

EMOP 10523.0

DEPROSC Final Report

1 Synopsis

Name of NGO:	DEPROSC Nepal	
Project Date:	16 June 2006 - 30 September 2006	
Areas of activity:	Emergency Operations, Food for work.	
Total Number of Participants:	12916 HHs (9129 HHs of Jajarkot and 3787 HHs of Kalikot)	
Total Number of Beneficiaries:	9129 HHs	
Total Distribution:	Rice 950.5 MT, WSB 166.4 MT	
	Jajarkot	649.6 MT rice and 114.1 MT WSB
	Kalikot	300.9 MT rice and 52.3 MT WSB
Total Cost:	Proposed NRs total : 32,529,233.00, ITSH : 26,215,262.00 and ODOC : 6,313,971.00	
	Total expenses till now:	ITSH : 24,527,927.00 and ODOC : 3,516,447.00
Date of Report:	30 Oct 2006	

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2 Executive Summary

The weather in the winter season of 2005/2006 was the driest winter in the last four decades. Mid western and far western regions of Nepal were worst hit by the drought. Data collected and verified from various sources including WFP Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping showed that 70 VDCs of 10 districts were worst hit by it. People in those VDCs started using unsustainable coping strategies such as selling their basic livelihoods assets and antique goods to solve hand to mouth problem. It was reported that in Kalikot few people even died due to lack of food to feed themselves. Acute shortage of food was there in these districts.

To provide immediate food support to these vulnerable people, World Food Program (WFP) initiated Emergency Operations (EMOP) for the first time in Nepal. DEPROSC Nepal entered into an agreement with WFP to work as an implementing partner to provide immediate food relief to drought affected people in 50 VDCs of seven districts of mid-western region in three different phases. 11 VDCs of Jajarkot and 5 VDCs of Kalikot were selected for implementing EMOP in the first phase.

EMOP had adopted inclusive approach therefore; all households in 16 VDCs were targeted to provide food assistance. This approach was different than the approach used in Protecting Livelihoods in Crises (PLIC) which is also implemented in these districts with WFP support. PLIC was already implemented in 11 VDCs among the 16. Since, PLIC is exclusive in targeting, there was a fear that the inclusive approach of EMOP might create problem in PLIC implementation after EMOP terminates. Moreover, the type of food support in PLIC and EMOP was different. PLIC provided only rice support but EMOP provided both rice and WSB to FFW beneficiaries. Therefore, until EMOP was there in these 11 VDCs, PLIC was temporarily suspended.

EMOP targeted to provide food support to 11,958 beneficiary households within the project period of three months in two districts. It was proposed that each HH will be involved in FFW for 20 working days in light to medium works and was entitled to receive 80 Kg rice and 14 Kg WSB.

During program implementation, it was found there was increase in number of households in the VDCs. Total households after survey was 12,916. This includes 837 female headed households. Since the total commodity resource at hand was limited, each household was provided 71 KG of rice and 12.5 KG WSB in Jajarkot and 78 Kg rice and 13 Kg WSB in Kalikot district at the end. By the end of program DEPROSC Nepal was successful in creating 184 community assets in 155 different communities.

Despite various difficulties in transportation of food from Sallibazaar EDP to final delivery points/beneficiaries, the program was successful in meeting its objective to provide immediate food support during the period of food crises. Sadly few people died both in Kalikot and Jajarkot district due to accidents during FFW which could have been avoided.

3 Objectives.

- Improve Short term food security situation of people affected by drought and minimize the risk specially improve the nutrition status of woman and children.
- Protect the livelihoods assets and create/rehabilitate primary community infrastructures.
- Prevent mass migration.

4 Working approach/procedure

EMOP mainly focused to provide short term food support to drought affected people. In contrast to emergency operations which are fully relief oriented, in EMOP it was decided to utilize food to create community assets too. Therefore, though the primary aim was to provide immediate food assistance to the people, creating community assets was taken as an opportunity of the food assistance. Therefore, focus was also put to create those types of community assets through FFW that require high labour input, uses locally available materials, less input of non food items and can be completed within the end of August 2006.

Inclusive approach for targeting was adopted in EMOP. All households within the selected 16 VDCs were employed in FFW in EMOP (see map in Annex). In VDCs where both EMOP and PLIC were implemented, PLIC program was temporarily suspended. This was necessary because both the working approach and type of commodity support was different in PLIC and EMOP. PLIC was more process oriented and gave higher priority in

identifying the most food insecure households within the community to ensure that food support is given only to the absolutely necessary people. However, in EMOP all households within the drought affected VDC were employed. Within a VDC the beneficiaries were organized into user groups and then to user committees. FFW schemes that were identified by the user groups, construction was then undertaken by the user groups and supervised by user committees. The whole process of social mobilization and technical design and survey was facilitated by DEPROSC Nepal. User committees were also responsible to make necessary arrangements for rice transportation from TWH and final distribution to the beneficiaries under supervision of DEPROSC staff. A provision to provide 50% of the food to the beneficiaries in advance was also made in EMOP.

A village facilitator (VF) was recruited in each EMOP VDC to facilitate the social mobilization process, while Overseer or Sub-overseer was responsible for design, estimate preparation and technical work monitoring. The VF was also responsible to sign an authentic document verifying the number of beneficiaries in his/her VDC who were entitled to receive commodity support. With this authentic document, TWH personnel would release commodity to beneficiaries.

A regional level staff orientation workshop was organized at Nepalgunj before launching the project . All key staff members of the district participated in the workshop. The training was held for two days. After key staffs were trained, they conducted local staff orientation in their district. Staff members were therefore, sent to the field after proper orientation.

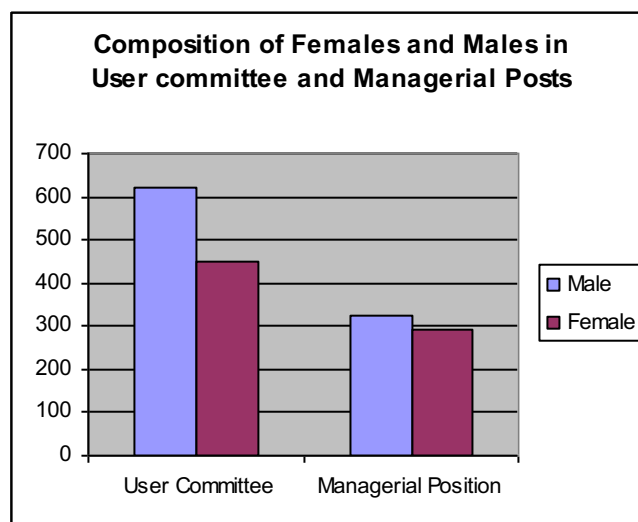
Participation of all people within the VDC was ensured by building a mechanism that anyone from the house who is above 18 and below 60 years of age could participate in FFW. Since EMOP was implemented during the time when most of the rural people were busy in agricultural works, this approach had to be adopted to ensure continuity of people's participation in FFW. If one person from the HH can't participate any particular day, s/he can be replaced by another eligible person from the same house. One member from each household participated during construction of the schemes while other members were involved in rice transportation or agricultural works.

Work procedure is explained in a flow chart in annex

5 Beneficiaries

In total 12,916 drought affected households participated in the FFW under EMOP. All these households include total 77,768 beneficiaries including 39,406 Males 38,362 females¹. Out of the total participating households 837 were female headed ones. One each member from the above mentioned household were organized into 155 different user groups. User groups formed user committees that consisted of 7 members except in very few cases where 5 members User committee were formed. Encouraging level of female participation was seen both in FFW and also during commodity transportation from EDP and TWH. Each of the households received at least 71 Kg rice and 12.5 Kg WSB in Jajarkot district and 78 Kg rice and 13 Kg WSB in Kalikot for working in labor intensive construction schemes. Each household was involved for at least 17 workdays in Jajarkot and 19 workdays in Kalikot. Encouraging participation of female was there in the user committee including managerial positions.

While selecting the participants for FFW, preference was given to adult members (18-60 years of age) of the house. In case of absence of adult member in a house two approaches were taken: a. If the person living in the house can contribute to FFW by being involved in very light works like supervision and monitoring or helping workers to fetch water etc they were involved. B. In case, due to disabilities or by any other reason no-one can participate from that household, food was distributed for free. However, in both the districts it was found that at least one member from each household was capable to participate in the FFW construction schemes.



¹ The actual data of households were taken by the field survey. However, within the short time interval it was impossible to collect data of total beneficiaries including women children within each household. This figure is therefore collected from various secondary sources.

6 Commodities

For the first phase, in total 1124.05 MT of commodity (rice and WSB) was proposed. Out of which 771.9 MT including 114.9 MT WSB was proposed for Jajarkot where as 352.12 MT including 52.4 MT of WSB was proposed. The target number of households set was 11,958. Planning was done in such a way that all these households will get 80 KG rice and 14 KG WSB. The details of the rice and WSB allocated and receipt status is in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1: Receipt at EDP Sallibazaar for Jajarkot

S.N	Particulars	Allocated		Received		Remarks
		Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)	Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)	
1	Nepal Food Corporation	213	0	206.2	0	There was a deficit of 6.81 MT of rice transported by KK parawahan to Sallibazaar
2	Mangalam Rice Mills	131.5	0	131.5	0	All allocated quantity was received
3	Dugar Brothers Concern	212	0	211.6	0	All allocated quantity was received
4	Century Food Productions	100	0	100.0	0	All allocated quantity was received
5	Instant Mill	0	115.0	0.0	114.1	All allocated quantity was received
	Total received			649.3	114.1	
	Total allocated (EMOP proposal)*	657.0	115.0			
	Stock at EDP after final distribution			6.4	0	

In both Jajarkot and Kalikot, the first lot of rice was loaned from NFC Birgunj. The standard weight of the bags received from NFC was supposed to be 30 KG each. However, during random sampling it was found that all bags were below that standard weight. Some bags weight as low as 24 KG. Since the bags were of very different weight, application of random sampling method was not applicable for rice loaned from NFC. It was therefore, decided to weigh each and every bag of NFC rice before distribution to the final beneficiaries. The rice received was calculated based on the distribution from the transit warehouses. The weight of rice received from other suppliers was correct.

During the implementation of EMOP, there were few instances when the supply chain from the origin to the EDP could not be maintained. The reasons were flood in the river, road blockades due to landslides and truck associations etc. Due to this EDP had to experience temporary shortage of commodity in few instances. Since, community members and mule owners who already had arrived at EDP were reluctant to carry the commodity if they didn't get that on time, EDP staffs were forced to seek alternative mechanisms to fulfill the temporary demand. One such alternative was to use the rice from PLIC which was in store at Sallibazaar for Dolpa district. Since community of Dolpa was not coming to collect rice due to rainy season, it was decided with pre approval from WFP to borrow the rice from PLIC for the purpose of EMOP. Later on when EMOP rice arrived at Sallibazaar, immediately the borrowed amount of rice (21.48 MT) was paid back to PLIC Dolpa.

Table 2: Receipt at EDP Rakam for Kalikot

Supplier	Allocated		Received	
	Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)	Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)
Nepal Food Corporation	150	0	150	0
Mangalam Rice Mills	75.5	0	75.5	0
Dugar Brothers Concern	78	0	78	0
Instant Mill	0	52.7	0	52.7
Total Allocated WFP	303.5	52.7		
Total allocated (EMOP proposal)*	299.68	52.4		
Total received			303.5	52.7
Stock at Rakam	2.6	0		

*Additional 3.5 MT rice was allocated for Rengil Mule Trail construction.

In case of Kalikot, all suppliers supplied commodities as per allocation. The proposed EDP was Rakam of Dailekh. However, due to rainy season trucks were not plyable upto Rakam. The river in a place called

Ramaghat was not crossable by trucks. This thus broke the regular supply chain to Rakam EDP. During the rainy season, it was impossible for the loaded trucks to cross the river and there was no means to cross the river with the rice, distribution was halted for few days. After a joint mission of WFP SO and DEPROSC-Nepal RO visited Ramaghat to explore the alternatives, it was found that local people had constructed a twine and few people were engaged in crossing the river via the twine. On negotiations with them they were ready to move the rice across the river where tractors were readily available. These tractors transported the rice from Rakam upto a place called Tunibagar almost 13 Kilometers ahead from Ramaghat. From Ramaghat, beneficiaries collected their portion of rice. An interim arrangement was therefore, made with WFP to receive rice at Ramaghat and dispatch by twines and tractors.

The season when EMOP had to be implemented in the district, was not favorable for rice transportation. Incessant rainfall after prolonged drought happened during the later period of July and August. Since commodity transportation was manual, there were chances of damage due to rain. With this fact in mind, DEPROSC-Nepal, took a strategy to make the transporter more accountable while transportation. An agreement was done with them before start of rice transportation. In the agreement, any damage or loss of rice after it went to their custody was fully in their responsibility. If any loss or damage occurred, they were liable to pay. With this clause in the agreement, the transporters became more cautious while transporting. This is the reason why no loss of rice occurred. Despite being cautious, in one incident in Jajarkot, tractor carrying rice overturned while crossing a river. All 4.36 MT of rice in the tractor was wet and thus damaged. Though it was an accident, the transporter was obliged to pay back the damaged quantity of rice. The agreement here played a vital role to reimburse the lost quantity of rice.

For both Jajarkot and Kalikot, the first lot of rice loaned from NFC was of fine quality. The rice delivered in the subsequent lots was from the local supplier and was obviously different than the previous lot. This difference in quality of rice created problem and misunderstanding in the community while distributing rice to the beneficiaries. In Jajarkot district the rice supplied by Mangalam rice mill was even below the standard of the NFC. 20 MT of this rice was later replaced by the supplier after a huge protest from the beneficiaries and closure of one of the TWHs in Jajarkot. This happened ever after intensive social mobilization by the staff on the quality of rice. People had a belief that DEPROSC-Nepal had a role in supplying low quality of rice. After repeated persuasion, communities accepted the reality and agreed to cooperate again later on. The audio tape where the beneficiaries chanted slogans against bad quality rice is still retained in DEPROSC-Nepal, Head office Kathmandu.

7 Delivery and Distribution Arrangements

In both Jajarkot and Kalikot districts, rice was transported either by means of mules or the beneficiaries themselves, from the EDP. For the convenience of the beneficiaries, in Jajarkot transit warehouses (TWHs) were established one each in Kalimati, Kholepana, Chaurjahari, and Jhapra. No transit warehouses were established in Kalikot. Trained human resources were deployed at each EDP and TWHs. Transportation of commodity from EDP to TWH was done by the most efficient means available in the district. In Jajarkot, EDP to TWH transportation was mainly done by mules. Tractors were also used wherever possible. A contract was made with both the mule and tractor owners to transport the commodity within given budget limit and time frame. In case, any loss or damage occurs during the transportation, it was the responsibility of the transporters. This arrangement was very necessary for the safety of the delivered commodity. The contract was absolutely necessary in EMOP because the time of transportation was in rainy season and chances of commodity loss or damage during transportation was high. Apart from few instances, after this kind of agreement was made with the transporters, they were particularly careful in protecting the commodity from rain and loading and unloading of rice bags on mules to avoid loss.

After the community entered into agreement, the village facilitator sent the committee members to TWH to collect 50% of the entitlement. EDP/TWH personnel after verification of the documents brought by the community members released the commodity to the beneficiaries. From the TWH, beneficiaries themselves carried their entitlements. The receipt of the entitlement by each household was later verified by the VF in each VDC. This mechanism was applied to ensure that each beneficiary received his/her portion of entitlement.

Since commodity transportation was done in rainy season, it was very difficult to transport rice to the concerned beneficiaries of both Jajarkot and Kalikot on time. TWH were located at a distance of more than one day walk from the EMOP VDCs. Due to absence of frequent communication and remoteness of the VDCs from district headquarter, the date to deliver commodity from each TWH was planned in advance.

Beneficiaries already started coming to TWH on the planned dates. However, due to various difficulties, the rice transportation to EDP and from EDP to TWH was not on time. In the beginning the blockade imposed by the truck associations hampered rice transportation to the EDP. After this was resolved, mule owners created problem on the rates they were getting from EMOP as according to them it was low compared to the district rate. This also delayed timely transportation.

The transportation was mainly done by mules and not by machines like tractors or helicopters which have fixed load carrying capacity. Mule owners own mules of different age and size which obviously determines load carrying capacity of mules. The capacity of the mules varied from 60 Kg to 80 Kg. Since the size of the bags was of standard weight of 30, 35 and 40 Kg, mule owners were forced to rebag most of the commodity according to their mule's requirement. Rebagging huge number of rice bags delayed transportation from EDP to TWH.

After long negotiation with the mule owners and local business people, the issue of transportation rate was resolved. It was after almost one month of the start of the program; rice transportation became smooth in Jajarkot.

The summary of rice distribution status is given in table below. The details can be found in Annex.

Table 3: Distribution in Jajarkot

S.N	Name of the VDC	Number of HHs	Commodity		Remarks
			Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)	
1	Daha	770	54.7	9.6	One bag of 7 KG WSB was found damaged. This bag was replaced by the supplier. However, the community people accepted that bag of rice while distribution. Therefore, there is some discrepancy in the figure.
2	Dhime	1188	85.8	14.8	
3	Bhagawati	639	45.4	8.0	
4	Dandagaun	1150	81.7	14.4	
5	Garkhakot	935	66.4	11.7	
6	Lahan	1048	74.4	13.1	
7	Nayakwada	972	69.0	12.2	
8	Paink	755	53.6	9.4	
9	Ragda	783	55.6	9.8	
10	Ramidanda	381	27.1	4.8	
11	Rokayagaun	508	36.1	6.4	
	Total	9129	649.6	114.1	

In case of Kalikot, user group members of the 5 VDCs have already received their share of rice and WSB. Users themselves used to come to the EDP to collect the commodity. Since the distance from the EMOP VDCs to the EDP was more than one day, they even had to spend night in between to come to EDP. Moreover, the trail to come to EDP from the VDC was risky. During the transportation of rice 4 people died on the way slipping off from the trail and drowned by the Karnali river. One portion in a place called Rengil in Raku VDC of the trail was particularly dangerous in rainy season. There was high demand from the community to widen this trail. Technical assessment also showed the importance of this trail. Therefore, with special request to WFP 3.5 MT rice was added to EMOP program to widen this trail.

Table 4: Distribution in Kalikot

Name of the VDC	Number of HHs	Commodity	
		Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)
Dhaulagoha	1099	87.3	15.2
Khina	569	44.8	7.8
Nanikot	902	72.1	12.4
Thirpu	650	51.3	8.9
Ramnakot	567	45.4	7.9
Total	3787	300.9	52.3

However, after detail survey of the proposed trail by technical team, it was found that, blasting will be required in few portions. After coordination with Nepal Army and district administration together with representatives from seven parties in the district headquarter, Nepal army agreed to take the charge of blasting. Now the blasting is over and user group members are now employed to widen the trail. It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of October. The rice remaining in the EDP has already been transported to the district headquarter. As soon as the construction is over, rice and WSB will be distributed to beneficiaries.

The program was found effective in providing immediate relief to the drought affected people. Almost all commodities were distributed to the target beneficiaries and at the same time community infrastructures were created within a short period of time of three and half months. People got food support when they were in the immense need. That is why people accepted the program very much.

In Kalikot district, people had very little hope about sustaining life in their own village due to prolonged drought. They were already in a process of migration. (Photos in Annex) However, when EMOP was launched and they got immediate food supply, the hope of people to live in their own birthplace increased. There was an obvious decrease in migration. When people were selling their valuable utensils and livestock, they got food at the place of easy access. The program therefore, was very effective and achieved its objective

Within short time interval (3 months), 184 schemes were constructed/rehabilitated, the quality of work were comparable to PLIC schemes.

8 Expectations, Follow-up, & Lessons Learned

Quality of the commodity should be same throughout the program.

Rice transportation by local beneficiaries should be avoided in rainy season.

Death of the people during FFW shows that, a provision of an immediate relief fund should be made in the program.

9 Summary Conclusions

Selection of VDC is critical. Adequate care should be taken while selecting the VDCs.

Rice transportation should be avoided in rainy season as far as possible

Safety measures should be applied while working in FFW and rice transportation. (Staffs should also be trained on that).

Provision of fund for casualties (minor injuries are common) should be made in the program. First aid kit box should be made mandatory for each user groups of the schemes.

ANNEX I – Project summery

ANNEX IV – Distribution Summary

ITSH and ODOC as per standard formats

ANNEX V – Pictorials



Photo 1: EMOP staff orientation in Kalikot District



Photo 2: People of Nanikot VDC in Jajarkot, on their way to go to Kailali to survive the drought.



Photo 3: Chaula Odar to Khudi Foot Trail, Bhagawati VDC, Ward no 8 Jajarkot



Photo 4: Kaina Irrigation Canal, Dadagaun VDC - 6



Photo 5: Laxmi PS boundary wall construction, Bhagawati VDC-9



Photo 6: Workers busy in construction of School playground in Daha VDC



Photo 7: Wooden bridge in Dhime VDC, Jajarkot



Photo 8: Patune Khola Irrigation in Bhagawati VDC -5, Jajarkot



Photo 9: Timure Khola irrigation in Bhagawati VDC - 1, Jajarkot



Photo 10: Beneficiaries from Bhagawati VDC receiving commodities from Chaurjahari TWH, Jajarkot



Photo 11: Parents of the boy who died on the spot by the debris from the landslide that occurred when he came to the scheme site to see his father working to construct the school where he was the student. The photo at the bottom left shows his house. One another person had to have amputation of his leg at Nepalgunj.

ANNEX VI – Other attachments

S.N.	Type of Project	District		Total
		Jajarkot	Kalikot	
1	Mule Trail	45	19	64
2	Foot Trail	19	0	19
3	Irrigation	6	5	11
4	School Rehabilitation	10	5	15
5	Others	56	19	75
6	Total	136	48	184

Summary of User Committee in Jajarkot district

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership			UC Managerial Post	
								No. of Male	No. of Female	Total in UC	No. Male	No. of Female
1	Dhime	Damdala	7	1	4	181	11/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
2		Dhime	7	2	1	122	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
3		Pipse	7	3A	4	34	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
4		Bharma	7	3B	4	42	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
5		Tarpena	7	3C	4	52	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
6		Gharanga	7	4	4	106	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
7		Khurpa	7	5A	2 & 5	163	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
8		Jharangaun	7	5B	2	68	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
9		Chhaharagaun	7	6	2	101	18/4/2063	4	3	7	2	2
10		Dhanrasi	7	7A	4	46	15/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
11		Samakot	7	7B	1	75	16/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
12		Samaila	7	8	1	112	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
13		Nare	7	9	1	86	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
14	Paink	Jintala	19	1	4	128	21/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
15		Thanwada	19	2	3	105	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
16		Chaurranta	19	3	4 & 5	113	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
17		Bijulidanda	19	4	2	35	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
18		Paink	19	5	4 & 5	126	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
19		Kaffala	19	6	2	57	17/0/2063	4	3	7	2	2
20		Lata	19	7	2	58	16/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
21		Rajjapahada	19	8	4	70	15/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
22		Chalna	19	9	1	63	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
23		Dandagaun	Pali	5	1	1	187	21/3/2063	4	3	7	2
24	Kalpat		5	2	1	199	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership			UC Managerial Post		
								No. of Male	No. of Female	Total in UC	No. Male	No. of Female	
25		Chiuri	5	3	3	126	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
26		Dandagaun	5	4	4	136	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
27		Dandagaun (Gadi)	5	5	4	107	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
28		Kaina	5	6	3	73	15/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
29		Chawanlechaur	5	7	4	62	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
30		Karuwa	5	8	1	105	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
31		Katke	5	9	1	155	11/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
32		Lahan	Bharagaun	16	1	4	65	15/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
33			Piuli	16	2A	1	26	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
34			Thapla	16	2B	1	61	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
35			Garagali	16	2C	1	44	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
36	Kothigaun		16	3	1	89	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
37	Kalchaur		16	4A	1	68	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
38	Aul		16	4B	1	48	11/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
39	Pipalchaur		16	4C	1 & 4	56	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
40	Bausekola		16	5	4	57	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
41	Raghunath		16	6A	4	108	21/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
42	Kantakura		16	6B	1	25	20/3/2063	3	2	5	2	2	
43	Pokhara		16	6C	2	54	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
44	Muli		16	7	1	82	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
45	Labisa		16	8A	2	65	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2	
46	Airari		16	8B	1	109	18/3/2063	0	7	7	0	4	
47	Ramidanda		Garchhina	16	9	1 & 4	91	16/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
48			Bayala	23	1	1	47	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership			UC Managerial Post	
								No. of Male	No. of Female	Total in UC	No. Male	No. of Female
49		Sinkot	23	2	1	20	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
50		Kotili	23	3	5	30	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
51		Pungaun	23	4	4	42	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
52		Mathiagar	23	5	1	30	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
53		Sirpachor	23	6	4	59	12/3/2063	4	3	7	3	1
54		Dalit agar	23	7	1	30	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
55		Taliagar	23	8	2	39	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
56		Dhaulakot	23	9	1	84	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
57		Rokayagaun	Pahadamulsam	24	1	1 & 5	99	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2
58	Syanlamulsam		24	2	1 & 5	45	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
59	Pachhyauri		24	3	4	36	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
60	Budagaun		24	4A	4	46	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
61	Rumsil		24	4B	5	38	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
62	Ayerna		24	5A	4	68	21/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
63	Rokayagaun		24	6	1	70	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
64	Dhyargaun		24	7	4	41	22/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
65	Sheri		24	8	1	32	23/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
66	Limsa		24	9	2	33	15/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
67	Nayakbada	Nayakbada	18	1	4	97	24/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
68		Jiri (Mathilo+Tallo)	18	2	4	222	26/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
69		Maina	18	3	5	93	25/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
70		Gothgaun	18	4	4	106	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
71		Karuka	18	5A	4	45	27/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
72		Kalakholi	18	5B	4	48	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
73		Tolkhana	18	6	4	81	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership			UC Managerial Post	
								No. of Male	No. of Female	Total in UC	No. Male	No. of Female
74		Gairagaun	18	7	1 & 5	66	23/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
75		Ghartigaun	18	8A	4	109	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
76		Karkijyula	18	8B	3	35	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
77		Dhuma	18	9	1	70	15/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
78	Radga	Tatargar	22	1	1	95	20/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
79		Baskot	22	2	1	111	21/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
80		Gharanga	22	3	1	122	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
81		Rautgaun	22	4	1	112	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
82		Dhyargaun A	22	5	1	67	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
83		Dhyargaun B	22	6	1	47	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
84		Baniyagaun	22	7	1&2	92	14/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
85		Damka	22	8	1	44	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
86		Tallu	22	9	1	93	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
87		Bhagawati	Basnetgaun	2	1	3	61	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2
88	Bhaungaun		2	2	4	54	13/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
89	Aulgurta		2	3	4 & 5	87	16/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
90	Bayakanda		2	4	5	64	16/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
91	Kartigaun		2	5	3	51	12/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
92	Fumda		2	6	4	74	17/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
93	Khudi		2	7	2	67	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
94	Fanchaur		2	8	2	88	18/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
95	Sinu		2	9	4&5	93	19/3/2063	4	3	7	2	2
96	Garkhakot		Matela	8	1	4	154	12/3/2063	4	3	7	3
97		Garkhakot	8	2	1 & 2	143	19/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
98		Banjhakot	8	3	2 &	80	18/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership			UC Managerial Post	
								No. of Male	No. of Female	Total in UC	No. Male	No. of Female
					5							
99		Syalagaun	8	4	4	110	18/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
100		Maipa	8	5	4 & 2	143	17/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
101		Karuwa	8	6	4	58	26/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
102		Dogra	8	7	4	86	27/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
103		Jetada	8	8	2	31	15/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
104		Budidanda	8	9	1 & 5	130	15/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
105	Daha	Nipani	4	1	4	87	22/3/2063	3	2	5	3	1
106		Jurkapani	4	2	1 & 5	40	25/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
107		Punka	4	3	1	95	26/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
108		Pokhari	4	4	1	77	21/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
109		Dadagaun	4	5	4	76	15/3/2063	5	2	7	3	1
110		Lata	4	6	4	51						
111		Kalli	4	7	4	134	16/3/2063	5	2	7	2	2
112		Sakiya	4	8	1	119	15/3/2063	3	2	5	2	2
113		Mainpakha	4	9	4	91	18/3/2063	5	2	7	4	0
	Grand Total					9129	778259	455	323	778	239	209

Summary of User Committee in Kalikot district

S.N.	Name of the VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward no.	Type of scheme	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership		UC Managerial Post	
								No. of Male	No. of Female	No. Male	No. of Female
1	Nanikot	Tikharti	17	9	3	111	27th June 06	4	3	2	2
2		Kotila	17	8	3	54	27th June 06	4	3	2	2
3		Kadagaun+ Kotila	17	6&7	5	25	27th June 06	4	3	2	2
4		Bayalkot	17	7	5	48	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
5		Bhita	17	6	5	49	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
6		Nanikot	17	5	1	109	13th June 06	4	3	2	2
7		Mayakot	17	4	5	69	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
8		Bisketh	17	4	3	25	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
9		Bagad	17	4	3	25	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
10		Nuwaghar	17	3	5	140	29th June 06	4	3	2	2
11		Tolibhid	17	2	1	117	29th June 06	4	3	2	2
12		Toliketh	17	2	1	28	1st July 06	4	3	2	2
13		Bolugaun	17	1	2+5	102	1st July 06	4	3	2	2
14	Ramnakot	Bajhakot	23	3&4	3	122	3rd July 06	4	3	2	2
15		Bajhkaot	23	1&2	5	117	3rd July 06	4	3	2	2
16		Ramnakot	23	5	1	90	1st July 06	4	3	2	2
17		Laffa	23	6	1	35	1st July 06	4	3	2	2
18		Khardu	23	7,8&9	1	97	4th July 06	4	3	2	2
19		Khardu	23	7,8&9	4	106	4th July 06	4	3	2	2
20	Thirpu	Thirpu	29	2,3 &9	5	92	26th June 06	4	3	2	2
21		Faguti	29	1&8	5	161	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
22		Thirpu	29	2&4	1&5	66	27th June 06	4	3	2	2
23		Bairsankot	29	5	1&5	85	27th June 06	4	3	2	2
24		Nayabada	29	6	1	61	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
25		Paroti	29	7	3	95	27th June 06	4	3	2	2

S.N.	Name of the VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward no.	Type of scheme	Total No. of HHs	Date of UC Formation	UC Membership		UC Managerial Post	
								No. of Male	No. of Female	No. Male	No. of Female
26		Sunabada	29	9&2	5	90	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
27	Dhaulagohe	Dhaloga	5	1	1&4	165	29th June 06	4	3	2	2
28		Punera	5	2	4	105	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
29		Ghochyabada	5	3	4	114	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
30		Banjada	5	4	5	130	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
31		Mijubada	5	5	1	143	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
32		Phulaha	5	8	1	105	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
33		Phulaha	5	9	4	74	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
34		Khada	5	6	1&5	141	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
35		Larfa	5	7	1	122	28th June 06	4	3	2	2
36		Khina	Neta	8	1	5	121	30-Jun-06	4	3	2
37	Ukadi		8	2	5	80	1st July 06	4	3	2	2
38	Jafe		8	3	1&5	78	2nd July 06	4	3	2	2
39	Mahalne		8	4	1	65	19th June 06	4	3	2	2
40	Khina		8	5&6	1	52	3rd July 06	4	3	2	2
41	Chhalaha		8	7&8	1	138	27th June 06	4	3	2	2
42	Khetgoda		8	9	5	35	3rd July 06	4	3	2	2
Grand Total							3787		168	126	84

Distribution summary of commodity in Jajarkot

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Total allocated rice @71 Kg per HHS	Total allocated WSB @ 12.5 per HH	Distributed Rice (Kg)	Distributed WSB (Kg)	Total (Kg)
1	Dhime	Damdala	7	1	4	181	12851	2262.5	13073	2262.5	15336
2		Dhime	7	2	1	122	8662	1525	8812	1500	10312
3		Pipse	7	3A	4	34	2414	425	2456	425	2881
4		Bharma	7	3B	4	42	2982	525	3034	525	3559
5		Tarpena	7	3C	4	52	3692	650	3756	650	4406
6		Gharanga	7	4	4	106	7526	1325	7656	1325	8981
7		Khurpa	7	5A	2 & 5	163	11573	2037.5	11773	2037.5	13811
8		Jharangaun	7	5B	2	68	4828	850	4911	850	5761
9		Chhaharagaun	7	6	2	101	7171	1262.5	7295	1262.5	8557
10		Dhanrasi	7	7A	4	46	3266	575	3322	575	3897
11		Samakot	7	7B	1	75	5325	937.5	5417	937.5	6355
12		Samaila	7	8	1	112	7952	1400	8089	1400	9489
13		Nare	7	9	1	86	6211.5	1075	6212	1075	7287
14	Paik	Jintala	19	1	4	128	9088	1600	9088	1600	10688
15		Thanwada	19	2	3	105	7455	1312.5	7455	1312.5	8768
16		Chaurranta	19	3	4 & 5	113	8023	1412.5	8023	1412.5	9436
17		Bijulidanda	19	4	2	35	2485	437.5	2485	437.5	2923
18		Paik	19	5	4 & 5	126	8946	1575	8946	1575	10521
19		Kaffala	19	6	2	57	4047	712.5	4047	712.5	4760
20		Lata	19	7	2	58	4118	725	4118	725	4843
21		Raijapahada	19	8	4	70	4970	875	4970	875	5845
22		Chalna	19	9	1	63	4473	787.5	4473	787.5	5261
23	Dandagaun	Pali	5	1	1	187	13277	2337.5	13277	2337.5	15615
24		Kalpat	5	2	1	199	14129	2487.5	14129	2487.5	16617
25		Chiuri	5	3	3	126	8946	1575	8946	1575	10521
26		Dandagaun	5	4	4	136	9656	1700	9656	1700	11356
27		Dandagaun (Gadi)	5	5	4	107	7597	1337.5	7597	1337.5	8935
28		Kaina	5	6	3	73	5183	912.5	5183	912.5	6096
29		Chawanlechaur	5	7	4	62	4402	775	4402	775	5177
30		Karuwa	5	8	1	105	7455	1312.5	7455	1312.5	8768
31		Katke	5	9	1	155	11005	1937.5	11005	1937.5	12943
32		Lahan	Bharagaun	16	1	4	65	4615	812.5	4615	812.5

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Total allocated rice @71 Kg per HHS	Total allocated WSB @ 12.5 per HH	Distributed Rice (Kg)	Distributed WSB (Kg)	Total (Kg)	
33		Piuli	16	2A	1	26	1846	325	1846	325	2171	
34		Thapla	16	2B	1	61	4331	762.5	4331	762.5	5094	
35		Garagali	16	2C	1	44	3124	550	3124	550	3674	
36		Kothigaun	16	3	1	89	6319	1112.5	6319	1112.5	7432	
37		Kalchaur	16	4A	1	68	4828	850	4828	850	5678	
38		Aul	16	4B	1	48	3408	600	3408	600	4008	
39		Pipalchaur	16	4C	1 & 4	56	3976	700	3976	700	4676	
40		Bausekola	16	5	4	57	4047	712.5	4047	712.5	4760	
41		Raghunath	16	6A	4	108	7668	1350	7668	1350	9018	
42		Kantakura	16	6B	1	25	1775	312.5	1775	312.5	2088	
43		Pokhara	16	6C	2	54	3834	675	3834	675	4509	
44		Muli	16	7	1	82	5822	1025	5822	1025	6847	
45		Labisa	16	8A	2	65	4615	812.5	4615	812.5	5428	
46		Airari	16	8B	1	109	7739	1362.5	7739	1362.5	9102	
47		Garchhina	16	9	1 & 4	91	6461	1137.5	6461	1137.5	7599	
48		Ramidanda	Bayala	23	1	1	47	3337	587.5	3337	587.5	3925
49			Sinkot	23	2	1	20	1420	250	1420	250	1670
50			Kotili	23	3	5	30	2130	375	2130	375	2505
51			Pungaun	23	4	4	42	2982	525	2982	525	3507
52			Mathiagar	23	5	1	30	2130	375	2130	375	2505
53	Sirpachor		23	6	4	59	4189	737.5	4189	737.5	4927	
54	Dalit agar		23	7	1	30	2130	375	2130	375	2505	
55	Taliagar		23	8	2	39	2769	487.5	2769	487.5	3257	
56	Dhaulakot		23	9	1	84	5964	1050	5964	1050	7014	
57	Rokayagaun	Pahadamulsam	24	1	1 & 5	99	7029	1237.5	7029	1237.5	8267	
58		Syanlamulsam	24	2	1 & 5	45	3195	562.5	3195	562.5	3758	
59		Pachhyauri	24	3	4	36	2556	450	2556	450	3006	
60		Budagaun	24	4A	4	46	3266	575	3266	575	3841	
61		Rumsil	24	4B	5	38	2698	475	2698	475	3173	
62		Ayerna	24	5A	4	68	4828	850	4828	850	5678	
63		Rokayagaun	24	6	1	70	4970	875	4970	875	5845	
64		Dhyargaun	24	7	4	41	2911	512.5	2911	512.5	3424	
65		Sheri	24	8	1	32	2272	400	2272	400	2672	
66		Limsa	24	9	2	33	2343	412.5	2343	412.5	2756	

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Total allocated rice @71 Kg per HHS	Total allocated WSB @ 12.5 per HH	Distributed Rice (Kg)	Distributed WSB (Kg)	Total (Kg)	
67	Nayakbada	Nayakbada	18	1	4	97	6887	1212.5	6887	1212.5	8100	
68		Jiri (Mathilo+Tallo)	18	2	4	222	15762	2775	15762	2775	18537	
69		Maina	18	3	5	93	6603	1162.5	6603	1162.5	7766	
70		Gothgaun	18	4	4	106	7526	1325	7526	1325	8851	
71		Karuka	18	5A	4	45	3195	562.5	3195	562.5	3758	
72		Kalakholi	18	5B	4	48	3408	600	3408	600	4008	
73		Tolkhana	18	6	4	81	5751	1012.5	5751	1012.5	6764	
74		Gairagaun	18	7	1 & 5	66	4686	825	4686	825	5511	
75		Ghartigaun	18	8A	4	109	7739	1362.5	7739	1362.5	9102	
76		Karkijyula	18	8B	3	35	2485	437.5	2485	437.5	2923	
77		Dhuma	18	9	1	70	4970	875	4970	875	5845	
78		Radga	Tatargar	22	1	1	95	6745	1187.5	6745	1187.5	7933
79			Baskot	22	2	1	111	7881	1387.5	7881	1387.5	9269
80			Gharanga	22	3	1	122	8662	1525	8662	1525	10187
81	Rautgaun		22	4	1	112	7952	1400	7952	1400	9352	
82	Dhyargaun A		22	5	1	67	4757	837.5	4757	837.5	5595	
83	Dhyargaun B		22	6	1	47	3337	587.5	3337	587.5	3925	
84	Baniyagaun		22	7	1&2	92	6532	1150	6532	1150	7682	
85	Damka		22	8	1	44	3124	550	3124	550	3674	
86	Tallu		22	9	1	93	6603	1162.5	6603	1162.5	7766	
87	Bhagawati		Basnetgaun	2	1	3	61	4331	762.5	4331	762.5	5094
88		Bhaungaun	2	2	4	54	3834	675	3834	675	4509	
89		Aulgurta	2	3	4 & 5	87	6177	1087.5	6177	1087.5	7265	
90		Bayakanda	2	4	5	64	4544	800	4544	800	5344	
91		Kartigaun	2	5	3	51	3621	637.5	3621	637.5	4259	
92		Fumda	2	6	4	74	5254	925	5254	925	6179	
93		Khudi	2	7	2	67	4757	837.5	4757	837.5	5595	
94		Fanchaur	2	8	2	88	6248	1100	6248	1100	7348	
95							6603					
			Sinu	2	9	4&5	93		1162.5	6603	1162.5	7766
96	Garkhakot	Matela	8	1	4	154	10934	1925	10934	1925	12859	
97		Garkhakot	8	2	1 & 2	143	10153	1787.5	10153	1787.5	11941	
98		Banjhakot	8	3	2 & 5	80	5680	1000	5680	1000	6680	

S.N.	VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward No.	Project Type	Total No. of HHs	Total allocated rice @71 Kg per HHS	Total allocated WSB @ 12.5 per HH	Distributed Rice (Kg)	Distributed WSB (Kg)	Total (Kg)
99		Syalagaun	8	4	4	110	7810	1375	7810	1375	9185
100		Maipa	8	5	4 & 2	143	10153	1787.5	10153	1787.5	11941
101		Karuwa	8	6	4	58	4118	725	4118	725	4843
102		Dogra	8	7	4	86	6106	1075	6106	1075	7181
103		Jetada	8	8	2	31	2201	387.5	2201	387.5	2589
104		Budidanda	8	9	1 & 5	130	9230	1625	9230	1625	10855
105		Daha	Nipani	4	1	4	87	6177	1087.5	6177	1087.5
106	Jurkapani		4	2	1 & 5	40	2840	500	2840	500	3340
107	Punka		4	3	1	95	6745	1187.5	6745	1187.5	7933
108	Pokhari		4	4	1	77	5467	962.5	5467	962.5	6430
109	Dadagaun		4	5	4	76	5396	950	9017	1587.5	10605
110	Lata		4	6	4	51	3621	637.5			
111	Kalli		4	7	4	134	9514	1675	9514	1675	11189
112	Sakiya		4	8	1	119	8449	1487.5	8449	1487.5	9937
113	Mainpakha	4	9	4	91	6461	1137.5	6461	1137.5	7599	
	Grand Total					9129	648264.5	114112.50	649617.00	114087.50	763704.50

Distribution summary of commodity in Kalikot

S.N.	Name of the VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward no.	Type of scheme	Total No. of HHs	Total allocated rice (Kg)	Total allocated WSB (Kg)	Distributed Rice (Kg)	Distributed WSB (Kg)	Total (Kg)
1	Nanikot	Tikharti	17	9	3	111	8880	1529.6	8879	1529.58	10409
2		Kotila	17	8	3	54	4320	744.1	4319	744.12	5063
3		Kadagaun+ Kotila	17	6&7	5	25	2000	344.5	1999	344.5	2344
4		Bayalkot	17	7	5	48	3840	661.4	3839	661.44	4501
5		Bhita	17	6	5	49	3920	675.2	3919	675.22	4594
6		Nanikot	17	5	1	109	8720	1502.0	8719	1502.02	10221
7		Mayakot	17	4	5	69	5520	950.8	5519	950.82	6470
8		Bisketh	17	4	3	25	2000	344.5	1999	344.5	2344
9		Bagad	17	4	3	25	2000	344.5	1999	344.5	2344
10		Nuwaghar	17	3	5	140	11200	1929.2	11199	1929.2	13128
11		Tolibhid	17	2	1	117	9360	1612.3	9359	1612.26	10971
12		Toliketh	17	2	1	28	2240	385.8	2239	385.84	2625
13		Bolugaun	17	1	2+5	102	8160	1405.6	8159	1405.56	9565
14	Ramnakot	Bajhakot	23	3&4	3	122	9760	1708.0	9760	1708	11468
15		Bajhkaot	23	1&2	5	117	9360	1638.0	9360	1638	10998
16		Ramnakot	23	5	1	90	7200	1260.0	7200	1260	8460
17		Laffa	23	6	1	35	2800	490.0	2800	490	3290
18		Khardu	23	7,8&9	1	97	7760	1358.0	7760	1358	9118
19		Khardu	23	7,8&9	4	106	8480	1484.0	8480	1484	9964
20	Thirpu	Thirpu	29	2,3 &9	5	92	7360	1288.0	7255	1260.4	8516
21		Faguti	29	1&8	5	161	12880	2254.0	12696	2205.7	14902
22		Thirpu	29	2&4	1&5	66	5200	924.0	5205	904.2	6109
23		Bairsankot	29	5	1&5	85	6800	1190.0	6703	1164.5	7868
24		Nayabada	29	6	1	61	4880	854.0	4810	835.7	5646
25		Paroti	29	7	3	95	7600	1330.0	7492	1302.45	8794
26		Sunabada	29	9&2	5	90	7200	1260.0	7097	1233	8330
27	Dhaulagohe	Dhaloga	5	1	1&4	165	13200	2310.0	13088	2280.3	15368
28		Punera	5	2	4	105	8400	1470.0	8329	1451.1	9780
29		Ghochyabada	5	3	4	114	9120	1596.0	9120	1596	10716
30		Banjada	5	4	5	130	10400	1820.0	10312	1796.6	12108

S.N.	Name of the VDC	Name of community	VDC Code	Ward no.	Type of scheme	Total No. of HHs	Total allocated rice (Kg)	Total allocated WSB (Kg)	Distributed Rice (Kg)	Distributed WSB (Kg)	Total (Kg)
31		Mijubada	5	5	1	143	11464	2002.0	11343	1976.26	13319
32		Phulaha	5	8	1	105	8480	1470.0	8329	1451.1	9780
33		Phulaha	5	9	4	74	6000	1036.0	5870	1022.68	6892
34		Khada	5	6	1&5	141	11280	1974.0	11280	1974	13254
35		Larfa	5	7	1	122	9760	1708.0	9677	1686.04	11363
36	Khina	Neta	8	1	5	121	9680	1694.0	9521	1654.07	11176
37		Ukadi	8	2	5	80	6400	1120.0	6295	1093.6	7389
38		Jafe	8	3	1&5	78	6240	1092.0	6138	1066.26	7204
39		Mahalne	8	4	1	65	5200	910.0	5115	888.55	6003
40		Khina	8	5&6	1	52	4160	728.0	4092	710.84	4803
41		Chhalaha	8	7&8	1	138	11040	1932.0	10859	1886.46	12746
42		Khetgoda	8	9	5	35	2800	490.0	2754	478.45	3233
Grand Total						3787	303064	52819.56	300889	52286	353175