Philippines	Aug-Sep '01	2		
	Logframe approach/PCM	Sep '01	4		6
Participatory Forest/Watershed Management					
	Exchange of technical information in Thailand & Laos	July-Aug '01	5		
Engineering	Cost estimation	Jun '00	10		
	Quick cost estimation	Mar '01	10		
	Drinking water supply scheme	Apr & May '01	12		
	Basic Technical training	Jan '02		10	
Equipment Operation	Camera operation & video show	Nov '00	10		
	Computer	Sep '01	7		
	Video camera operation	Nov & Dec '01	13		
Total			84	109	20

Workshop conducted with DSCO/Project staff

Type	Name	Term	Number of trainees (participants)		
			DSCO staff	Local Motivator	MD team
Mobilization and Group management	The Project operational guideline	Aug '00	16	20	
	WCC introductory training meeting	Nov '00	12		
	Monthly sharing on capacity building, partnership and sustainability	May '01	1		1
Monitoring & Evaluation	The Project PDM workshop	Mar '00 & Jan '01	16		
	WCC self-evaluation & WCC analysis	Oct '00	14		
Planning & Management	PDM workshop	Nov '01	14	10	
Total			73	30	1

* See page 42 for Gender and equity training/workshop for DSCO/Project staff

- Based on the experience in the field, DSCO staff tried to analyze WCC in each VDC.

SWOT analysis of WCC by DSCO staff

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat(Constraint)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hold regular meeting * Make participatory decision * Record process of decision in minutes * No Political biased * Good account keeping in some wards * Submit regular monthly report/account report * Good transparency (Knowledge/Skill/Economic) * Tend to know nice process of the Project * People's interest in resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Limited share of experience within WCC 2) Lack of participation 3) Not submit monthly report and account report * Lack of responsibility of WCC member * Lack of communal feeling * Dependency on the Project in conducting thier activities * Lack of transparency * More ambitious about the Project * Unable to monitor/evaluate * Monopoly of WCC chairperson * Centralization in decision in some WCCs * Chairperson of WCC too busy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantial community resources available * If women are forwarded then there can be group sustainability * Frequent visit: Experience sharing * Coordination/Entrance of different organization * Staff's support more than other projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * WCC member migration/change * Political pressure * Security problem * Lack of marketing network * Domination in community * Increased in the Project demand, limitation of the Project resources

Strategy to weakness

- 1)-1 Increase facilitation and interaction in VDC meeting and in WCC meeting
- 1)-2 Increase in Involvement, Interaction, Information to WCC
- 3)-1 Training(short time) to WCC on:
 - Report writing
 - Gender and Equity
 - Account keeping
 - Group management
- 3)-2 Punishment to absentees (WCC member) from activity by WCC in consideration of morality

*SWOT analysis: short analysis method by analyzing something in terms of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (Constraint).

- The Project has "OG: Operational Guideline"; as a principal policy/rule, just like constitution. All the main activities always follow this OG, and the OG has been distributed to all the Project staff, WCC, concerned DDC, VDC and Ward, concerned line agency and other concerned person/organization.
- This OG has been revised continuously in order to keep its usefulness, and accumulate know-how/experience based on the actual Project activity. The recent edition is Version 3.0.
- The Project pay due attention to keep transparency in all aspects of its activity.
- For this purpose, the Project has been carried out following activity periodically.

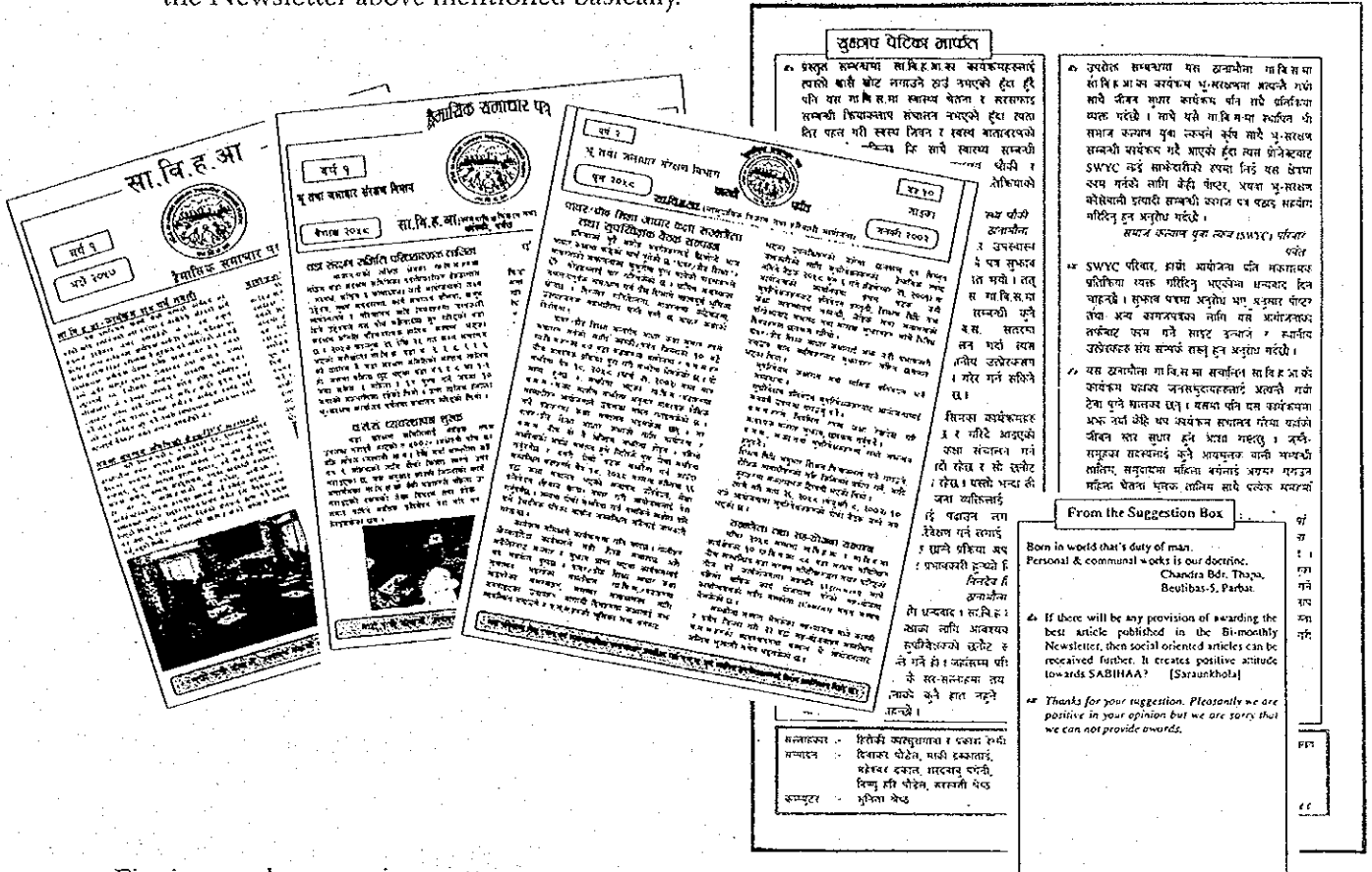
Monthly Notification (Nepali language, For all target VDC and Ward)

- * To announce the summary of all contracts and payments

Bimonthly Newsletter (Nepali language, 1000 copies have been distributed in target VDC and Ward)

- * To announce the same contents of Notification above mentioned
- * To announce important matter/change of the Project
- * To disseminate information of the Project

More, the Project sets "Suggestion Box" at every VDC, in order to keep informal information exchange channel with various village people directly. Usually, around 2-3 suggestion/opinion/question have been coming through this channel, and the Project has been answering through the Newsletter above mentioned basically.



Fingings and concerning matters:

The operation procedures of the Project, such as agreement, contract and other necessary documents sometimes require much time and efforts; but it is very useful learning process for participatory integrated community resource management.

In order to replicate this Project in other hill areas in Nepal, it is necessary to

- * Improve and refine the Operational Guideline based on the experience accumulated in the activity of the Project
- * Discuss it carefully at both central and local level among DSCWM, DSCO and other concerning organizations.

Various kind of trainings provided by the Project helped the Project staff working in the target villages with the people; and additional training for the staff based on the needs arising from the actual experience will be necessary.

During/after conducting such kind of training, materials/method/curriculum should be developed and improved; and those should be prepared for the replication and/or for the similar type projects in hill areas of Nepal.

8. FAQ

Frequently asked question

The followings are answers for the frequently asked question.

8-1. *Why does this "Forest/Watershed Conservation Project" take approach of "Participatory Integrated Community Resource Management"?*



However the Project aims to improve natural environment in hill area, it is necessary to consider the people living in the hill area.

The people are often pressed to overuse the natural resource because of absolute poverty; and that is one of the main reasons of degrading natural environment.

Therefore, the Project should focus the people: their life, needs, surrounding situation, limitation and ability. As we mentioned in the "Key Concepts" of the Project, "sustainable community resource management requires capacity enhancement of the rural people in comprehending and solving their own problems, since these people depend on the utilization of their community resource for living". This is the reason why the Project takes participatory approach.

More, as mentioned also in the "Key Concepts", "various resources in the community are linked through use by its people for their daily life", it is not proper to concentrate only for "Forest" or "Water" resource.

For example, plantation in grazing land will cause immediate decrease of capacity for feeding domestic animal; thus it is necessary to get consensus about this result before the plantation.

Therefore, the Project should take "Integrated approach" to consider various kind of resources in the community, even for the conservation of "Forest" and "Water".

8-2. *Why does the Project take VDC approach? Why does not take geographically watershed area management approach?*

If the Project could consider only natural environment/resource, it would be better to take geographically watershed area approach.

However, the actual situation is different: when we take participatory approach, of course, we have to consider the people and community.

For example, if you would ask to a young man "Where are you from?", he would answer "I am from Ward 5, Bhadaure Tamagi VDC": he would never answer, "I am from Harpan Khola sub-watershed area". People always belong to their own community, not to watershed area.

Thus, it is reasonable and natural to take VDC approach when the Project taking participatory approach. The experience in Japan of forest management assures it.

** Japanese forest management system is called "Watershed Management System"; but the actual boundary of this "watershed" follows the boundary of local government/community, not the precise boundary of geographical watershed area.*

8-3. Why does the Project support to establish WCC, instead of usual UG?

Based on the experience of the 1st phase of the Project, and also on the experience in Japan of participatory projects, we found that UG is too small to be sustainable. Simple UG for simple sub-project often disappears after the completion of the sub-project.

Therefore the Project aims to establish "Integrated People's Group" that covers various sub-projects and works continuously during the Project period. Then, it is possible to expect the group will be empowered much, and will keep activity after the Project period.

Secondary, it is also important to consider the human resource in the rural village. Group management requires a person who is not only literate but also having ability of accounting, and most of communities are not rich in such kind of human resource. Therefore, it is better to make a large group to utilize the human resource effectively and efficiently.

Besides, the most important reason is "Coordination with Local Governance Bodies".

In Nepal, Local governance system has been established already: DDC, VDC and Ward. These local governance bodies are, basically, eternal. The leaders of those are selected by election. Those have official network and frequent meeting.

Clearly, such local governance bodies can be ideal mother organizations of the people group: there is not any proper reason to establish other people organizations.

Thus, the Project has adopted "Ward" as a suitable local governance unit to promote "Participatory Integrated Community Resource Management". The size of Ward,

both population and area, is really suitable to facilitate people to consider issues of resource management: not too small, and not too large.

Therefore, the Project facilitates to establish WCC over the existent Ward Member.



8-4. Why does the Project prepare "Operational Guideline"?

In order to assure equity and fairness in its activity, the Project should have rule/regulation. In other word, the Project should be "Constitutional Project" like a "Constitutional government". Even a foreign aid project, management should be always reasonable and transparent. In this manner, the Project activity should be controlled by a rule, not by foreigners or political leaders.

"Operational Guideline" is a kind of "Constitution". All the important matters are described clearly in the "Operational Guideline": it will help the people to understand the Project, and keep transparency of the Project.

On the other hand, accumulation of know-how and experience from the Project activity is one of the duties of the Project.

"Operational Guideline" is a materialization of such kind of know-how and experience: and it will be revised continuously until the end of the Project period.



8-5. *What is "OJT", and why is it necessary?*

"OJT: On the Job Training" is a kind of usual training style in Japan. That is to give knowledge, skill and attitude to the trainee through daily job/work/duty. Of course, the job should be designed as training, and the trainee should be facilitated/instructed properly.

The Project procedure (from WCC formation to Follow-up) was designed as OJT for village people to learn and practice community resource management in participatory style.

We believe that only training is not enough to empower people. Some actual activity/practice is crucial to give actual ability to the people. That is the idea of "OJT".

8-6. *What is the difference of POWER/ALC from other usual Adult Literacy Classes?*

However the main purpose of POWER/ALC is, just like the other usual ALC, to empower illiterate underprivileged people, it also has other important purposes.

As we mentioned in the "Key Concepts" of the Project, "It is indispensable to ensure equal involvement of all the people in order to properly promote integrated community resource management through participatory approach"; so that POWER/ALC also contributes to this principle.

The first step toward equal involvement is to enable underprivileged people to become literate. Literacy is a useful tool for active involvement.

Secondary, the Project has been developing its own additional textbook/material for POWER/ALC, which emphasizes on the importance of the integration of gender and equity into the community development as well as community resource management. The people will learn not only how to read and write but also how to consider and participate their own community resource management.

POWER/ALC is a modified special ALC, which will contribute to ensure equal involvement on community resource management. This is the difference.



8-7. How is the filtration of POWER Group members from various underprivileged people?

Because of the capacity of the budget and human resource, the Project had to make limit of the number of POWER Group member. Each WCC can have only one POWER Group, and the number of its member should be 30 or less.

Thus, the filtration was carried out as follows;

- At first, candidates should be women, illiterate and 15 years old or above. More, only one candidate was selected from each household.
- When the number of candidate was more than 30, disabled person was prioritized.
- When the number was still more than 30, Occupational Caste was prioritized.
- When the number was still more than 30, the poorest group (30 or less) was prioritized.



8-8. How does the Project keep transparency?

Firstly, all the important rules of the Project are shown in "Operational Guideline".

Secondary, all the Project activities and the plans made by WCC have been explained to concerned VDC and DDC as the occasion demand.

More, supporting budget, contract, and payment have been publicized monthly through notification in all target VDCs and Wards. Bi-monthly Nepali language newsletter (around 1,000 copies delivered) also shows the same contents of the notification. Besides, completion of sub-project has been shown in local newspaper.

8-9. Is there any other issue for which the Project pays attention?

The Project always pay due attention to the respect for authority of Nepal government: both national and local.

Nepal is a multi-party democratic country: it means that the government, especially local government is representative of people. Therefore, for the participatory style Project, it is very reasonable to respect local governance bodies.

On the other hand, JICA basically adopt government-to-government cooperation scheme, so that the counterpart organization/personnel is national government organization/personnel usually. Technical transfer from JICA to counterpart organization is one of the major purposes of the Project. Thus, the Project works with governmental counterpart organization, under cooperation with local government bodies: and respects the both organizations.

8-10. How does the Project manage conflicts in WCC over different political interests?

After restoration of democracy in Nepal, the general assumption is that political conflict works as a barrier against to bring consensus in the development activities. As a result of this assumption, almost all government offices, NGOs, INGOs try to keep their activities far from the political members, though they are elected by the people.

The Project nevertheless adopted different approach. Being a Ward member is to be a core member of WCC; it means the core of WCC consists of political leaders in the community. In 88 WCC of the Project, 440 Ward members, belong to various political parties, have been working.

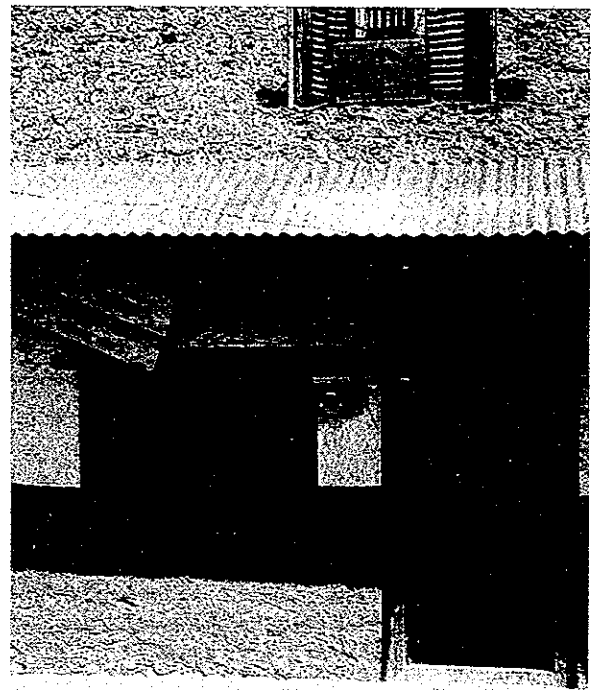
However the Project does not have any serious trouble caused by political conflict; even all the WCC have already finished planning CRMP, and around half of them have already finished sub-project implementation in the first year. Of course, there are some small and minor troubles; but those have been solved by the WCC themselves, with support from the Project staff sometimes.

We think it is already a good time to recognize;

- Local political leaders have different political interest; but they also pay due attention/consideration for the welfare of the people.
- Local political leaders and the people have fairly matured in multi-party democracy, and have acquired enough ability to solve political conflict.

More, our Project has some advantage to help the leaders and the people to look and think their community totally, such as;

- Suitable size people's group as WCC
- "Operational Guideline" or clearly described opened rule
- Integrated approach, which covers various aspect of the people's life



8-11. How about the history and experience of similar projects in Japan?

Japan has long experience of participatory project scheme and integrated community management in its rural area.

That was the 17th Century when the first community forestry scheme (it was quite similar to the present community forestry scheme in Nepal) starting in Japan, and participatory integrated community resource management has been very popular local governance style even during feudal age, which continued until the middle of the 19th century.

In the 20th century, Japanese government including local governance bodies refined such kind of traditional participatory system for adapting to modern legal/political/economical system. During this experience, Japan got some useful knowledge and know-how; and those have been transformed into a basement for this Project.

The Project was built on the Japanese actual experience, and well modified for Nepal situation. That is the reason why the Project can be confident of its success.

9. Annex

9-1. Overall summary of Input Nepalese side

Counterpart personnel

F/Y Nepal	DSCWM	DSCO Kaski	DSCO Parbat
2056	6	8	6
2057	6	8	6
2058	6	8	7

⌘ This consists of Officer and Mid-level Technician.

Other important personnel

F/Y Nepal	DSCWM	DSCO Kaski	DSCO Parbat
2056			1
2057		10	10
2058		10	11

⌘ This consists of Local Motivator and Woman's Motivator.

Land and Office

- ⊙ Office Room in the building of DSCWM in Kathmandu
- ⊙ Land for the Project H.Q. in the site of Kaski DSCO
- ⊙ Land for the Project branch in the site of Parbat DSCO

Budget from HMG (1,000 Nepal Rupee)

F/Y Nepal	DSCO Kaski		DSCO Parbat		Total	
	HMG	KR II	HMG	KR II	HMG	KR II
2056	923	4,510	900	4,170	1,823	8,680
2057	560	5,625	900	3,949	1,460	9,574
2058	704	6,578	1,232	4,523	1,936	11,101

⌘ The budget of 2058 is provisional.

9-2. Overall summary of Input Japanese side

Expert

F/Y Japan	Long-term	Short-term
1999	6	5
2000	6	3
2001	6	3

Counterpart Training in abroad

F/Y Japan	In Japan	In the 3rd country
1999	3	
2000	3	
2001	2	7

⌘ "the 3rd country" including Technical Exchange with other JICA Projects.

Budget from JICA (1,000 Japanese Yen)

F/Y Nepal	Local Cost			Equipment provision	Total
	JICA	JOCV	Sub-Total		
1999	9,768	9,797	19,565	14,419	33,984
2000	27,012	5,122	32,134	14,284	46,418
2001	39,909	-----	39,909	4,229	44,138

⌘ The budget of 1999 does not include expenditure before 16 July.

⌘ The budget of 2001 is provisional.

⌘ JOCV budget was expired in 2000; because of the termination of Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project Phase II.

⌘ Following expenditure is not included in the above table; Counterpart training and study tour in abroad.

Dispatching JICA Experts (both long-term and short-term).

9-3. Others Sample of newspaper clipping

जाइका कार्यक्रम : कास्की र पर्वतका १० गाविसमा एकीकृत रूपमा शुरु

पोखरा, १४ भदौ । श्री ५ को सरकार र वापसी सहयोग निधोपदारा सञ्चालित जाइका सामुदायिक विकास तथा वन जलाधार संरक्षण आयोजनाको दोस्रो चरण अन्तर्गतका प्रारम्भिक कार्य हिन्दोईख कास्की र पर्वत जिल्लाका १० गाविसहरूमा एकीकृत रूपमा शुरु भएका छन् ।

जाइका का बीच भएको पाँच वर्षे संभौता अन्तर्गत आयोजनाले ती गाविसहरूमा नाउगा पाखा र खाती जमीनहरूमा बुझरोपण, खानेपानीको सुलभ संरक्षण, सिंचाइ कुलो निर्माण, शौच शिक्षा, आयमूलक कार्यक्रमका लागि क्षीप विकास तालीम, वातावरण संरक्षण आदि कार्यक्रमहरू एकीकृत रूपमा सञ्चालन गर्ने छ ।

तुल्याउन हिजो पर्ल उक्त आयोजना सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थापन गोष्ठी आयोजना गरियो । कास्की जिल्ला समितिमा सभापति पृषोडको सभापतित्वमा भगोश प्रसाद तिम्सिना, प्रोजेक्ट मन्त्रालय श्रेष्ठ, पर्वत

मुल्यांकन पत्रि पाठ्य सकारणक प्रभावका कारणले गर्दा अन्य चरण दश

सहभागितात्मक ग्रामीण लेखाजोखा तालिम सम्पन्न

पोखरा, २८ कात्तिक । श्री ५ को सरकार/जाइका/सामुदायिक विकास तथा हरियाली पर्वथन आयोजनाका उपपरिचालक

मुल्यांकनका हरेक तहमा गरिनुपर्ने सहभागितात्मक विधिहरूबारे प्रशिक्षण दिइएको थियो । पश्चिमाञ्चलमा सहभागीहरूलाई स्वतन्त्र अग्रेसर पनि

Sabihaa, a hope for many

By 'Akash'

Japan has always been eager to help Nepal. Major areas in which Japan has offered a helping hand are telecom, education, industries, agriculture, community development etc. Conservation of natural resources and capacity building of rural people of Nepal are among the major concern of Japan International Cooperation Agency. With the goal of poverty alleviation and improvement of natural environment through active participation of people, a project, in cooperation with Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management under Ministry of Forest, had been started back in 1995 with the name 'Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project' (CDFWCP).

During first phase people of 90 wards, from four VDCs of Parbat district and six VDCs of Kaski district were among the target beneficiaries. More than 835 sub-projects (490 Kaski, 345 Parbat), covering income generating, watershed management, community infrastructure development activities, were implemented. Capacity building programs such as various training and study tours were frequently organized. During first phase 193 trainings were conducted and more than four thousand participants benefited. Forty-four study tours were organized and above six hundred had participated. Successful completion of first phase has enhanced enthusiasm among the people for the second phase.

Second phase has targeted five-village development committees from each Parbat and Kaski district. In order to familiarize this project among rural people a nickname Sabihaa has been chosen. Which stands for 'Samudaik Bikas Tatha Hariyalii Aayojana (community development and greenery promotion, in Nepali). Project head quarter is located in Ratna chowk, Pokhara and has its branch

office in Kusma. Mr. Hiroki Katsuragawa, chief adviser of Sabihaa project has made a great effort to convince and assure Japanese officials in JICA head quarter Tokyo, who were suspicious about prevailing security situation in remote areas of Nepal. Mr Katsuragawa, former Japanese government officer, who has worked many years in Japan and Thailand as a social forestry expert had arrived Nepal as a chief adviser for this project. Good cooperation as usual from government and some changes that have already been made would help us launch this project without any hindrances, Mr. Katsuragawa stated. Project's major concern is to empower rural, deprived people and community for the management of their community resources in a sustainable way, he emphasized.

For the second phase of Sabihaa all sub-projects that will be implemented are classified in two categories, such as integrated community resource management activity (all activities related to improve/conservate community resource) and power program (adult literacy class and life improvement programme). Power program is a special capacity building and empowerment program for illiterate, poor, occupational caste and women. Two motivators and one mid level technician of district soil conservation office will support implementation of activities in each target VDC. Mr. Atsutoshi Hirabayashi, who is a community development expert in Sabihaa, is also very hopeful about this project. After working more than four years in African countries and in Cambodia more than one year as a development worker, he took over a position of community development expert in this project in November 1999. Mr Hirabayashi, who has already started speaking Nepali fluently, believes that a community development worker must be polite, good listener, and a

person with good interpersonal skills and should live a simple life while working in community. For the effectiveness of training and extension activities, planned for the second phase, Ms Yasuko Oda assists and supervises training and extension activities in the project. Previously she had worked for Basic Primary Education Project for four years in Nepal. Her name could be found in many textbooks for primary education in Nepal. JICA experts' team, which also includes a gender expert, watershed management expert, and a coordinator, is very effective and efficient. After the approval from joint coordination committee meeting held on 24th August 2000, in Kathmandu, Project Management Meeting was organized in Pokhara on 29th of August 2000. Among the participants were assistant resident representative of JICA/Nepal, DDC Chairpersons and Chief district officers of Parbat and Kaski, Superintendent of Police Kaski, chairperson of target VDCs, local NGOs and INGO representatives, officials from district soil conservation office Parbat and Kaski, government officials, project employees etc. Participants had shown great interest in this project and provided valuable suggestions and assured about coordination and cooperation in the future.

Implementation procedure of this project has been designed in such a way, which encourages people's participation in every aspect. In this way people will receive on the job training in each activities they are involved. Participatory approach, as a key concept of the project, will enable people for sustainable community development. Project will also emphasize on integrated community resource management, gender equity and coordination with local governing bodies and line agencies in order to empower people who are involved.

onve development continues

HARA, Sept 24 (RSS) -vention on Management mmunity Development renergy Project being ted in Kaski and Parbat oncluded here. e convention chaired by of Kaski DDC Punya udel, chairman of Parbat sh Prasad Timilsina said community development very project had been very l. minor problems of the can be resolved by

Poudel, chief advisor of JICA Hiroki Katsuragawa, forest director Ram Poudel, representative of the department of soil conservation Hommani Bhandari, Kaski District Soil Conservation Officer Prakash Regmi, Diwakar Poudel of Parbat district Soil Conservation Office and others expressed the view that the convention helped to carry out works at the local level in a coordinated manner. Under the Community Development and Greenery

Sidha and Thumki VDCs of Kaski and Beulibas, Limiuhana, Piplarti, Saraukhola and Thanamaula VDCs of Parbat Districts at present. The main objective of the Community Development and Greenery Project is to improve the natural environment of the hilly areas of Nepal and alleviate poverty by mobilising community resources through participation of the the women and men.

सामुदायिक विकास तथा हरियाली आयोजना भेला सम्पन्न

पोखरा, २८ असोज । कास्की र पर्वत जिल्लामा सञ्चालित सामुदायिक विकास तथा हरियाली आयोजनाको व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी भेला यहाँ सम्पन्न भयो ।

जिविस कास्कीका सभापति पुष्प प्रसाद पौडेलको सभापतित्वमा सम्पन्न भो भेलाका जिविस पर्वतका सभापति गणेश प्रसाद तिम्सिनाले आयोजना उपलब्धिमुलक भएकै र बेलाबखत देखिने स-साना सुटि पनि आयोजनाले प्रत्येक वर्ष गर्ने गर्दा योजनागत निरन्तरता दत्ने बताउनुभयो ।

व्यवस्थापन आदि

आदर्श समाज

काठमाडौं, २४ असार

सह-**जनमत दैनिक**

व्यवस्थापन आदि

वातावरण सुधार र गरीबी निवारण ग लक्ष्यले शुरु भएको सो आयोजना ती दुई दि दश गाविसमा सञ्चालित छ । सम्पू, सं व्यवस्थापन, सामुदायिक श्रोतको सन्तुलित विकास तथा योजनागत

THE RISING NEP

THE KATHMANDU

गोरखापत्र

कान्तिपुर

सामुदायिक विकास तथा हरियाली आयोजनाबाट विभिन्न सह-योजना सम्पन्न

पोखरा, ४ असोज । सामुदायिक विकास तथा हरियाली आयोजना श्री ५ को सरकार र जापान अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहयोग नियोग (जाइका) को संयुक्त लगानीमा २०१६ देखि २०१९ (16 July 1999-15 July 2004) सम्म पाँच वर्षका लागि सञ्चालित आयोजना हो । यो आयोजना पश्चिमाञ्चल क्षेत्रको कास्की र पर्वत दुई जिल्लामा लागू भएको छ । कास्कीका पाँच गा.वि.स.हरू सिद्ध, युष्की, अर्मला, पुम्दीभुम्दी र भदौरे तामागी तथा पर्वतका पाँच गा.वि.स. हर पिपलटारी, लिमीठाना, ठानामीला, वेउलीवास र सरौखोला गरी जम्मा १० गा.वि.स. हरू मा सञ्चालित यस आयोजनाको प्रमुख उद्देश्य महिला एवं पुरुष दुवैको समान सहभागितामा सामुदायिक श्रोतको उचित व्यवस्थापन गरी नेपालको पहाडी क्षेत्रको बातावरणमा सुधार एवं गरिवी निवारणतर्फ उन्मुख गराउनु हो । यस आयोजनाले आफ्नो कार्यकालपछि यस क्षेत्रका जनताहरूले समृद्ध संगठन एवं व्यवस्थापन गर्न र समानताको आधारमा सामुदायिक श्रोतको शीघ्रो व्यवस्थापन गर्नका लागि योजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन एवं अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्ने सक्नेछन् भन्ने आशा राखेको छ ।

आयोजनाले सवै गा.वि.स. का प्रत्येक वडाहरूमा आयोजनाको सहयोगमा सञ्चालन गरिने सम्पूर्ण क्रियाकलापहरूको सही र प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापनका लागि वडा संरक्षण समिति (व.सं.स.) को गठन गरेको छ जसमा वडा समितिका सदस्यहरू र आवश्यकताअनुसार अन्य सदस्यहरू रहने व्यवस्था छ । वडामा सञ्चालन गरिने सवै सहयोगहरू व.सं.स. (वडा संरक्षण समिति) को मातहतमा सञ्चालन गरिन्छ ।

हालसम्म कास्की र पर्वत जिल्लाका उपरोक्त गा.वि.स. मा प्रशस्त सह-योजनाहरू कार्यान्वयन अवस्थामा रहेका छन् भने कास्की जिल्लामा अर्मला र युष्की गा.वि.स.हरू का तीनवटा सह-योजनाहरू पूर्णरूपमा सम्पन्न भैसकेका छन् । जसअनुसार :

अर्मला गा.वि.स. वडा नं. २ मा

भाभकुना त्म्कं खानेपानी सह-योजना सम्पन्न भएको छ । उक्त सह-योजना सम्पन्न गर्नका लागि सा.वि.ह.आ. र वडा संरक्षण समिति (व.सं.स.) बीच मिति २०५८/२/१ मा सम्झौता भएअनुसार आयोजनाबाट रु. ४१९४४/- र रु. ३९१३७/- बराबरको स्थानीय जनसहभागिता गरी कुल रु. ८१०८१/- मा सम्पन्न उक्त सह-योजनाबाट ८० घरका ४१२ जनताहरू प्रत्यक्षरूपहरू लाभान्वित भएका छन् ।

त्यस्तै गरी थुम्की गा.वि.स. वडा नं. १ मा पर्ने दरगाउंटार खानेपानी सह-योजना पनि सम्पन्न भएको । उक्त सह-योजना सम्पन्न गर्नका लागि आयोजना र १ नम्बर वडाका व.सं. बीच मिति ०५८/२/१० मा भएको सम्झौतानुसार आयोजनाबाट रु. ४९,६४३/- र रु. ४५,८२५/- बराबरको स्थानीय जनसहभागिता गरी कुल रु. ९५,४६८/- मा सम्पन्न यस सह-योजनाबाट ७७ घरका ४८१ उपभोक्ताहरू प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा लाभान्वित भएका छन् ।

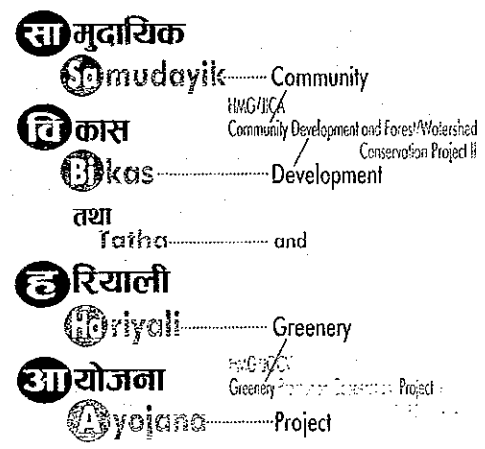
साथै सोही गा.वि.स. अन्तर्गत वडा नं. ३ मा पर्ने सिम्पानी सिचाई सह-योजना पनि हालै सम्पन्न भएको छ । उक्त सह-योजना सम्पन्न गर्नका लागि आयोजना र सम्बन्धित व.सं. बीच मिति ०५८/२/१० मा भएको सम्झौतानुसार आयोजनाबाट रु. ४९,८७०/- र रु. ४९,८७१/- बराबरको स्थानीय जनसहभागिता गरी कुल रु. ९९,७४१/- मा सम्पन्न यस सह-योजनाबाट पनि ४३ घरका २१५ जनताहरू प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा लाभान्वित भएका छन् ।

आयोजनाले कुनै पनि सह-योजना वा अन्य क्रियाकलापहरूको बारेमा वडा संरक्षण समितिसँग सम्झौता सम्पन्न गरेपछि सम्पूर्ण वडावासी र गा.वि.स. मा समेत जानकारी हेसू भन्ने अभिप्रायले गा.वि.स. र वडाहरूमा सम्झौता र वजेटको बारेमा सूचना दिने कार्य गर्दै आएको छ । यस बाहेक आयोजनाले प्रत्येक २-२ महिनामा प्रकाशन गर्ने त्रैमासिक समाचारपत्र मार्फत यस्ता कुराहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत जानकारी गराउँदै आएको छ ।



List of SABIHAA's materials

- Operational Guideline (English/Nepali)
- Operational Guideline Annex (English/Nepali)
- SABIHAA pamphlet (English/Nepali)
- SABIHAA leaflet (Nepali)
- Gender & Equity leaflet (English/Nepali)
- Flip chart for WCC (Nepali)
- WCC introductory training manual (Nepali)
- POWER Program leaflet (Nepali)
- POWER Group management notebook (Nepali)
- POWER/ALC basic course the 1st part teaching guideline (Nepali)
- POWER/ALC basic course evaluation guideline (English/Nepali)
- POWER/ALC monitoring format (English/Nepali)
- With community people <promotion video pilot version> (English/Nepali/Japanese)
- SABIHAA calendar (Nepali)



Remark: Some photographs of this report show false "Date". All the photographs were taken in this phase.

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