

Project Completion Report

Poverty Alleviation Fund

Sustainable Community Development Project (SCODEP)

April 2006-April 2018



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Executive summary

Sustainable Community Development Project (SCODEP) was implemented in Rasuwa district to bring vulnerable groups of communities into mainstream development by encouraging them to voice their opinions and involve them in community decision making process. DEPROSC-Nepal has facilitated the project to form community organizations (CO) including in them members of targeted groups such as poor women, Dalits, Janajatis and the extremely poor. CO members gather and discuss proposals which then are funded via loans from the revolving fund of respective COs, established by PAF.

The project initiated with an agreement for partnership between PAF and DEPROSC-Nepal around mid-April, 2006 for four months. Targeting 4,202 households with 23436 people in need of help, the project has provided direct assistance from then till mid of April, 2018. For poverty reduction, setting up work plans in the name of stimulating community development programs, DEPROSC-Nepal has carried out preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation work in introducing income generation and physical infrastructure development projects to 128 individual level COs and 27 network organizations.

DEPROSC-Nepal and other partnering organizations aid COs in organizing, planning, implementing, operating, monitoring and evaluating activities and sub projects under the 4 basic pillars of SCODEP, namely: income generation; social mobilization; rural community infrastructure development; and capacity building. These programs incorporate awareness building, institution building, introduction to new vegetable crops and fruits, non timber forest products, commercialization of high value cash crops and technology advancement to encourage and enhance development at community level. After constructing basic infrastructure such as drinking water supply, school building, community building, vegetable collection center, aran building, micro irrigation and micro hydro. DEPROSC-Nepal emphasized on proper operation and maintenance of the activities, giving CO members adequate training. This has proved fruitful in making the COs sustainable and self-reliant.

When providing fund programs as assistance to almost half of the population in the 4 RMs in Rasuwa district, it has helped PAF acquire important knowledge and valuable experience necessary for poverty alleviation measures. This in turn has provided POs information for better communication and coordination with COs. Continuous support from governmental and Non- governmental organizations is necessary for community development. It is important to carry out work such as assistance, financial support, technical support and search for opportunities to improve the lives of the under privileged (deprived). To the deprived community, the a fore mentioned assistance should develop capacity for daily livelihood by making aware the problems and loss brought about by institutional development , lack of awareness, lack of business awareness and inability to take investment risks. These are the problems and challenges of poverty alleviation.

In the coming days, the organization will continue to campaign at high speed against discrimination against the poor. According to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRPS), for implementation of policies regarding income generation for business and revolving fund, and productivity increasing infrastructure for financial development, this organization has continuously reformed policy plans. There are examples of people and communities that were not in reach of many governmental and other policies realizing the transformation from income generation and infrastructure development.

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Abbreviations

AO	Administrative Organization
CAP	Community Action Planning
CO	Community Organizations
CRF	Community Revolving Fund
DEPROSC	Development Project Service Center
GoN	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
IA	Impact Assessment
IESE	Initial Environmental and Social Examination
IG	Income Generation
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PO	Partner Organization
PRPS	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan
RF	Revolving Fund
RM	Rural Municipality
SCODEP	Sustainable Community Development Project
SMC	School Management Committee
SM	Social Mobilizer
VDC	Village Development Committee

Background

Sustainable Community Development Project (SCODEP) was initiated in Rasuwa district since April, 2006 by DEPROSC-Nepal in coordination with Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF). This strategy of PAF focused on organizing communities into mainstream development programs through social mobilization by targeting respective vulnerable groups with an aim of poverty alleviation and social and poor women in implementing developmental programs and infrastructure which have contributed to increasing productivity of land, generating employment opportunities and reducing overall rural poverty.

1.1 Introduction

Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) was established in 2003 as a special and targeted programme by the GoN to improve livelihood and encourage empowerment to the rural poor and underprivileged by involving disadvantaged groups in the driving seat of development through sustainable activities. PAF is an independent, autonomous and professional organization governed by a separate law (PAF act, 2006) that follows a demand led community based approach and direct funding mechanism. PAF seeks to improve living conditions, livelihood and empowerment among the rural poor with particular attention to groups that have traditionally been excluded by reason of gender, ethnicity, cast and location

A national level NGO, DEPROSC-Nepal, has implemented integrated rural development projects over 60 districts in Nepal. Committed to human resource development, social justice and gender equality, this NGO works to create an environment in rural areas where communities are organized into their own institutions through which development activities and decision making are implemented using participatory framework. It is committed to enhance the participation of rural people in general and poorest of the poor, women and marginalized ethnic groups in particular in their development process for income generation, capacity building, community development, micro-finance and natural resource management. DEPROSC was the partner organization of PAF to implement Sustainable Community Development Project (SCODEP) since April 2006.

1.2 Working Area

Rasuwa district is a part of Province 3 in the new federal system of Nepal with Dhunche as its district headquarters. The underprivileged district covers a wide range area of 1544 sq. km with a large number of people living a hard life due to its remoteness. Less productivity, traditional working methods of predominant indigenous population and pre-existing sociocultural discrimination also contribute to slow development of the region. Rasuwa has a population of 43,300 (census, 2011) and 9778 households under 5 Rural Municipalities (RMs). Rich natural resources and abundant scenic beauty make the region a prime potential marker for tourism.

DEPROSC has been involved in Rasuwa since 1994, implementing different development projects . SCODEP initially started with a partnership agreement between DEPROSC and PAF in 2006. Under the guideline policies set by PAF, DEPROSC-Nepal facilitated communities in establishing COs

including targeted groups identified as extremely poor, Dalits, Janajatis, poor women and other vulnerable groups as its members. The project provided continuous direct assistance to 4202 households with 23436 people till mid-April, 2018. All households received fund from PAF to initiate income generation oriented activities, programs or sub projects.

The earthquake in 2015 adversely affected Rasuwa district. Of the total population, nearly 9600 households were reported destroyed . There were over 600 deaths and 550 injuries. Among the numbers, 300 people died in DEPROSC working area with 507 households in the former Haku VDC alone being completely destroyed. Following the earthquakes, DEPROSC included earthquake response program as an additional component for when necessary.

Rural Municipality	NO of CO / co Federation	No of CO / co Federation Registered in PAF	NO of sub-project Agreement with PAF	Cover HHs	Population	Total HHs receiving fund to initiate IG sub projects
Naukunda	47	47	47	1682	9215	1683
Kalika	37	37	37	1305	7355	1304
Uttargaya	18	18	18	467	2731	467
Aamachhodingmo	26	26	26	748	4135	748
Total	128	128	128	4202	23436	4202

Table 1: Details of Progress made by DEPROSC-Nepal

1.3 Project area

According to the new federal structure, there are 5 Rural Municipalities (RMs) in the Rasuwa district with the project covering 13 wards of RMs. During the first phase (May7, 2006 - September 9, 2006) and second phase (September 9, 2006 - September 8, 2007), the project was implemented in the former VDCs - Dhaibung, Bhorle and Yarsa only. The program expanded to Thulogaun VDC from July 2011 and further extended to additional two VDCs in July 2016 : Gatlang and Haku. The VDCs now fall under 4 RMs respectively, Kalika, Naukunda, Parbatikunda and Uttargaya . DEPROSC Nepal established its field office in Kalikasthan, Dhaibung for smooth operation of project- oriented activities and maintained it throughout the implementation of this 12 year long program. .

1.4 Project objectives (Targets)

The project aims at contributing to national efforts in poverty alleviation, through enhancement of the socio-economic status of women and promotion of gender equality as well as social justice. Most of the rural people of Nepal own only small land holdings that barely meet their basic needs for income. Coupled with low land yields and the effects of social unrest, the economy of rural Nepal is

deteriorating day by day. The close cooperation of villagers organizing into cooperatives, where joint action can be introduced, will become a major initiative in enhancing the rural economy and in improving the livelihood of rural population. Further, the mechanization to the possible extent and bulk marketing are the general objective of this project, whereby initiatives to promote cooperation among the members for farming and accessing support services will be taken for proper functioning of the farming cooperatives.

This project is aimed at reducing poverty in Rasuwa district. Specific objectives of project are:

1. To facilitate, organize and strengthen community-based institution (COs),
2. To facilitate commercialization of farming: high value crops, cereals and livestock production for income generation and strengthen COs to manage their revolving funds in income generation activities,
3. To support in construction/rehabilitation of community-based demand driven integrated rural infrastructures such as micro irrigation, **Drinking water supply system (DWS), Community/School Building**, market/ collections centers,
4. To improve access to opportunities and natural resources of target communities by generating and increasing their capacity in resources (land water, forest and animals) and economic improvement through social mobilization, training and technology transfer,
5. To assist entrepreneurship development within COs members and
6. To build up the linkage of COs with cooperatives and with different line agencies and with PO for sustainability of project activities

1.5 Methodology

Under the principles of sustainability, participatory development, time and cost effective services to the people in the rural area, DEPROSC Nepal implemented its working approach and strategy within an overall framework.

- i. Promoting people centered development by mobilizing local resources and manpower,
- ii. Applying participatory rural appraisal tools such as social mapping and HDI during the selection of CO members with vulnerable groups occupying 80% of the membership, on the basis of a baseline format provided by PAF,
- iii. Organizing targeted beneficiaries into groups (user groups, income generating groups, commodity groups) at hamlet level and federating these groups into COs representing all members of the groups
- iv. Involving at least 50% women members in all activities from organization development to IG,
- v. Involving target beneficiaries in all aspects of decision making process,
- vi. Making COs sustainable and financially viable within the intervention period,
- vii. Providing professional microfinance services by ensuring sustainability of DEPROSC-Nepal itself.

1.7 Office set up

A team of 9 staff members are mobilized for SCODEP implementation which includes:

- i. A social mobilizer who is the frontline staff whom communities interact most frequently with. A social mobilizer is locally recruited to maintain ownership of a community on the developmental activities. The person is exposed to the values of decentralized decision making process and line of action.
- ii. An Engineer from the central office of DEPROSC Nepal, who supports the team when necessary,
- iii. An overseer who handles the infrastructures more closely,
- iv. A supervisor who prepares mobility schedules monthly as recommended by the SMs,
- v. A project coordinator who monitors field performance and conducts regular follow ups, maintains rapport with departments at district level and supports the staff and communities as of their need.

Further, the administration finance staff, Management and Executive staff and the Director level staff periodically visited the program-run sites, guiding, supervising and monitoring the site staff members. The staff shared their experiences of program implementation and performance during monthly meetings .

Project components (Basic pillars)

DEPROSC Nepal focused on the following programs for the overall development of the targeted community focusing on the demands of the community in coordination with PAF:

- a) Social Mobilization
- b) Rural Community Infrastructure Development
- c) Income Generation
- d) Capacity Building

2.1 Social Mobilization

DEPROSC-Nepal's social mobilization begins with a conscious recognition of the problem to be addressed. It involves planned actions to reach, influence and involve all relevant stakeholders to reach a common goal. It is a key programme component that creates awareness and organization in a community so their needs can be identified and prioritized. The social mobilisation approach is guided by two factors. Firstly, it focuses on social awareness, literacy, technical competencies for community to move towards effective and responsive institutions. Secondly, it focuses on participatory decision making and accountable public management for sustainable financial institution. Different programs are carried out at community level based on the demands of the CO members in consultation with concerned stakeholders and key informants. Members include people identified as poor, Dalits, Janajatis, women at risk and extremely poor who are involved in participatory programs and decision making processes to acquaint them with different coordinated programs being launched.

DEPROSC-Nepal facilitates communities for participatory well-being ranking to identify and categorize individual households of a settlement as :Ultra poor (food security under 3 months), medium poor, poor (food security under 6 months) and non-poor, with food security as one of the deciding factors. Keeping the target communities at the driving seat, the ultra poor, medium poor and poor are organized into COs with 80 percent of CO member being from vulnerable groups. Furthermore, to out in words the views of vulnerable groups, it is made mandatory for 50 percent of CO members to be women and the key positions to be fulfilled by poor women, Dalits and Janajatis. The COs identify and prioritize community projects and sub projects based on the problems and needs enlisted by each member or group of members.



Figure: A regular CO meeting discussion

Through social mobilization, poor COs are developed collectively which play an important role in implementing poverty alleviation activities. Social mobilization aid in improving bad social constructs, norms and behaviors in a community. The process builds up capacity for preparation, implementation and management of community sub-projects to enhance the daily livelihood of targeted groups.

DEPROSC-Nepal as one of the partnering organizations of PAF, facilitates COs with technical assistance and institutional training. Under participatory Community Action Planning (CAP) process, sustainable sub-projects are selected and refined into community proposals for implementation. From the fiscal year 2005/06 to present, the social mobilization initiative of DEPROSC-Nepal has brought upon implementation of IG, infrastructure development and reestablishment activities in rural communities.

S.N	Rural Municipality	PAF financial assistance for IG projects	PAF financial assistance for Physical infrastructure	Reestablishment and Reconstruction budget			Total (IG + Physical infrastructure) PAF financial assistance
				RF assistance	Administrative expense assistance	Reconstruction budget	
1	Naukunda	2,79,18,706	97,60,015.56	1,33,12,910	6,60,000	19,74,734	5,36,26,365.56
2	Kalika	2,45,84,959	39,52,509.6	81,65,000	5,00,000	0	3,72,02,468.6
3	Uttargaya	95,96,880	32,84,561.43	18,96,000	1,40,000	0	1,49,17,441.43
4	Aama Chhodingmo	90,15,521	19,38,246.80 6	0	0	0	1,09,53,767.81
	Total	7,11,16,066	18935333.4	2,33,73,910	13,00,000	19,74,734	11,67,00,043

Table 2: PAF financial assistance

S. N	Rural Municipality	Number of community organizations (COs)	Number of members			Population		
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Aama Chhodingmo	28	210	538	748	2030	2075	4135
2	Naukunda	47	629	1053	1682	4617	4598	9215
3	Kalika	37	278	1027	1305	3709	3646	7355
4	Uttargaya	16	58	409	467	1369	1362	2731
	Total	128	1175	3027	4202	11755	11681	23436

Table 3: Number of COs and Members

2.2 Rural Community Infrastructure development

Communities themselves identify, demand, plan, implement, operate and maintain social and economical infrastructures under the guidance of PAF and POs. Community infrastructures are linked with IG activities and livelihood improvement for targeted groups for sustainable income and employment opportunities and include rural roads, culverts, suspension bridges, drinking water systems, irrigation systems, education centers and health posts.

COs prepare community infrastructure proposals with the help of DEPROSC-Nepal under the following suggestions given by PAF:

- Infrastructures that contribute in improving basic health conditions especially of vulnerable groups,
- Infrastructures which improve human capital such as schools and health posts,
- Infrastructures that create access for local products in the market,
- Infrastructures that contribute in improving agriculture production and irrigation,
- Infrastructures that hold less opportunity cost and are economically, socially and environmentally viable,

Technical and social appraisals are carried out before the approval of proposals to verify eligibility of the above criteria through site visits and technical viability reports

Title		Beneficiary HHs	Number of sub-projects	Completed Projects	Remarks
Investment in physical infrastructure sector (in Rs.)	Drinking water	817	6	6	
	Micro hydro scheme	410	3	3	
	Small irrigation system	277	4	4	
	Blacksmith building	82	2	2	
	School	917	6	6	
	Service center	2207	3	2	One of the centers was destroyed in the Earthquake that occurred in April, 2015
	Total		24	23	

Table 4: Completed infrastructure sub projects

2.3 Income generation

PAF in coordination with POs provides services in skill development, business and market strategy learning, and access to finance to help begin the process of micro enterprise development. Furthermore,

PAF provides 90 percent grant to COs to launch IG activities under revolving fund system created for every community.

Economic promotion initiatives are to be efficient and effective revealing comparative advantages prevalent in the project area. This must be identified followed by consistent plan of action for enabling them to grab the opportunities provided by location, topography climate and other local resources. The project implemented Income Generating Sub-Groups (IGs) to facilitate bulk production and marketing activities. The beneficiaries have managed capital required for starting IG activities from their COs.

DEPROSC-Nepal has involved targeted groups in the community in income generation and micro entrepreneurial activities. The organization has been involved in implementation of income oriented activities.

- Various activities involving farming and non farming sectors
- Skills development for self employment
- Business and service sector
- Micro industry development
- Aid for market establishment

	Title	Total amount at present
Investment in IG sector (in Rs.)	Livestock	6,99,30,419
	Agriculture and Others	11,11,632
	Munufacturing and Others	25,70,000
	Trading	27,90,250
	Service Sector	3,17,260
	Capacity Building	21,01,000
	Total	7,88,20,561

Table 5: Investment in IG activities

2.3 Capacity Building

The poor have little to no capacity when accessing resources and are unable to utilize them in sustainable IG activities. For maximum performance, PAF supports capacity building at rural level to enhance knowledge, skills, behaviour and attitude the community. PAF has been helping to make the demanded business of the CO members risk free and increasing their productivity with the help of business development and promotion. Supporting organizations help COs with their training. 5-10 percent of the budget is allocated for capacity building.

Activities such as leadership training for organization officials, accounting management, organizational development, availability of revolving fund, saving and loan options are implemented

through DEPROSC-Nepal. Further, goat and buffalo raising opportunities are provided with the help of training and skills development for improving business.

S.N.	Name of training	Participants					
		Dalit	Janajati	Others	Women	Men	Total
1	Leadership development	53	450	218	493	228	1442
2	Institutional development	55	425	135	335	280	1230
3	Micro enterprises development	53	456	161	490	180	1340
4	Account management	60	543	143	471	275	1492
5	Vegetable and cash crops management	0	21	24	21	24	90
6	Revolving fund management	17	916	187	791	329	2240
	Total	238	2811	868	2601	1316	7834

Table 6: Name of training and number of participants

By the fiscal year 2017/18 following training was conducted for COs in Rasuwa.

S.N.	Name of training	Number of days	Participants					
			Dalit	Janajati	Others	Women	Men	Total
1	Animal health worker	35	0	3	1	0	4	8
2	Goat farming	3	196	3679	672	3091	1456	9094
3	Buffalo farming	3	176	3676	635	3031	1456	8974
	Total		372	7358	1308	6122	2916	18076

Table 7: Business management training and participant list

DEPROSC has organized the 5 days exposure visit for staffs with the objectives of learning and sharing .5 staffs participated in the visit program. Members of Exposure visit team visited 6 Districts namely Lamjung, Tanahu, Kaski, Parbat, Myagdi and Baglung where the cow farm program of Parbat was main center of study.

Additional Project Components and Programs

3.1 Revolving fund

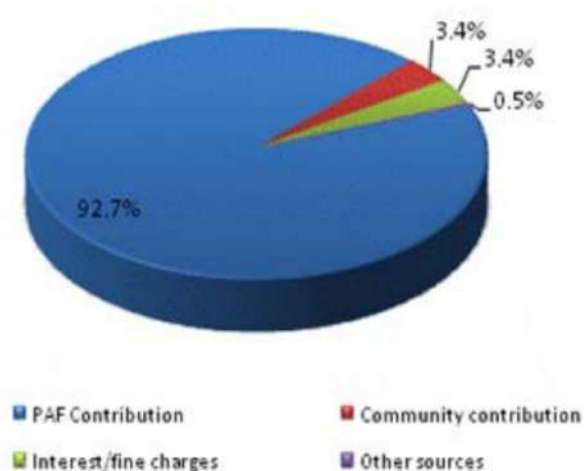
CO members are introduced to the concept of saving through discussions of income planning and expenditure schemes introduced in the COs by implementing organizations such as DEPROSC-Nepal and supporting POs. CO members are facilitated necessary infrastructures and services to encourage saving. However, families earning less than they spend or undergoing severe debt are provided credit options such as loans at low interest rates from the CRF.

Revolving fund (RF) is one of the guiding principles of PAF in providing the underprivileged members of COs an opportunity to access funds to initiate their income generation activities. At the community organization level, RF helps link financial linkages of COs with MFIs, either directly or in the form of cooperatives. PAF provides technical inputs and infrastructure on RF management to COs through DEPROSCs and other POs.

After the establishment of RF in the community by PAF, the vulnerable groups in COs are able to carry out sustainable IG activities by taking a loan from their COs at low interest. The access to financial services has enhanced the daily livelihood of the rural people in Rasuwa. Ownership of RF management is handed to the COs after members are given orientation and training on the matter. CO members gather to fix terms and conditions for the loan, including the time period for loan collection and interest rate for respective proposals. COs develop investment plan for the operation and proper management of their RF.

PAF finances 90 percent of the fund available to the CO members with the remaining fund including community contribution, interest and fine charges collected and income from other sources. The detail contribution of RF is in the given chart.

Contribution on Revolving Fund



Piegraph: Contribution on Revolving Fund

S.N.	Name of Rural Municipality	Existing VDC	HHs	Population	No. of CO	Income generation		
						PAF	CO	Total
1	Naukunda	Yarsa, Bhorle, Dhaibung, Thulogaun, Haku, Gatlang	1682	9215	47	27,918,706	2,971,174	30,889,880
2	Kalika		1305	7355	37	24,584,959	2,718,056	27,303,015
3	Uttargaya		467	2731	16	9,596,880	988,190	10,585,070
4	Aamachhodingmo		748	4135	28	9,015,521	1,027,075	10,042,596
4	Total	6 VDCs	4202	23436	128	71,116,066	7,704,495	78,820,561

Table 8: Revolving fund status

3.2 Earthquake response program:

The two major earthquakes that hit Nepal on April 25, 2015 and May 12, 2015, severely affected Rasuwa district bringing upon widespread damages to infrastructure and loss of life in the district. There were over 600 deaths and 550 injuries in the district alone.

Under the given mandate of PAF, DEPROSC-Nepal conducted program intervention, damage and needs assessment and training alongside facilitation for reconstruction of houses in the communities in accordance to the guidelines of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). DEPROSC-Nepal also mandated to rehabilitate infrastructure schemes funded by PAF and revitalization of RF.

DEPROSC- Nepal intervened in coordination with PAF on post-earthquake response programs under the following components:

- Infrastructure reconstruction: Infrastructure reconstruction for 4 sub projects were submitted to and approved by PAF, then implemented. Two major reconstruction projects included Manjawa DWS and Chhepar Irrigation Project.
- CRF revitalization: After the preparation of an MIS Report of 120 COs by DEPROSC-Nepal, a budget for re-habitation of Income generation project was proposed. Among 120 COs, proposed budget of 34 COs were delivered in related CO's Bank Accounts.
- Housewise mobile training: DEPROSC Nepal organized more than 80 housewise mobile training events for earthquake affected communities.
- Mason training: In coordination with PAF, DEPROSC Nepal conducted a 7 day mason training program from Asar 7, 2074 to Asar 13, 2074 in Kalikasthan, Rasuwa. A total of 25 CO members from Naukunda and Kalika COs participated in the training.



Figure: Mason training being given to locals



Figure: Certificate distribution for the 7 day long mason training as a part of earthquake relief

Monitoring and Follow up

Continuous monitoring of implemented programs was done by DEPROSC-Nepal and its POs. An official was sent regularly from DEPROSC-Nepal Head office to monitor and coordinate PAF programs in Rasuwa. Further, Finance Managers, Directors and Executive Director from DEPROSC-Nepal and supporting organizations periodically monitored programmes alongside the project coordinator assigned to the Rasuwa project.

For monitoring and evaluating the work in their sectors, supporting organizations were affiliated with concerned stakeholders like local bodies, political representatives and journalists. In most areas, the secretary of the administrative organisations also help in monitoring and evaluation of the project. Further for monitoring and evaluation, the high level ministers or council of ministers of the government appointed minister Hariram Koirala, under whose leadership, in between June 24-30, 2009, activities were implemented in coordination with member communities from Bhorle and Yarsa. Likewise, representative from the World Bank branch in Nepal, helped carry out monitoring work and site evaluation from July 17-20, 2007 in the VDCs of Dhaibung, Bhorle and Yarsa. Similarly, Board of directors of PAF, the high level council of ministers of the government and the political representatives from the National Planning Commission (NPC) are continuously overseeing monitoring work on the project. In the process of monitoring, between February 23-27, 2013, under the leadership of a high level minister, Mr. Mahendraman Rana, many follow up processes were monitored.

DEPROSC-Nepal has also created a sub committee to monitor the work done by its members and provide the facilities in accordance to the evaluation, if required. In addition to that, supporting organizations have sent officials for further monitoring as well. After proper establishment of COs, the organization monitors the process of implementation of proposals and also whether the revolving fund or interest that was given out is received in due time.

Therefore, there were continuous monitoring and follow up from DEPROSC Nepal followed by Ministries, World Bank and PAF.



Figure: Monitoring of Sisnery Sim DWS



Figure: A council of ministers, the program secretary and the working director of PAF monitoring the implementation of revolving fund

Outcome of the project

SCODEP has shown a general positive impact on the social-economic status of vulnerable groups in Rasuwa. There is an overall increase in the awareness and participation level of community people in resource allocation and mobilization and environmental protection.

The basic financial and community transformation that took place due to the project are given below:

- Initiation of physical infrastructure activities for the development of deprived targeted grouped
- Priority given to the extremely poor people who have less than 3 month worth of food security when conducting activities
- Raising the status of the targeted groups in the community
- Access to finance, openness, women empowerment, employment opportunities

The project has achieved the following results proposed on the basis of the 4 basic pillars in SCODEP:

5.1 Social Mobilization

- 128 COs have formed and registered at PAF,
- Development of targeted community-based COs at the grass root level,

- Capacity of both CO and cooperatives have increased with good linkage between them,
- Effective implementation of community sub-projects in coordination with local government and line agencies as per agreement with PAF
- Cooperatives capable of handling their business with financial viability,
- Awareness level on health, hygiene and sanitation has improved,

5.2 Income Generation

- Increase in employment opportunities (on farm and non-farm activities) for 3000 households,
- Increased household's income by 25 per cent,
- Increased agriculture and livestock production,
- Significant percent of households participated in market economy,

5.3 Rural community infrastructure

- Construction of 6 drinking water supply schemes,
- Construction of 4 micro irrigation schemes,
- Construction of 3 micro hydro schemes provided by matching fund,
- Construction of 3 agriculture collection centers have constructed,
- Construction of 3 community buildings,
- Construction of 3 school buildings ,
- Construction of 2 community run buildings



Figure: Khalchet Drinking Water System



Figure: Completion of the Namichet irrigation project

SN	Name of Sub project	VDC-Ward	Project Cost			
			PAF	CO	VDC/DD C/Others	Total
1	Gray drinking water supply project	Gatlang -7,8 aamachodingo	1938246.806	527047.5619	0	2465294.368
2	sisnery sim drinking water supply project	Thulogaun -9 Uttargaya	1075771.9	273189.2417	0	1348961.142
3	sengyul drinking water system	yarsa-5	885025.98	253879.39	0	1138905.37
4	Khalchet drinking water	Bhorle-4 Naukunda	947652.96	272109.8202	0	1219762.78
5	Uppllo Rupsepani irrigation	Bhorle-6	820785.19	227684.65	0	1048469.84
6	Vegetable collection centre	Thulogaun -6	701294.53	263654.17	0	964948.7
7	Vegetable collection centre	Bhorle-1	580520.88	338100.96	550000	1468621.84
	Total		6949298.247	2155665.794	550000	9654964.04

Table 8: Completed infra subprojects after Earthquake

5.4 Capacity and skill development

Training given to women, dalits, ethnic and other vulnerable section of the community on income generation activities,

- Necessary support and training given to poor people to initiate one command area, one species scheme for non farming activities,
- Construction of agriculture and livestock related services in VDC and their easy access at affordable costs through establishments of cooperative level agriculture vets



Figure: Participants of Animal Health Management

Impact of the project

6.1 Construction of school creates access to education in the community

Under the financial assistance of PAF, DEPROSC-Nepal established school buildings in deprived areas of Rasuwa areas. After the establishment of schools, upon evaluation, it was observed that the number of students attending schools in the respective areas increased. Children who spent their days working in fields, upon having a running education center in their village eagerly got admitted to the schools. Not having to travel far to give their children good education opportunities the locals were eager to send their children to school. A number of schools that started with primary education only have expanded in both in infrastructure and quality.



A good example of the progress is in Darghari, a small community in Naukunda RM, ward no. 6. In 2064, a school, Sri Sem Jong Primary School was established in Darghari. “Local men and women from a total of 35 households worked at least 20 days each to complete the school building,” stated local Ram Bahadur Tamang when interviewed. Living unnoticed by other communities for years, the locals were excited to finally have an education center in their community.

Prior to the establishment of the primary school in their community, school children had to walk for more than an hour. Due to this, small children were left with no option but to assist their families in farming and animal rearing. Upon a survey carried out in the community, it was concluded that only 1 person from the entire village had studied above S.L.C. (recognized as S.E.E. at present). This further validated the need for an education center in the community.

“After the establishment of Sri Sem Jong P.S. in the community, little girls have started attending school. The community has also become more alert and aware about health and hygiene .”, said local Men Kali Negi. By the beginning of 2065, the school expanded from grade 1 to grade 4 with an addition of a child care service. A total of 75 students from Darghari and a neighbouring community Baas Bhanjyang attend school to study. “ In five years time, Darghari, once unheard of, is being praised in neighboring RMs and by political departments for the development of its community.”, said Subba Thokra, the head of SMC in 2070.

6.2 Irrigation systems has increased involvement in agriculture

PAF constructed many small irrigation projects in remote areas of Rasuwa district. After the completion of projects, locals started using the irrigation systems for agriculture. The villagers who used to travel miles to bring home a bucket of water, were now able to use the irrigation systems to water crops. Not only did it prove effective but the locals spent less time on collecting water and more on ensuring the quality of their crops.



Through additional training by DEPROSC-Nepal, the farmers applied rotational farming which helped maintain soil fertility and were able to harvest crops in due time to sell on the market. Most farmers have a good standing in the market at present.

A small irrigation project was implemented in Chepar of Naukunda RM. Considered one of the least developed villages in the RM, locals were unable to utilize nearby water resources for irrigation and drinking water systems. After the implementation of the irrigation project, people tasted the start of development in their community. Locals received training from DEPROSC-Nepal and further discussed strategies in CO meetings regarding safe drinking water and farming. Many of people in Chepar, applied their learnt knowledge by rotating cash crops, vegetables and legumes when farming and rotating land for animal rearing. “ We locals tighten our belts and work with cash crops like cabbage, and cauliflower.”, said local Kal Bahadur Nekkora.

6.3 Construction of working space for Dalits has helped increase their income

In areas where dalits had no place to work on their iron weilding were provided a blacksmith building by PAF. Futher, the blacksmiths in the areas were also given training to help improve efficiency in their work. Having a space to work, the blacksmiths had more concentration in their work and through training were able to forge better quality agricultural tools and general utensils.

With the help from fellow COs members, the Dalits now are able to sell their tools at a better price with a discount rate for the CO members. At

present, people who would refrain from buying tools and utensils from the blacksmiths, pay them more money to buy their work. Further, the blacksmiths are also doing well in markets near their village.



Dhan Bahadur B.K. is a blacksmith in Ghomu village, Kalika RM. He followed traditional methods to forge iron and steel in order to make agricultural tools such as Kuto, Hasiya and kodalo. He worked in the rain during monsoon and under the scorching heat of the sun or the gushing winds during summer. He sold the tool at a very low price as people barely bought his tools because of his low status in the community. It was difficult for him to make a living because he was a Dalit.

Under the guidance of PAF, Buddhabhume CO was established in an area of Ghomu village where Dhan Bahadur and 2 other Dalits become members. In CO meetings, members discussed about the struggle of Dalits settled on constructing a working place for the Dalits. In the beginning, some members showed dissatisfaction because the building would be for Dalits only. But when PAF also prioritized the demand of the Dalits minorities, others followed suit. Following the demand of the CO, PAF contributed Rs. 54091.00 for the construction of the building. The remaining expenses of Rs. 32912.00 were collected within the community itself. The building was established in a period of 3 months. After being a part of CO and interacting with other members of society, the social status of the Dalits also increased.

After the construction of the building, the traditional business of Dalits also took a step forward. At present, in the community, Dalits build argricultural equipment for CO member at a new price. They are able to charge people from other communities a good price as well said Dhan Bahadur B.K. After the costruction of the building the prevailing problems have slowly decreased. At present, Dhan Bahadur B.K. created brass utensils alongside steel tools. The selling of utensils has improved his professional capacity, believes Dhan Bahadur .

6.4 Revolving fund is a boon for buffalo and goat rearing

After introducing CRF in individual COs and awaring locals about the options of saving and credits, PAF was able to influence the livelihood of the poor family groups. Locals who were unemployed or struggling to provide basic needs to their family now have a sustainable income through buffalo rearing and goat rearing. After having bought animals through loan from CRF, local received training from DEPROSC-Nepal regarding animal husbandary. The local are now aware on animal care and animal health. Through proper market schemes locals have opened up rearing businesses which are doing well in the market.

Until 3 years ago, Subba Ghising, was one of the extremely poor people in his community. 23 HHs under the former Bhorle VDC were of extremely poor families. The families due to illiteracy did not acquire any skill development. Subba Ghising was from one of the families and had to resort to rearing animals and farming for other people because he did not own any land.

With a belief that he might receive a chance to do something better in his life, Mr. Ghising joined Sundharadevi CO in 2063. In Magh, 2063, he took a loan of Rs. 15000 from the CRF and bought buffalos for rearing. He received a training for 3 days on buffalo rearing as well as learnt the concept of saving money. A hardworker, Subba earned a profit of Rs. 40000 after selling his first buffalo. Because the RF has a lower interest rate, Subba was able to pay back the loan with a lot of spare money to invest and save.



At present, he has a total of 3 buffaloes from whom he sells ghee. He has been comfortably paying for his children's education and is also able to supply them stationeries when required.

A good example of goat rearing by making use of the CRF is of Dugar Ojha. "It has been easy maintaining HH expenses since the increase in income from goat rearing.", said Durga Ojha Neupane when interviewed during an evaluation. In 2066, Gairaghar CO was established in Kalika RM under the financial assistance of PAF. Durga Neupane became a member of the CO, properly utilizing the RF assistance offered by the organization. With no professional skills and a total of 3 family members to look after, Durga led a difficult life growing a small amount of vegetables and borrowing money from informal sources with high interest rates. After being part of the CO, she took a loan of Rs. 22900 to start a goat rearing business. She received training for a day and bought goats with the loan money. After rearing goats and breeding them, she sold 2 of her goat to pay back the loan in due time.

At present, Durga runs a vegetable shop alongshide goat rearing. Her goat rearing business is worth Rs.50,000 and she is not reliant on informal sources for loans. Having saved her profit money, she built a 2 storey house to live in and she continues to take loans from the RF at low interest rates, when necessary. Her active participation in CO meetings has not only increased her confidence in voicing her opinions but has also increased her social status in the community.

Similarly, in Bijulibhume, Naukunda RM, Sher Bahadur Ghale went abroad to earn money due to widespread poverty and unemployment in his community. After the establishment of Bijulibhume CO in his community, he returned home and became an active member of the CO. Sher Bahadur took a loan of Rs.15000 to start a goat rearing business. He bought 3 goats and received goat rearing training for 3 days. “ I earn more in my community through goat rearing than I did abroad. I worked harder when outside the country, yet did not receive as much income.”, admitted Sher Bahadur Ghale. At present, Mr.Ghale owns 23 goats and sells them at good prices. He manages a family of 13 comfortably from his income and takes loans from RF at low interest rates when necessary.

6.5 Locals start of their enterprises with the help of Community revolving fund

The introduction of CRF in remote areas of Rasuwa has also helped locals analyse the market needs in their area and open up shops accordingly. This has helped the poor population increase their income. The family members do not need to search for employment elsewhere and can help out in the family shop . This has also help the children in many families attend school. The families live under proper sanitation and are able to go for regular health checkups. Overall, the livelihood of most families have improved.

In the year 2066, Kalikamai CO was established in ward no. 2, Kalika RM under PAF. Seema Shrestha and her family lived landless. Her family did not have enough income to eat, wear proper clothes and get education. Her children helped her in farming ot other community members. After joining the Kalikamai CO, Seema took a loan of Rs. 22000 to open a tea shop seeing as there was no proper tea shop in her area. With the income earned from the tea shop , she paid back the loan at a low interest rate.

She has been continuing with her shop and has a business worth Rs. 1,00,000. Her family members also earn Rs. 50,000 annually by aiding her in running the shop. Her children now attend school and are doing well in classes. Not only is she a prominent member of the CO but is also helpful tot her neighbours in times of need. Both her economic and social status in the community and improved. “ After becoming a member of the CO, I developed a habit of saving. In the process of discussing matters in the CO, I started a business and operated it with hardwork and diligence because of which my income has increased. The most important thing is to be diligence, respectful and hardworking.” says Seema Shrestha.

Nem Kumari Pudasaini Poudel, after joining Makhamali CO in Karkichaap, ward no. 2, Kalika RM, took a loan of Rs.22,000 to open a retail shop. Before her husband’s death, the family dis traditional farming for income and managed hh expences with great difficulty. After her husband died, it became more difficult for Nem Kumari to sustain a livelihood. Upon discussion with CO members regarding her issue, she opened a retail shop because of a lack of a good one in her community.

At present, her hardwork in running the retail business has helped her manage household expenses. She has a business worth Rs. 90,000 and her family members also earn by supporting her in running the shop. At the age of 45, Nem Kumari is the treasurer of her CO and gives appropriate advice when inquired. She is able to pay for small matters through her earnings or a loan from the RF without having to depend on informal sources of income. Both her economic and social status in the community has risen.

Challenges and difficulties faced during implementation

- Most of the members of the CO are illiterate and need skill training for the CO to function as a unit. It is difficult for get all the members to learn the skills and obtain knowledge quickly, as they do not show much interest or were not exposed to training in the past.
- It is challenging to address all the demands of the COs as some proposals make ineffective use of the fund,
- It is difficult to identify and categorize communities into poor and non-poor groups as people may provide incorrect information about their income and family status. In some cases, rural people are unable to define their socio-economic status or are not comfortable elaborating it. Therefore, targeting the beneficiaries based on the criteria is challenging.
- There still exists a clash between members of pre-dominantly higher status and lower status members in COs with the higher status members attempting to suppress the lower status members. Members from vulnerable groups still hesitate to voice out their opinions on the given platform.
- Joint CO meetings are difficult to conduct because of inaccessability to good transportation and communication facilities.

Possibilities seen in the district

- Further biannual training regarding community income production and marketing has an important role in district development,
- Because of an abundance of forest area, there is a good possibility for animal husbandry in the western side of the district .
- There is also a possibility of farming seasonal plants such as millet and rice, and non-seasonal plants such as ginger, spinach and a new variety of potatoes in this district.
- Medical herbs can be harvested in abundance in this region for marketing purpose. But this opportunity has not been properly utilized.

- Farming of cash crops like ginger and beekeeping activities also have a good possibility in this area.
- Because Langtang area is abundant in natural resources, if there is proper management and allocation of resources, Rasuwa district along with Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk districts will see brighter days. The scenic beauty associated with the Langtang mountain range and the local, traditional structures in the districts can bring in tourism. With increase in the number of tourists visiting the localities, locals can start a home stay business to generate income generation.
- Along with agricultural centers, physical infrastructure such as water system, rural roads, dairy, school, health post center, bridges, drinking water, vocational training have a high potential and is very essential to the region.

The implementation of these activities will potentially improve the poor community, social and financial situation of the district as a whole.

Way forward

The community is deeply involved in the activities of the project from coordinating with PAF on its policies to the implementation of programs that has helped in their socio economic development. Continuous involvement and intensive implementation of engagement of communities help voice out the proposals of vulnerable groups. Because of this, even if the community consists of poor and illiterate people, there is skill development of the population alongside encouragement and opportunities for a better livelihood. The community has been capable of self-orienting physical infrastructure completed at the cost of lakhs by implementing this intensive and involvement-oriented social mobilization. Likewise, to make activities available to targeted groups, when organizational development is carried out involving the groups to deal with issues, the community shows more interest in the programs. Continuous follow up processes implemented by various bodies and people have encouraged the COs to perform their duties responsively.

To adjust to the current changing federal structure, PAF should bring changes to its adapted policies and programs. For this reason, PAF has played the coordinator role at the local level. While implementing programs at the local level, it is necessary for the PAF to carry out social infrastructure development by establishing community organizations, establishing mobile fund assistance to the members of the community organizations depending on their demand for carrying out income generation programs and providing direct and indirect income generation support for the targeted groups through social mobilization. The fund should also provide adequate support for the development of COs and skill development of the members.

Additionally, the COs initially registered to PAF have to undergo a handover period where the COs have to register individually in the RMs or according to the policies set by their local government. For proper implementation of the process, PAF has already provided the RMs with necessary information required on the 128 COs. The information provided by PAF to the local government will act as a

gateway to the COs when in times of need. The local government will now be responsible for providing assistance to the COs when necessary or if the COs require some form of technical support.

Annex

1. List of human resources involved in the project

S.N	Name of Staffs	Position	Responsible Area /work
1	Mr. Dilli Raj Paudel	Project Coordinator	Overall project management
2	Mr Samden Thokra	Supervisor	Six VDCs
3	Mr Phurba Ghyamjo Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Bhorle
4	Mrs Buddha Maya Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Haku
5	Ms Dol Kumari Gurung	Social Mobilizer	Thulogaun
6	Ms. Yog maya Dhakal	Social Mobilizer	Dhaibung
7	Rita Devi Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Gatlang
8	Bijaya Ghale	Social Mobilizer	Yarsa
9	Mr Mocha Nath Dhakal	Sub-engineer	Six VDCs

2. Details of COs of Naukunda

S. N.	Name of CO	Reg. No.	Rural Municipality	Ward	Genderwise		Ethnicitywise				Population		
					Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Meregang	59/062-063/001.1	Naukunda	2	10	13	0	23	0	23	76	71	147
2	Gosaikunda doklang	59/062-063/002.1	Naukunda	2	13	18	0	31	0	31	86	71	157
3	Laliguras	59/062-063/005.1	Naukunda	1	13	18	8	23	0	31	79	82	161
4	Buddha bhume	59/062-063/006.1	Naukunda	6	20	20	3	37	0	40	99	102	201
5	Tunsiling nungne	59/063-064/047.1	Naukunda	1	14	19	7	26	0	33	87	99	186
6	Marshyandi	59/063-064/048.1	Naukunda	1	20	30	0	50	0	50	117	132	249
7	Juredhunga	59/063-064/049.1	Naukunda	1	14	17	0	31	0	31	89	84	173
8	Karche bhume	59/063-064/050.1	Naukunda	6	20	22	0	42	0	42	133	131	264
9	Chen bhume	59/063-064/057.1	Naukunda	2	8	11	0	19	0	19	60	63	123
10	Chhepar chiling	59/063-064/058.1	Naukunda	1	7	8	0	15	0	15	40	42	82
11	Bhratar ghelung	59/063-064/059.1	Naukunda	2	18	20	0	38	0	38	101	100	201
12	Bijuli bhume	59/063-064/060.1	Naukunda	1	16	20	0	36	0	36	80	86	166
13	Bichhe bhume	59/063-064/061.1	Naukunda	1	17	19	0	36	0	36	77	88	165
14	Pema cheling	59/063-064/069.1	Naukunda	1	10	17	0	28	0	28	70	69	139
15	Yulche bhume	59/064-065/206.1	Naukunda	2	16	19	5	30	0	35	92	106	198
16	Yuncho bhume	59/064-065/207.1	Naukunda	2	16	19	0	35	0	35	111	109	220
17	Bhumethan	59/064-065/208.1	Naukunda	1	8	14	0	22	0	22	65	71	136
18	Thangdor bhume	59/065-066/250.1	Naukunda	1	20	29	0	49	0	49	124	125	249
19	Wategang	59/065-066/242.1	Naukunda	2	11	13	0	24	0	24	56	58	114
20	Ganesh bhume	59/065-066/234.1	Naukunda	2	10	31	0	41	0	41	88	100	188
21	Taranaghyang	59/065-066/246.1	Naukunda	2	16	22	0	38	0	38	91	83	174
22	Devithan	59/065-066/235.1	Naukunda	1	14	29	1	42	0	43	96	99	195
23	Saraswati kunda	59/065-066/249.1	Naukunda	1	16	30	0	46	0	46	151	148	299
24	Chyoling	59/065-066/247.1	Naukunda	1	17	22	0	39	0	39	80	78	158
25	Sakriya	59/065-066/233.1	Naukunda	2	7	23	0	30	0	30	75	83	158
26	Dangachet	59/062-063/008.1	Naukunda	6	17	19	0	35	0	35	86	84	170
27	Sundaradevi	59/062-063/009.1	Naukunda	6	11	15	3	23	0	26	75	74	149
28	Hile bhume	59/062-063/010.1	Naukunda	6	17	21	0	38	0	38	106	104	210
29	Yulche bhume	59/062-063/011.1	Naukunda	6	16	19	3	33	0	36	100	97	197
30	Betangdevi	59/063-064/052.1	Naukunda	6	15	30	0	45	0	45	120	109	229
31	Patinidevi	59/063-064/053.1	Naukunda	6	14	18	0	32	0	32	90	85	175

32	Kimarjong	59/063-064/054.1	Naukunda	6	10	18	0	28	0	28	71	66	137
33	Sisnery	59/063-064/055.1	Naukunda	6	20	30	7	43	0	50	148	144	292
34	Shila bhume	59/063-064/056.1	Naukunda	6	12	18	0	30	0	30	87	72	159
35	Janakalyana	59/063-064/062.1	Naukunda	5	16	37	0	53	0	53	172	165	337
36	Gosainkunda	59/063-064/063.1	Naukunda	6	12	18	0	30	0	30	70	75	145
37	Mangaladevi	59/063-064/071.1	Naukunda	6	12	20	0	32	0	32	80	85	165
38	Langtang	59/064-065/212.1	Naukunda	6	16	26	4	38	0	42	88	87	175
39	Bhumesthan	59/064-065/211.1	Naukunda	5	15	33	0	48	0	48	140	141	281
40	Chittibhume	59/064-065/215.1	Naukunda	5	26	28	0	31	23	54	160	161	321
41	Balkanya	59/064-065/214.1	Naukunda	5	15	38	8	45	0	53	145	130	275
42	Namobuddha	59/064-065/209.1	Naukunda	5	15	36	0	51	0	51	180	175	355
43	Dupcheswari	59/065-066/254.1	Naukunda	5	0	27	0	27	0	27	111	110	221
44	Kalika	59/065-066/257.1	Naukunda	5	9	17	0	16	10	26	78	78	156
45	Jwalamukhi	59/065-066/245.1	Naukunda	5	4	17	0	0	21	21	55	56	111
46	Chandeswari	59/065-066/255.1	Naukunda	5	3	41	1	43	0	44	145	130	275
47	Rudradevi	59/065-066/210.1	Naukunda	5	3	24	0	18	9	27	87	90	177
	Total				629	1053	50	1570	63	1683	4617	4598	9215

3. Details of COs of Kalika

S. N.	Name of CO	Reg. No.	Rural Municipality	Ward	Genderwise		Ethnicitywise				Population		
					Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Pragatishil	59/062-063/007.1	Kalika	4	6	13	14	5	0	19	75	78	153
2	Suryodaya	59/063-064/051.1	Kalika	4	12	21	0	31	2	33	105	106	211
3	Bajreswari	59/063-064/064.1	Kalika	4	14	28	0	17	25	42	130	119	249
4	Rupsepani	59/064-065/210.1	Kalika	4	18	29	0	23	24	47	120	122	242
5	Shree Ganesh	59/064-065/216.1	Kalika	5	21	29	0	20	30	50	135	142	277
6	Ekata	59/064-065/213.1	Kalika	4	10	27	0	1	36	37	109	118	227
7	Uddhamshil	59/065-066/252.1	Kalika	5	16	26	0	3	39	42	115	114	229
8	Jagriti	59/065-066/243.1	Kalika	4	1	25	3	0	23	26	65	72	137
9	Udaya Rupsepani	59/065-066/254.1	Kalika	4	21	9	0	10	20	30	77	79	156
10	Navajagara	59/062-063/012.1	Kalika	5	10	18	28	0	0	28	70	68	138
11	Bageswari	59/063-064/068.1	Kalika	5	15	36	0	28	26	54	129	134	263
12	Setibhume	59/063-064/065.1	Kalika	8	0	25	0	21	3	24	79	75	154
13	Gramin	59/063-064/068.1	Kalika	5	14	28	0	14	28	42	115	116	231
14	Paranse Prakop	59/063-064/043.1	Kalika	2	20	30	0	50	0	50	147	150	297
15	Chittepani	59/063-064/015.1	Kalika	2	10	23	0	30	0	30	75	77	152
16	Ghunti Dupcheswari	59/063-064/044.1	Kalika	2	0	33	1	32	0	33	100	87	187
17	Dhaibungkot	59/063-064/070.1	Kalika	2	0	51	0	30	21	51	164	160	314
18	Srijanshil	59/062-063/014.1	Kalika	2	8	14	22	0	0	22	60	55	115
19	Sakriya mahila	59/064-065/204.1	Kalika	3	0	49	0	4	45	49	157	150	307
20	Dharapani panchakanya	59/064-065/205.1	Kalika	3	19	40	3	22	34	59	159	160	319
21	Jaleswar	59/064-065/208.1	Kalika	3	2	36	0	0	38	38	116	115	231
22	Singh devi	59/063-064/046.1	Kalika	3	0	25	0	23	2	25	77	65	142
23	Sundhara devi	59/063-064/045.1	Kalika	3	4	9	0	10	3	13	47	47	94
24	Taruka belchaur	59/063-064/067.1	Kalika	3	12	28	0	16	24	40	55	66	121
25	Aaldanda	59/063-064/042.1	Kalika	5	13	23	0	32	4	36	124	120	244
26	Patle dhara	59/064-065/202.1	Kalika	3	19	41	0	0	60	60	177	195	372
27	Pragatishil	59/063-064/013.1	Kalika	3	10	17	26	1	0	27	75	75	150
28	Maneswara	59/064-065/203.1	Kalika	5	1	27	0	3	25	28	81	79	161
29	Nilakantha	59/065-066/240.1	Kalika	5	0	23	0	0	23	23	70	69	139

30	Makhamali	59/065-066/251.1	Kalika	2	0	39	0	0	39	39	117	101	218	
31	Gairaghar	59/065-066/237.1	Kalika	2	0	30	1	3	26	30	101	79	180	
32	Kalikamai	59/065-066/248.1	Kalika	2	0	31	0	4	27	31	73	78	151	
33	Joshila Mahila	59/065-066/239.1	Kalika	2	0	25	0	0	25	25	73	70	143	
34	Dhakaldanda	59/065-066/238.1	Kalika	3	0	18	0	0	18	18	63	59	122	
35	Sasakta Mahila	59/065-066/253.1	Kalika	5	0	32	0	1	31	32	95	84	179	
36	Unnatishil	59/065-066/236.1	Kalika	5	1	29	0	5	25	30	60	56	116	
37	Santoshi mata	59/065-066/241.1	Kalika	3	1	40	0	0	41	41	119	106	227	
	Total					278	1027	98	439	767	1304	370 9	3646	7348

4. Details of COs of Aamachhodingmo

S. N.	Name of CO	Reg. No.	Rural Municipality	Ward	Genderwise		Ethnicitywise				Population		
					Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bhumidevi	59/064-065/188.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	2	7	0	9	0	9	31	25	56
2	Bumba	59/063-064/115.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	9	20	0	29	0	29	79	73	152
3	Chauritala	59/063-064/118.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	11	26	0	37	0	37	89	101	190
4	Ganesh Himal	59/063-064/116.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	7	21	3	25	0	28	101	97	198
5	Gorsumba	59/063-064/186.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	4	4	0	8	0	8	27	24	51
6	Jonjong	59/063-064/117.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	10	30	0	40	0	40	116	110	226
7	Kaksing	59/063-064/189.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	14	17	0	31	0	31	85	89	174
8	Langtang	59/063-064/114.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	0	21	0	21	0	21	62	50	112
9	Lek bachat	59/063-064/119.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	7	18	0	25	0	25	76	75	151
10	Naya kunda	59/063-064/187.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	7	30	0	37	0	37	96	105	201
11	Phulbari	59/064-065/187.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	0	14	0	14	0	14	40	47	87
12	Surya	59/063-064/120.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	4	23	0	27	0	27	79	77	156
13	Tari Laptel	59/063-064/108.1	Aamachhodingmo	2	13	15	0	28	0	28	83	80	163
14	Thanku	59/063-064/190.1	Aamachhodingmo	1	0	15	0	15	0	15	55	46	101
15	Tsering Gumba	59/063-064/033.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	8	11	0	19	0	19	56	60	116
16	Ganesh Himal	59/063-064/031.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	11	19	0	30	0	30	91	80	171
17	Gautam Buddha	59/063-064/035.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	11	22	2	31	0	33	91	82	173
18	Gosaikunda	59/063-064/107.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	10	21	0	31	0	31	79	80	159
19	Gray	59/063-064/029.1	Aamachhodingmo	2	11	13	0	24	0	24	70	81	151
20	Jageswari	59/062-063/004.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	0	29	0	29	0	29	75	77	152
21	Jong Tudi	59/063-064/027.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	0	29	0	29	0	29	70	80	150
22	Jyarsha Tenzo	59/062-063/032.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	11	20	0	31	0	31	71	75	146
23	Laligurans	59/063-064/028.1	Aamachhodingmo	2	11	18	0	29	0	29	75	74	149
24	Langtang Himal	59/063-064/034.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	9	22	0	31	0	31	80	87	167
25	Mani jyarsha	59/063-064/106.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	8	23	0	31	0	31	84	87	171
26	Shiva Parbati	59/063-064/026.1	Aamachhodingmo	3	14	23	0	37	0	37	87	99	186
27	Sunapati	59/062-063/003.1	Aamachhodingmo	2	8	11	0	19	0	19	52	49	101
28	Wonjomane	59/063-064/025.1	Aamachhodingmo	2	10	16	0	26	0	26	60	65	125
Total					210	538	5	743	0	748	2060	2075	4135

5. Details of COs of Uttargaya

S. N.	Name of CO	Reg. No.	Rural Municipality	Ward	Genderwise		Ethnicitywise				Population			
					Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Simle Chipleti	59/066-067/261.1	Uttargaya	3	19	22	0	41	0	41	113	113	226	
2	Shikharbesi	59/066-067/266.1	Uttargaya	3	0	31	4	27	0	31	84	85	169	
3	Badol	59/066-067/268.1	Uttargaya	3	0	26	0	26	0	26	77	79	156	
4	Nawajyoti	59/066-067/260.1	Uttargaya	3	0	24	7	17	0	24	81	74	155	
5	Indradevi	59/066-067/264.1	Uttargaya	3	0	25	2	23	0	25	65	70	135	
6	Srijanshil	59/066-067/270.1	Uttargaya	3	11	13	2	4	18	24	64	64	132	
7	Bhumedevi	59/066-067/265	Uttargaya	3	0	24	0	24	0	24	61	60	121	
8	Jaldevi	59/066-067/269	Uttargaya	3	0	23	0	23	0	23	80	86	166	
9	Bisaunabari	59/066-067/263	Uttargaya	3	0	36	0	36	0	36	93	90	183	
10	Fyaphulla	59/066-067/258	Uttargaya	3	0	25	0	25	0	25	84	85	169	
11	Chharmendo	59/066-067/259	Uttargaya	3	0	21	0	21	0	21	117	109	226	
12	Phulbari	59/066-067/267	Uttargaya	3	0	33	6	27	0	33	86	99	185	
13	Dakshinkali	59/063-064/110.1	Uttargaya	1	10	30	0	40	0	40	105	105	210	
14	Gosainkunda	59/063-064/112.1	Uttargaya	1	4	30	0	34	0	34	100	87	287	
15	Langtang	59/063-064/111.1	Uttargaya	1	0	29	0	29	0	29	74	70	144	
16	Tiru	59/063-064/113.1	Uttargaya	1	14	17	0	31	0	31	85	86	171	
	Total					58	409	21	428	18	467	1369	1362	2735

6. Financial cost and aid details of COs

S . N .	Name of CO	Income Generation (IG)			Physical infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction budget		
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost	Reconstruction budget
1	Naukunda	3088988	2791870	297117	18246245.0	9760015.56	8486229.51	1331291	660000	1974734
2	Kalika	2730305	2718056	2718056	5166328.22	3952509.6	1213818.62	8165000	500000	0
3	Uttargaya	10585070	988190	988190	9702894.84	3284561.43	6418333.41	1896000	140000	0
4	Aamachhodingm	10042596	9596880	1027075	2465294.37	1938246.81	527047.57	0	0	0
	Total	78820561	71116066	7704495	35580762.5	18935333.4	16645429.1	23373910	1300000	1974734

7. Cost details of COs in Naukunda Rural Municipality

Registration no.	WARD No.	IG				Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget			Person to contact
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	Reconstruction Budget		
59/062-063/001.1	2	366700	333780	32920	0	0	0	0	20000	0	0	Sen Doirje Tamang
59/062-063/002.1	2	600900	543960	56940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sarki Tamang
59/062-063/005.1	1	523710	464310	59400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dawa Namgyal Negi
59/062-063/006.1	6	654270	590350	63920	57004.01	54091.84	32912.17	400000	0	0	0	Dhan B. B.K
59/063-064/047.1	1	614630	554100	60530	57004.01	54091.84	32912.17	375000	0	0	0	Narayan B.K.
59/063-064/048.1	1	712200	643780	68420	0	0	0	110250	20000	0	0	Kancha Tamang
59/063-064/049.1	1	500310	451200	49110	620453.7	386066.02	234387.68	0	20000	0	0	Kaisang Tamang
59/063-064/050.1	6	773270	698485	74785	0	0	0	400000	0	0	0	Chesa Ghale
59/063-064/057.1	2	391060	354600	36460	0	0	0	285000	20000	0	0	Kami Tsering Tamang

Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget			Person to contact	S. N.	Name of COs
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative assistance	Reconstruction Budget			
59/063-064/058.1	2	227340	206115	21225	724114.85	51641.25	207653.6	114660	20000	1128999	Kaji Lopchan	1	Meregang
59/063-064/059.1	2	653290	590930	62360	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nyaphu Thoka	2	Gosakunda doklang
59/063-064/060.1	1	541930	490205	51725	512161.45	312325.84	199835.61	0	0	0	Jimmy B. Tamang	3	Laliguras
59/063-064/061.1	1	546690	494256	52434	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Suku Ghale	4	Buddha bhume
59/063-064/069.1	1	468300	423545	44755	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Nhima Lama	5	Tunsiing nungne
59/064-065/206.1	2	554580	499920	54660	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Bir B. Tamang	6	Marshyang di
59/064-065/207.1	2	624790	564570	60220	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Phurpa Sangmo Nekor	7	Jure dhunga
59/064-065/208.1	1	414180	374460	39720	1138905.37	885025.98	253879.39	285000	20000	0	Setdolmo Tamang	8	Karche bhume
59/065-066/250.1	1	1173600	1060750	112850	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Pasang Dhindup Thoka	9	Chen bhume

Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction			Person to contact	S. N.	Name of COs
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative assistance	Reconstruction Budget			
59/065-066/242.1	2	531340	481036	50304	0	0	0	0	0	0	Palsang Nekor	10	Chhepar chiling
59/065-066/234.1	2	886350	801735	84615	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Pemba Thoka	11	Bhratar ghelung
59/065-066/246.1	2	857280	775712	81568	0	0	0	0	400000	0	Dawa Gyalmo Tamang	12	Bijuli bhume
59/065-066/235.1	1	975770	882143	93627	0	0	0	0	390000	0	Phurpa Nekor	13	Bichhe bhume
59/065-066/249.1	1	1251680	1130673	121007	0	0	0	0	400000	0	Brurana Thoka	14	Pema cheling
59/065-066/247.1	1	850370	768723	81647	0	0	0	0	400000	0	Chesang Dawa Tamang	15	Yulche bhume
59/065-066/233.1	2	690020	624128	65892	0	0	0	0	330000	0	Dema Dawa Thoka	16	Yuncho bhume
59/066-067/4F.1	1	0	0	0	3515829	795275	2720554	0	0	0	Pasang Dhindup	17	Bhumethan
59/066-067/5F.1	1	0	0	0	4088898	1008274	3080624	0	0	0	Risabangdi Tamang	18	Thangdor bhume
	1	0	0	0	1755290	1373304	381986	0	0	0	Noor Chowang Tannang		

Registration no.	WARD no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget			Person to contact	S. N.	Name of COs
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative assistance	Reconstruction Budget			
	1	0	0	0	2217982	1733195	484787	0	0	845735	Serachobang T. Tamang	19	Wategang
59/062-063/008.1	6	564730	509100	55630	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Nema Karma Negi	20	Ganesh bhume
59/062-063/009.1	6	465120	420725	44395	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kippa lama	21	Taranaghyang
59/062-063/010.1	6	665290	601320	63970	609953.7	375566.02	234387.68	105000	20000	0	Subba Thoka	22	Devithan
59/062-063/011.1	6	554600	499920	54680	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Watashi Lopchan	23	Saraswati kunda
59/063-064/052.1	6	717380	646470	70910	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Tsering Lama Titung	24	Chyoling
59/063-064/053.1	6	546740	494120	52620	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Suppa Tamang	25	Sakriya
59/063-064/054.1	6	453780	410660	43120	843863.2	675115.81	168747.39	376000	20000	0	Santa B. Thokro	26	Maaur khola L.J.B.A.K.S
59/063-064/055.1	6	785320	710090	75230	0	0	0	400000	0	0	Ram B Negi	27	Machet khola L.J.B.A.K.S
												28	Arukharaka K.P

Registration no.	WARD No.	IG			Physical Infrastructure				Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget			Person to contact	S. N.	Name of COs
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative assistance	Reconstruction Budget				
59/063-064/056.1	6	461940	417970	43970	825023	643570	181453	0	20000	0	Sinem Ghisingh	29	Manjawa K.P	
59/063-064/062.1	5	817210	738640	78570	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Mohan Singh Thingh	30	Dangachet	
59/063-064/063.1	6	476500	430690	45810	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dawa Negi	31	Sundaradevi	
59/063-064/071.1	6	512030	464140	47890	0	0	0	372000	20000	0	Jitman Ghole	32	Hile bhume	
59/064-065/212.1	6	597030	539910	57120	0	0	0	400000	20000	0	Pasang Tamang	33	Yulche bhume	
59/064-065/211.1	5	822530	745777	76753	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jamansin Ghale	34	Betangdevi	
59/064-065/215.1	5	909370	821333	88037	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Dev Kumar Syangtan	35	Patimidevi	
59/064-065/214.1	5	809330	731097	78233	0	0	0	315000	20000	0	Chandra B. Gurung	36	Kimarjong	
59/064-065/209.1	5	861560	778054	83506	0	0	0	345000	20000	0	Soman Singh Glan	37	Sisnery	

Registration no.	WARD no.	IG				Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget			Person to contact	S. N.	Name of COs
		Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative assistance	Reconstruction Budget			
59/065-066/2254.1	5	670840	606306	64534	0	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Mithu Tamang	38	Shila bhume
59/065-066/257.1	5	603730	546187	57543	0	0	0	310000	20000	20000	0	Tulsi P. Poudel	39	Janakalyana
59/065-066/245.1	5	491200	446030	45170	0	0	0	0	20000	20000	0	Jhawaraj Neupane	40	Gosainkunda
59/065-066/255.1	5	984640	892376	92264	0	0	0	0	20000	20000	0	Jit B. Moktan	41	Mangala devi
59/065-066/210.1	5	734450	664325	70124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yudhnath Neupane	42	Langtang
	5	0	0	0	1219762.78	947652.96	272109.82	0	0	0	0	Tulsi P. Poudel	43	Bhume sthan
Total		30889880	27918706	2971174	18246245.07	9760015.56	8486229.51	13312910	660000	1974734			44	Chitti bhume
													45	Balkanya
													46	Namo buddha

S. N.	Name of COs
47	Dupeswar i
48	Kalika
49	Jwalamukhi
50	Chandeswar i
51	Rudradevi
52	Khalchet K.P.A. Project U.S

8. Cost details of COs in Kalika Rural Municipality

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
1	Pragatishil	59/062-063/007.1	4	383200	345540	37660	860067.77	688030.81	1720036.96	370000	20000	Ramji B.K
2	Suryodaya	59/063-064/051.1	4	519510	469910	49600	0	0	0	400000	0	Lal B. Ghan
3	Bajreswari	59/063-064/064.1	4	755940	682657	73283	0	0	0	400000	0	Sanu kancha Gharti
4	Serti bhume	59/063-064/065.1	4	421470	380190	41280	0	0	0	370000	0	Ranjana Tamang
5	Rupsepani	59/064-065/210.1	4	862790	779361	83429	0	0	0	400000	0	Tirtha Raj Poudel
6	Shree Ganesh	59/064-065/216.1	5	890240	803906	86334	0	0	0	400000	20000	Bhumi Nianda Bhetuwal
7	Ekata	59/064-065/213.1	4	728410	657759	70651	0	0	0	0	0	Dhan Nath Devkota
8	Uddhamshi	59/065-066/252.1	5	854880	771662	83218	0	0	0	400000	20000	Shobha Devkota
9	Jagriti	59/065-066/243.1	4	630450	570165	60285	0	0	0	0	20000	Putali Devkota

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
10	Udaya Rupsepani	59/065-066/254.1	4	634620	574268	60352	1048469.84	820785.19	227684.65	0	0	Hem Prasad Poudel
11	Jivjive Namuna Farmers group		5	0	0	0	918621.84	580520.88	338100.96	0	0	Bhawana Poudel
12	Navajagara	59/062-063/012.1	5	444507	401310	43197	0	0	0	195000	20000	Ujeli Nepali
13	Bageswari	59/063-064/068.1	5	863370	780360	83010	0	0	0	0	0	Jit B. Tamang
14	Gramin	59/063-064/068.1	5	717440	651390	66050	0	0	0	330000	0	Putali Tamang
15	Paranse Prakop	59/063-064/043.1	5	897640	811340	86300	552723.77	442205.72	110518.05	375000	20000	Nema Tashi Moktan
16	Chittepani	59/063-064/015.1	2	599740	541990	57750	0	0	0	0	0	Buddha Gole
17	Ghumti Dupches wari	59/063-064/044.1	2	584900	527145	57755	0	0	0	0	20000	Gyanu Gole
18	Dhaibung kot	59/063-064/070.1	2	847410	765469	81941	0	0	0	400000	20000	Sangita Tamang

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
19	Srijanshil	59/062-063/014.1	2	367050	331520	35530	0	0	0	330000	20000	Nar B. Pariyar
20	Sakriya Mahila	59/064-065/204.1	3	733100	659531	73569	0	0	0	0	20000	Bhim Kumari Dhakal
21	Dharapani Panchakanya	59/064-065/205.1	3	928230	838807	89423	0	0	0	270000	20000	Bhim B. Magar
22	Jaleswar	59/064-065/208.1	3	628240	567567	60673	0	0	0	0	0	Basu Ghimire
23	Singha devi	59/063-064/046.1	3	464120	419675	44445	0	0	0	0	0	Laxmi Tamang
24	Sundhara devi	59/063-064/045.1	3	259420	234800	24620	0	0	0	175000	20000	Aang Prasad Lamichhane
25	Taruka belchaur	59/063-064/067.1	3	544218	491989	52229	0	0	0	400000	20000	Krishna B. Tamang
26	Aaldanda	59/063-064/042.1	5	570100	515570	54530	0	0	0	400000	20000	Uttam Tamang
27	Patle dhara	59/064-065/202.1	3	1009000	911500	97500	0	0	0	400000	20000	Lekhnath Neupane

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure				Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact	
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance			
28	Pragatishil	59/063-064/013.1	3	481400	434430	46970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jetho Damai
29	Maneswara	59/064-065/203.1	5	494780	447372	47408	0	0	0	0	315000	20000	20000	Radhika Poudel
30	Niakantha	59/065-066/240.1	5	520410	470779	49631	0	0	0	0	240000	20000	20000	Purna Kumari Poudel
31	Makhamali	59/065-066/251.1	2	943050	852625	90425	0	0	0	0	400000	20000	20000	Bal Kumari Paneru
32	Gairaghar	59/065-066/237.1	2	872980	788442	84538	0	0	0	0	0	20000	20000	Chanumat i B.K
33	Kalikamai	59/065-066/248.1	2	689480	621962	67518	0	0	0	0	400000	20000	20000	Tara Adhikari Karki
34	Joshila Mahila	59/065-066/239.1	2	617200	558380	58820	0	0	0	0	270000	20000	20000	Laxmi Ghimire
35	Dhakai danda	59/065-066/238.1	3	489690	442921	46769	0	0	0	0	255000	20000	20000	Tara Devi Dhakal
36	Sasakta Mahila	59/065-066/253.1	5	744840	6773256	71584	0	0	0	0	270000	20000	20000	Som Kumari Poudel
37	Unnatishil	59/065-066/236.1	5	689140	623266	65874	0	0	0	0	0	20000	20000	Sita Kumari Poudel

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
38	Santoshi Mata	59/065-066/241.I	3	956550	864145	92405	0	0	0	0	20000	Devaki Neupane
39	Agriculture Development Council	59/067-068/3F.1	2	0	0	0	1075279	860622	214657	0	0	Bhawanath Poudel
40	Animal Husbandry Work Group	59/069-070/312	2	1643500	1483000	160500	0	0	0	0	0	Sanu Kancha Moktan
41	Namuna Hajiyari L.U.S	59/069-070/314	3	253500	231500	22000	0	0	0	0	0	Bodh Kumari Khatiwada
42	Dhakkal danda	59/065-066/238.I	3	766500	607500	159000	0	0	0	0	0	Taradevi Dhakal
43	Simle Jokhechaur Sicha Project Work Group	59/071-072/331	5	0	0	0	711166	560345	150821	0	0	Chetnath Poudel
Total				27303015	24584959	2718056	5166328.2	3952509.6	1213818.62	8165000	500000	

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
10	Fyaphulla	59/066-067/258	3	489500	444250	45250	0			0	0	Sabitri Gurung
11	Chharmendo	59/066-067/259	3	615000	557800	57200	0		291000	20000		Sarita Lama
12	Phulbari	59/066-067/267	3	800000	725000	75000	0			0	20000	Nanimaya Gurung
13	Pragatishil Hastakala L.U.S	59/069-070/313	3	557500	506500	51000	0			0	0	Devi Shivbhakti
14	Thulogaun S.M Mahasang		3				964948.7	701294.53		263654.17	0	Sabitri Gurung
15	Sisneri D.W Project U.S		3				134891.14	1075771.9		273189.24	0	Nirmaya Gurung
16	Bhumedeви	59/064-065/188.	9	206330	188830	17500	0			0	0	
17	Dakshinkali	59/063-064/110.	9	416160	379510	36650	0			0	0	
18	Gosain kunda	59/063-064/112.	8	493280	446045	47235	0			0	0	
19	Langtang	59/063-064/111.	8	413925	373835	40090	0			0	0	

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
20	Tiru	59/063-064/113.1	8	461075	417010	44065	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Daludhunga Khola L.J.B.A.K.S		8		0	0	7388985	1507495	5881490	0	0	Ramesh Ghale
Total				10585070	9596880	988190	9702894.84	3284561.43	6418333.41	1896000	140000	

10. Cost details of COs in Aamachhodingmo Rural Municipality

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Physical Infrastructure			Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
1	Bumba	59/063-064/115.1	7	412190	375455	36735	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Chauritala	59/063-064/118.1	4	406535	367835	38700	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Ganesh Himal	59/063-064/116.1	2	406735	369135	37600	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Gorsumba	59/063-064/186.1	7	182130	167100	15030	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Jonjong	59/063-064/117.1	2	692310	627350	64960	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Kaksing	59/063-064/189.1	3	552265	501550	50715	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Langtang	59/063-064/114.1	7	316625	286135	30490	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Lek Bachat	59/063-064/119.1	1	281480	255005	26475	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Naya kunda	59/063-064/187.1	5	551560	498475	53085	0	0	0	0	0	

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Infrastructure cost	Physical Infrastructure		Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution		PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
10	Phulbari	59/064-065/187.1	3	277555	253045	24510	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Surya	59/063-064/120.1	6	412775	373500	39275	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Tari Laptel	59/063-064/108.1	1	311420	282020	29400	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Thanku	59/063-064/190.1	3	313545	285745	27800	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Tsering Gumba	59/063-064/033.1	1	334266	218016	116250	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Ganesh Himal	59/063-064/031.1	1	336770	304895	31875	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Gautam Buddha	59/063-064/035.1	2	366615	331815	34800	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Gosainkunda	59/063-064/107.1	5	346655	313805	32850	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Gray	59/063-064/029.1	8	321500	291300	30200	0	0	0	0	0	

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Ward no.	IG			Infrastructure cost	Physical Infrastructure		Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution		PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance	
19	Jageswari	59/062-063/004.1	3	321400	291025	30375	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Jongtudi	59/063-064/027.1	7	321400	291025	30375	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Jyarsha Tenzo	59/062-063/032.1	6	496105	448055	48050	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Laligurans	59/063-064/028.1	7	321400	291025	30375	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Langtang Himal	59/063-064/034.1	4	346655	313805	32850	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Mani Jyarsha	59/063-064/106.1	5	496105	448055	48050	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Shiva Parbati	59/063-064/026.1	6	406535	367835	38700	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Sunapati	59/062-063/003.1	9	215405	195305	20100	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Wonjoman	59/063-064/025.1	8	294660	267210	27450	0	0	0	0	0	

S. N.	Name of COs	Registration no.	Award no.	0		IG		0		Physical Infrastructure		Reestablishment and reconstruction Budget		Person to contact
				Project cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	Infrastructure cost	PAF contribution	Community contribution	RF assistance	Administrative cost assistance			
28	Grey D.W Project U.S.			0	0	0	2465294.37	1938246.81	527047.56	0	0			

11. Detail of cost of COs

S N	COName	COAgreementCode	RevitalCost	Administr ation cost	Total
1	Hile Bhume Community Organization	59.062-063.010.1	172500	20000	192500
2	Bhumesthan Community Organization	59.064.65.211.1	273168	20000	293168
3	Kalika Community Organization	59.065. 66.257.1	400000	20000	420000
4	Namo Bhudha Community Organization	59.064.65.209.1	368000	20000	388000
5	Bal Kanya Community Organization	59.064.65.214.1	351750	20000	371750
6	Gray Community Organization	59.063.64.029.1	130500	20000	150500
7	Shundhara Devi Community Organization	59.063-64.045.1	175380	20000	195380
8	Taruka Belchour Community Organization	59.063-64.067.1	400000	20000	420000
9	Dharapani Panchakanya Community Organization	59.064.65.205.1	316500	20000	336500
10	Dhokal Danda Community Organization	59.065. 66.238.1	400000	20000	420000
11	Shrijanshile Community Organization	59.062-063.014.1	242200	20000	262200
12	Joshila Mahila Community Organization	59.065. 66.239.1	400000	20000	420000
13	Kalikamai Community Organization	59.065. 66.248.1	0	20000	20000
14	Makhamali Community Organization	59.065. 66.251.1	400000	20000	420000
15	Dhaibungkot Community Organization	59.063-64.070.1	400000	20000	420000
16	Gramin Community Organization	59.063-64.068.1	396000	20000	416000
17	Nilkantha Community Organization	59.065. 66.240.1	371200	20000	391200
18	Sasakta Mahila Community Organization	56.065. 66.253.1	330000	20000	350000
19	Aal Danda Community Organization	59.063-64.042.1	400000	20000	420000
20	Maneshwara Community Organization	59.064.65.203.1	399000	20000	419000
21	Nava Jagaran Community Organization	59.062-063.012.1	208000	20000	228000
22	Patledhara Community Organization	59.064.65.202.1	400000	20000	420000
23	Chhar Mendo Community Organization	59.066.067.269.1	357900	20000	377900
24	Sirjansil Community Organization	59.066.067.270.1	223500	20000	243500
25	Simle Chipleti Community Organization	59.066.067.261.1	400000	20000	420000
26	Indra Devi Community Organization	59.067.068.264.1	400000	20000	420000
27	Meregang Community Organization	59/062-063/001.1	59090	20000	79090

28	Gosaikund Doklang Community Organization	59/062-063/002.1	117210	20000	137210
29	Saraswotikunda Community Organization	59.065. 66.249.1	400000	20000	420000
30	Chhepar Chilling Community Organization	59.063-64.058.1	114660	20000	134660
31	Devithan Bhume Community Organization	59.065. 66.235.1	400000	20000	420000
32	Tungshiling Nune Community Organization	59.063-64.047.1	392500	20000	412500
33	Marshyangdi Community Organization	59.063-64.048.1	110250	20000	130250
34	Bhudha Bhume Community Organization	59/062-063/006.1	400000	20000	420000
	Total		10309308	680000	10989308