

## Contents

1. Introduction .....	2
2. Fri-PAD's Objectives .....	2
3. General Assembly.....	3
4. Project Implementation Strategy.....	3
5. Guiding Principles .....	3
6. Fri-PAD Approach of Project Imlementation .....	3
8. Fri-PAD Program and Services .....	5
9. PROJECT INTERVENTION FOR 2015 .....	7
Project Title: Rising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP) .....	7
Project Title: Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project (STIUEIP)/ Community Development Program .....	8
Project Title: Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.....	10
9.4 Project Title: Entrepreneurship Development of Forest Dependent Youth for Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement .....	12
9.5 Project Title: Local Governance and Community Development Program-Social Mobilization Services. ....	13

9.6 Project Title: FUND Board-Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project.....	15
11. Training, Workshop and Exposure Visit.....	17
8. Fri-PAD PROJET PROFILE FOR YEAR 2015/016.....	21

## 1. Introduction

**Fri-PAD** has had a presence in Nepal for over 24 years and currently works in 17 out of 75 districts, partnering with more than 6 governmental, local and international nongovernmental organizations, concerned bodies and line agencies. It is a non-governmental, non-political and non-profit making community based livelihood implementer national organization covering over 55000 Beneficiaries in its outreach.

Fri-PAD follows an integrated approach of partnership, community mobilization, awareness raising, capacity building, research and development, advocacy in right and duties. Fri PAD aims to assist government authorities and civil society organizations to respect, respond and fulfills disadvantaged people's rights as envisioned in the millennium goal.

It targets to reach all disadvantaged people for peace of Nepal through livelihood and peacemaking approach to improve the living conditions of them and their families. The current projects on livelihood, soial mobilization and peace covers about 17 districts addressing food security, water, health and sanitation (WASH), farm research and development, skill based capaity building, climate change adaptation, through vocational and non-vocational micro-enterprise economic opportunity for disadvantaged families. The livelihood and skill based enterprises theme contributes to the vision of Fri-PAD to accomplish lasting and breakthrough positive changes for a large number of beneficiaries in Nepal.

## 2. Fri-PAD's Objectives

1. To enhance the capacity of disadvantaged group of people and their families for better economic opportunity, asset development, protection and recovery at emergencies.
2. To create employment opportunities to youths through skill based training and linking with job providing agenies.
3. To build the ability of marginalized and vulnerable families to Increase household income and food production to reduce chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.
4. To Increase the access to the government resources ensuring that the rights of the children and youths for better living through advocacy and lobbying at local and national policy.

### **3. General Assembly**

The General Assembly (GA) of Fri-PAD is the supreme body governing the organisation. It meets annually to review and provide overall institutional policy framework. It reviews and approves law amendments, strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that Fri- PAD is operating within the overall policy framework towards the organisation's vision, mission, goal and objectives. The GA also reviews and endorses annual financial audit report of organisation. Generally, GA has been called annually and during this reporting year the GA of Fri-PAD was held on date ..... Under the chairmanship of Dr. Shambhu Prasad Kattle.

### **4. Project Implementation Strategy**

Fri PAD's strategic thrust is to integrate institution, infrastructure, resource generation, local capacity and peaceful change in order to achieve sustainable development. In building sustainable local institutions, the concept of co-production is followed wherein, users are involved in entire program-cycle like planning, design, implementation, including cost benefit sharing and operation and maintenance. It believes that such participatory approach can increase user's contribution, reduce the cost and increase efficiency in program implementation. Local capacity is enhanced to enable them to manage the natural resources for harnessing full potential of these resources for enhanced livelihood. This is done through training, skill transfer and exchange visits for participating households and the executives of groups and institutions.

### **5. Guiding Principles**

Fri PAD's Mission for sustainable development through peace building, reconciliation, socio-economic development and environmental conservation through the maximum participation of the beneficiaries in all diversity in Nepal is supported by the following guiding principles;

- Seeking community participation in which local people are organized and recognized as both principal actors and beneficiaries.
- Ensuring sustainable peace and reconciliation to guarantee long-term sustainability of peace building process within the society.
- Linking economic, environmental and social factors in sustainable social development activities.

### **6. Fri-PAD Approach of Project Imlementation**

In order to realise its objectives, Fri PAD embraces following strategic approaches for its programme and project implementation;

**6.1 Rights Based Approach,** The RBA of pro-poor development is founded on the conviction that all human beings are holders of their rights. A right entails an obligation on the part of the

government to respect, protect, fulfil, and promote it. The legal and normative character of human rights and associated obligations are based on the international human rights instruments and the national laws. Thus, a rights based approach does not involve charity or simple economic growth, but a process of changing systems, actions and priorities by enabling and empowering people to claim and realise their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights including right to develop their communities.

**6.2 Inclusivity,** The inclusive approach of development is the process of ensuring that all marginalised and excluded people and groups from diverse development process by releasing them from social, psychological, cultural and institutional barriers with a view to facilitate them to enjoy the benefits of development programmes.

**6.3 Sustainability,** If development is related to improving the quality of life of people, sustainability is about understanding and achieving social, economic, and environmental balance among community members and providing them with a healthy, productive, and meaningful life in the present and the future.

**6.4 Bottom up approach of development,** Development from below approach mobilises and engages those who are unreachable or those who have been left far behind in the development process. Development reports reveal that conventional development efforts have failed to bring these communities within the framework of development agenda. Consequently, these communities are further pushed towards the extreme periphery of the development boundary. Therefore, Fri PAD prioritises these communities first with benefits of development initiatives.

**6.5 Coordination and Collaboration with Development Stakeholders,** As far as possible, Fri PAD maintains highest level of coordination and collaboration with national, district and village level governments, government-line agencies, funding partners, civil society, and the private sector. The main purpose of this approach is to create a synergy effect with development stakeholders and increase development effectiveness by sharing information, resources, and good lessons from elsewhere.

**6.6 Community Led Development,** A community-led initiative is one that originates from and is managed by the community members. This operates so as to support community led development, defined as an approach where citizen and community either individually or collectively, as active partner in decision making process, prioritize, implement and fulfill their basic needs through collective action.

**6.7 Participatory method,** With community mobilization, participation is about meeting interests of whole community. When every member of a community has the chance, directly or through representation, to participate in design, implementation and monitoring of community-level initiatives, there is a higher likelihood that program accurately reflects their real needs and interests. The approach takes into consideration different experiences, needs and capabilities of various groups in community—women and men, youth and the elderly, persons with disabilities and able bodied ethnic/religious/language minorities and majorities. Rather than “passive participation,” we aim to inspire “self-mobilization”, where communities organize and take initiative independent.

**6.8 Transparency and Accountability,** Accountability is most basically the process of sharing information about actions or intentions. Groups and individuals in relationships, such as in communities, are accountable to each other when they honor their commitment to communicate

plans and are responsible for what they actually do. In community mobilization, every community and all citizens have right to know procedures, decision-making processes and financial flows of the programs that the project implements, as well as the specific community-led projects. Transparency helps ensure the decisions that affect community are made in a socially responsible way that particular groups, such as ethnic minorities or disadvantaged people, are not excluded from the benefits from communities and nation as well.

**6.9 Integrated Intervention,** Fri PAD's development interventions are designed to address interlinked problems in a holistic manner than dealing with them in isolation or singly. The five interlinked areas of livelihoods, food security, water/health/sanitation, peace building and study/survey/research are the major integrating components of our undertakings.

## **7. Human Resource Mobilization**

Fri-PAD possesses an established pool of human resources with high level of academic, training and multiple years of experience in diverse fields. Its staffs have long practical expertise and hands-on experience of working with communities in bothr urban and rural settings in connection with community development programmes. Their key expertise include; designing development programmes, livelihood improvement, food security, social mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, human resource and institutional development, coordination, networking, gender and social inclusion, human rights, advocacy, social accountability and campaigns. Fri-PAD is well staffed with a multidisciplinary management team in its central office and project districts as well.

## **8. Fri-PAD Program and Services**

### ***8.1 Livelihood Improvement***

Fri PAD has been successfully implementing several projects having sustainable livelihoods as the major component such as peace project, agriculture diversification and on-farm technical support etc. Through these projects, poor and disadvantaged community people have witnessed significant changes in their income level and living conditions. Numerous income generating activities through natural-based, agriculture-based and other micro-enterprises have contributed to the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities. Fri PAD implemented projects have largely focused on providing on-farm and off-farm vocational and skill development trainings. Problems such as lack of awareness about the possibilities and benefits of the technical and financial capacities and support, value chain processing and access to marketing of agro-based products and low participation of women and marginalized groups have been significantly addressed. Fri PAD has offered number of services to facilitate sustainable markets, adopt climate smart practices and promote increased food security. As a result, participation of women and other marginalised groups in community development activities has increased over the years. Besides, Fri PAD has also been supporting and strengthening community-led peace building initiatives through rehabilitation and reconciliation at the grassroots level by mainly focusing on uplifting livelihood activities.

### ***8.2 Social mobilization***

Social mobilization is the primary step of community development. It allows people to think and understand their situation and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity. Through mobilization, people can organize themselves to take action

collectively by developing their own plan and strategy for recovery rather than being imposed from outside. Communities that take charge of their own recovery will make informed decisions, reach sustainable solutions, and achieve better results faster, while at the same time enhancing their solidarity and capacity to undertake development initiatives. Social mobilization is practiced in many different ways by development practitioners. Fri PAD has been successfully implementing several projects having social mobilization as the major component such as local governance and community development program (LGCDP), water supply and sanitation projects and community development. Through these projects, poor and disadvantaged community people have witnessed significant changes in their self-development participation, decision making and improving living conditions. Numerous social mobilizations, women empowerment, community development, right based advocacy and other people centered development initiatives have contributed to sustainable community development.

Fri PAD implementing projects have largely focused on social development, advocacy and empowerment of target groups. Problems such as lack of awareness about the possibilities and benefits of the technical and financial capacities and support, social and natural resources, and access to local government services for marginalized groups. Fri PAD has offered number of services to facilitate sustainable community development program through intensive social mobilization processes. As a result, participation of women and other marginalised groups in community development activities has increased over the years. Besides, Fri PAD has also been supporting and strengthening community-led peace building initiatives through rehabilitation and reconciliation at the grassroots level focusing on social empowerment and involving in economic activities.

### ***8.3 Water Supply, Health and Sanitation***

Water supply, health and sanitation sector in Nepal has experienced two decades of steady improvement despite massive poverty. With the objective of improving knowledge, behavior, capacity and use of water, health and sanitation services among adolescents and marginalised communities, Fri PAD has been conducting program activities (not limited to) to strengthen water supply, health and sanitation facility operations and capacity of community workers; improve personal health and hygiene status of women and adolescent girls; and improve access of marginalised rural communities to safe drinking water, proper sanitation and hygiene practices. All projects under the thematic area of water, health and sanitation have prioritised the capacity building of user community, female community health volunteers (FCHV) and local government agencies on the aspect of WASH. It has been clearly observed that with Fri PAD's intervention in several districts, community people have started to adopt good sanitation habits as well as safe health practices for clean and hygienic environment.

### ***8.4 Consultancy Services***

Study, survey, analysis and research are the backbone of any development activities. Fri-AD has undertaken many study, survey, and analysis and research consultancy services and accomplished with appropriate solution to problems and developing strategy to implement development project in a sustainable way. The activities are knowledge documentation, strategy development, and baseline survey, and situation analysis, impact assessment of development projects, monitoring and evaluation of project progress. On the other hand, Fri-PAD actively worked to prepare socio-economic profile of VDCs, municipalities, DDCs, and other project catchment areas. Additionally, Fri-PAD has also a training and research institute within its head office premises, which provides

various short term trainings and also conducts consultancy and research on climate change adaptation, agriculture technology and entrepreneurship development.

## 9. PROJECT INTERVENTION FOR 2015

**Project Title:** Rising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP)

**Project Location:** Banke, Dang, Bardiya, Kailali, Surkhet, Dailekh, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Darchula Districts

**Project Duration:** February 2013 to January 2017

**Target households:** 17800

**Client:** Department of Agriculture (DoA) / Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### **Project Background**

The Project - RISMFP intends to reduce the market and business risks faced by medium and medium farmers diversifying into high value commodities in 10 districts of the Mid-west (MWDR) and Far-west (FWDR) development regions of Nepal. These regions have the lowest human development indices within Nepal due to limited investment in access to services, physical, social and economic infrastructure.

The overall goal of the Project is to “Increased income and employment in agricultural sector of far and mid-west development regions”. Medium farmer incomes are limited by; (i) low returns from traditional agricultural commodities, (ii) medium and declining farm sizes with low productivity, and (iii) a supply-driven production machine that has not captured potential market benefits for high value commodities (HVC).

### **The Project outputs comprise:**

- (i) Building HVC value chains in mid west and far west region supplying markets;
- (ii) Formulating business plans for producing and adding value to HVC in the far and mid-west;
- (iii) Ensuring effective and efficient project management.

The Project assist medium and medium sized farmers to diversify into HVC by establishing market linkages; providing capital for inputs and improved technology; and for building post harvest value chain infrastructure including storage, packaging, grading, and processing. The Project contributes through increasing rural income, reducing poverty and increasing food security in Nepal. The implementation modality builds strong partnerships with NGOs and consulting firms.

Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD) is the Executing Agency and Department of Agriculture (DoA) is the implementing agency with Nepal Rastra Bank and Agro Enterprise Centre (AEC) of Federation of Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI). This pro-poor, pro-livelihood and Agri-business based development program is designed to have the maximum impact on the reduction of poverty and Gender Empowerment and Social Inclusion (GESI) which is overriding concern of development efforts in Nepal.

The Project impact is increased profitability of medium and medium sized farms. The outcome of the Project will be increased production of HVC by medium and medium sized farmers with supply agreements. 7,500 ha of contracted production of high value commodities will by 2017 produce an estimated annual output of 64,500 tons with a projected retail value of \$31 million, farm gate value of \$13.5 million, and a gross margin to farmers of \$9.5 million per annum. Since the growing of HVC such as vegetables, fruits, spices and other non-cereal crops has always been the domain of women, the Project will especially increase women's cash income contribution to their households. The Project is expected to benefit an estimated 17,800 farm households that would grow HVC crops on the average in 0.4 ha for existing farmer groups and 0.25 ha for the disadvantaged persons groups.

### **Fri-PAD Intervention**

**Fri PAD** has been providing On-farm Technical Support Program to Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP). The On-farm Production Technical Support, is primarily supporting in developing HVC production and processing technical manuals including latest agriculture technology, conducting farm awareness and training packages.

#### **This year achievements:**

1. Establishing agribusiness grant facility for building HVC value chains in mid-west and far-west development region supplying markets;
2. Formulating business plans for producing and adding value to HVC in the far- west and mid-west regions;
3. HVC technology problem and issues identification through workshop and provide solution;
4. Prepare and publish mushroom production technology manual for farmers;
5. Identify production problems and conduct a need assessment of production technology to increase market led production of identified high value fruits, vegetable and species in project area;
6. Conducted project promotional and information dissemination workshops in project districts;
7. Facilitate to prepare Independent Appraisal Panel (IAP) guideline;
8. Facilitate to prepare agribusiness grant facilitate (AGF) manual;

#### **Project Title: Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project (STIUEIP)/ Community Development Program**

Project Location: Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City in Morang Districts

Project Duration: January 2012 to December 2016

Target households: .....

Client: Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City (BSMC) / Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### **Project Background**

The Government of Nepal has received ADB loan, for the Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project (STIUEIP), for Biratnagar, Birgunj and Butwal municipalities. The project aims at improving the living condition of the people through community led development endeavors, efficient service delivery, good governance, better personal health and environmental sanitation, based on a democratic value system and rights-based approach and inclusive development efforts. This will be achieved through tangible changes in the urban environmental condition with the availability of minimum basic environmental infrastructures and

proper community mobilization for the ownership of development processes undertaken locally, under the project activities.

The focus of this urban environmental improvement program is to support reliable, affordable and efficient municipal infrastructures and services delivering mechanism based on the fundamental premises of inclusive development, and through the mobilization of local resources, skills and technology opportunities, all with the direct involvement and mobilization of local citizens, groups, clubs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

The STIUEIP was planned to be implemented over five years from 2010-2015 supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through project loans. This project is being executed by MPPW through DUDBC and Biratnagar, Birgunj and Butwal municipalities are the Implementing Agencies in the respective clusters. A project coordination office (PCO) has been established under the DUDBC with project implementation units (PIUs) at municipality levels.

Biratnagar in the eastern region will receive the STIUEIP project benefits, under the following three project components:

- (i) Drainage and Sewerage,
- (ii) Roads and Lanes, and
- (iii) Community Development Program

### **Fri-PAD Intervention**

Friends for Peace building and Development (Fri PAD), a national NGO, has the privilege of association with Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city (BSMC), to assist it in implementation of Community Development Program (CDP), including Information dissemination and community mobilization; Community health and hygiene education; Small-scale facilities construction and operational support; 3-R promotion at community and household level for sustainable solid waste management; Training for skills development and employment generation; General awareness raising activities on a municipality-wide scale, whereas the more focused programs are implemented in selected areas according to the criteria developed under the project in core city area.

The CDP revolves around the thematic area of social mobilization, health and hygiene improvement of communities and families in Biratnagar as public and mass awareness raising activities to provide health and hygiene education, installation and operation of small community facilities, promotion of household and community level 3-R (reduce, recycle and reuse) activities, skill training to the poor and vulnerable, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion etc, under the project.

#### **This year achievements:**

The CDP reviewed CDTA data for drawing inference to identify poor wards and clusters in BSMC, and the information was also triangulated with the concerned community, through TLOs. Interventions started with approaching most deprived people in the deprived clusters of the poorest wards.

The program started with CLTS and SLTS approach with collection of information from schools and community using survey formats and PRA tools. A minimum demographic information and Social/Resource maps were developed for schools and communities for data base and program

planning. Under the total sanitation activities, the beneficiary households have at least developed as follows;

1. Toilet for the family
2. Drinking water facility (Personal or public/collective outlets)
3. Improved personal hygiene
4. Improved household sanitation
5. Practice of segregation of household solid waste at source
6. Participation in 3-R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) campaign
7. Compost pit for decomposable wastes
8. Kitchen garden for family consumption
9. Tree plantation in the compound
10. Stand for cleaned utensils
11. Practice of covering drinking water and food items
12. Closed bathing space
13. Total immunization coverage for children
14. PRA/RRA has been completed in 165 TLOs of BSMC;

As a community based organizations (CBOs), the prevailing TLOs were identified for partnership, and the unit for development was a cluster level TLO. The TLOs were found to have advantage of adequate geographical and household coverage. There were 467 TLOs at cluster level, 22 ward level TLOs and one Coordination Committee at apex at the municipal level. The sub-metropolis had considered as 119 TLOs as most deprived in 22 wards.

#### **Project Title: Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.**

Project Location: Mukundapur/Nawalparasi, Damauli/Tanahun, Megauli/Chitwan District

Project Duration: May 2013 to May 2016

Target households: 7700

Client: Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City (BSMC) / Asian Development Bank (ADB)

#### **Project Background**

Government of Nepal is implementing the Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project in order to improve health and economic and environmental living conditions of people in small towns in Nepal. In January 2000 the Government endorsed the 15-year Development Plan for Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation. It quantified the water supply and sanitation needs of small towns, estimated the cost of providing the improved services, and proposed an institutional framework. The project embraces the community managed demand responsive approach, where the community is involved in all aspects of planning and implementation of the town projects.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been providing financial assistance to this sector project. Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS) is the implementing agency whereas the Ministry of Urban Development (MUD) is the executive agency. The first phase of the project, whose duration was 2001 – 2008, has already been completed and the people of 29 such small towns has been benefitted by the project. Upon the completion of the first phase and after being felt the positive impact of the project, Government of Nepal has decided to implement the second phase also, with the name, Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (SSTWSSSP).

For the implementation, formulation and operation and maintenance of the project, SSTWSSSP aims to have full participation of the users of the respective towns. The cost will also be shared equally by the users and GON.

### **Fri-PAD Intervention**

In this context, Friends for Peacebuilding and Development (Fri PAD), hereinafter referred to as Local NGO, has signed a contract with Division Water Supply and Sanitation Office, Nawalparasi /Water User and Sanitation Committee, (WUSC), Mukundapur to provide services on overall facilitation for the project implementation. The Local NGO is expected to provide service in the field through community mobilization and empowerment. The scope of NGO services include Socio-economic survey and preparation of socio-economic profile of the project town, preparation of social map, community mobilization and information dissemination, implement community managed solid waste management and 3-R approach, health and hygiene education program, awareness raising activities, capacity building and other activities to facilitate the WUSC for better quality management and implementation of the project.

The project has many stakeholders such as WUSC, Project Management Office (PMO) of DWSS, District Division Office, Town Development Fund (TDF), Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC), and local NGO responsible for social mobilization, health and hygiene programme and preparation of social profiles. Therefore the effective coordination among all stakeholders is very much desirable. In this context, the NGO team especially team leader and training coordinator are responsible for maintaining coordination with all stakeholders involved in the project. Fri-PAD has the following components, to be addressed through different interventions by the project;

- Socio-economic analysis of the community and project town;
- Support to assess the need for land acquisition and resettlement;
- Work with the Affected Persons (APs) to facilitate them to harness the project opportunities;
- Sensitize project stakeholders such as WSSDO, DSC, VDC and WUSC regarding to poverty, gender and social inclusion;
- Carry-out survey of poor as per the eligibility criteria, identification of households and implementation of OBA through community mobilization;
- This assignment envisage, support for community mobilization and empowerment through awareness creation and participation in the decision making process;
- Preparing and Implementing health & hygiene education plan in project town;
- Awareness creation among the general public to the emerging issues of the solid waste management and deliver messages for on site waste management through the 3R approach;
- Gender mainstreaming and Implementation of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion plan;
- Capacity building of WUSCs & WUAs for the operational sustainability
- Organizing trainings for target group members of the community based organizations (CBOs), members of local clubs, community health workers, school childrens, people from poor & disadvantaged communities, social workers/leaders regarding WATSAN activities;
- Communication, reporting and deliverables;

#### **This year achievements:**

- Massive awareness and sensitization activies were done in the project area to feel this small town water supply and sanitation project as their own;
- Facilitate to form sub-committees and 5% upfront cash collection form the users;

- Awareness raising program like rallies, campaign, interactions and series of meetings were conducted in the project town with the project stakeholders;
- Preparation of socio-economic profile of three town area and collection of baseline monitoring data for the project;
- Facilitate for the four party agreement towards the project;
- Preparation of town level health and hygiene education (HHE) plan and implement it;
- Identification and finalization of Output Based Aid (OBA) eligible households;
- Carryout regular monitoring and implementation of OBA in the selected households;
- Conduct awareness program on solid waste management including 3-R approach;
- Conduct training and awareness programs related to gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), appreciative inquiry, motivation training, health and hygiene, institutional development and skill based training;
- Prepare a list of grievances submitted by the users and their resolution;
- Facilitate to declare open defecation free zone of project area like Mukundapur;
- DAG community mobilization for water tap connection and toilet construction under OBA program in 932 households;

#### **9.4 Project Title: Entrepreneurship Development of Forest Dependent Youth for Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement**

Project Location: Nawalparasi and Chitwan District  
Duration: June 2015 to April 2016  
Target Households: 60  
Client: WWF-Nepal/Hario Ban Program

#### **Project Background**

The project aims to improve livelihood status of the youth along with biodiversity conservation through initiating forest, agriculture and skill based enterprise options that are appropriate to local resource base, traditional skills and climatic variation. In this regard, project itself brings positive changes in various aspects through improving and maintaining existing ecosystem instead inducing negative environmental and social consequences. Most of the designed activities promote efficiency in sustainable natural resource utilization through improving economic conditions of youth involved in biodiversity conservation. Thus, it would be beneficial for resource management, fighting against appropriation and develop social harmony due to the course taken by the project to achieve desired outputs.

#### **Fri-PAD Intervention**

The project has been properly initiated from a series of meetings, interaction and orientation with concerned stakeholders and the target user committees in different locations of Chitwan and Nawalparasi districts. The concerned user committees were individually met and select the trained and interested youths for the proposed training package of project namely “Entrepreneurship development of forest dependent youth for bio-diversity conservation and livelihood improvement”. During the tenure of project implementation for the entire 9 months duration, total of 60 youths were trained on SIYB and also linked them with local financial institutions for micro-credit proceeding in their corresponding area. During the project period 53 (88%) trainees were also

enabled to register their micro-enterprises in various government authorities like municipalities, district cottage and small industries of concerned district. Finally, some of the basic goods, equipments and materials including record keeping ledgers were also supported to those who registered their business.

The development goal of the project is to promote entrepreneurship skill among youth involved as anti-poaching unit and citizen scientist to improve their livelihoods and ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation through skill based enterprise among rural youths. As skill development training for youth has already been given through Hariyo Ban Program, so this project also aim to enhance entrepreneurship skill of those trained youths having skill in plumbing, electric wiring, tailoring, embroidering, livestock keeping, vegetable farming, cooking and so on.

#### **This year achievements:**

- Meeting with district line agencies at Chitwan and Nawalparasi districts;
- Meeting with community forestry user committees and Community based anti poaching units in Kerunga, Patahani, Pithauli and Nandabhanju;
- Application collection from interested youths of corresponding user committees
- Resource person mobilization for start and improve your business (SIYB) training from Industrial Enterprise Development Institute (IEDI) and National Entrepreneurship Development Center (NEDC);
- Preparation of training manual and handsouts;
- Training to 60 Forest Dependent Youths in two slots one in Chitwan and one in Nawalparasi
- Exposure visit to trainees to cottage and small business sites
- Linkage with financial institution and orientation to the youths trained in SIYB
- Support for enterprise registration 54 small business in corresponding Municipalities and VDCs
- Sector-wise micro enterprises registration facilitation;
- Basic tools support to entrepreneurs to initiate business by the forest dependent youths;
- Sector-wise tools and equipments support for micro enterprises promotion;
- Documentation of Success Stories of 10 selected entrepreneurs;
- Diverting the youths primary livelihood opportunities from forest resources to the established small business promoted by the project;

#### **9.5 Project Title: Local Governance and Community Development Program-Social Mobilization Services.**

Project Location: Chitwan District  
Duration: January 2015 to December 2015  
Target Households: 3500  
Client: DDC-Chitwan/Bharatpur Sub-metropolitan City

#### **Project Background**

Local Governance and Community Development Programme is one of the Flagship and ambitious programme of the Government of Nepal. The main executing agency is the Government of Nepal Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and financial and other technical

assistance would provide by donor agency. The Goal of the programme is to contribute towards poverty reduction through better local governance and community development and the purpose of the programme is to improve local governance for effective service delivery and citizen empowerment. Similarly the main outcomes of the programme are Citizens and communities hold their local governance actors accountable. Local Bodies are more responsive to citizen's demand. All citizens are provided with efficient and effective local services. Strengthened policy and institutional framework for devolution, sub-national governance and local service delivery. The output of the programme are Citizens and community organizations are empowered to actively participate and assert their rights in local governance.

Accountability mechanism for local governance are in place. LBs' access to resources increased. Public financial management system improved. Institutional and human resource capacities of LBs and central agencies involved in local governance strengthened. Access to and quality of local infrastructure and other socio-economic services administered by LBs are improved. Strengthened integrated planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and coordination amongst local governance actors. Refined policy on local governance and improved inter-agency cooperation. Policies developed for devolution and federalism. The programme is designed to participatory way and covered all the DDC, MC and VDCs of Nepal. The progarm has Twenty Two Thematic areas and Sixty nine major programme with 169 local level activities. LGCDP is conducting various programme for the welfare of the poor, dalit, women, children, disabled and disadvantage group of community.

### **Fri-PAD Intervention**

Fri-PAD recruited and takes over social mobilisers to undertake grass roots level implementation of social mobilisation in their Respective VDCs and wards of municipalities. Experience has shown that individual social mobilisers who are disempowered themselves cannot challenge existing power structures unless strongly supported by Fri-PAD and others both morally and technically. This needs to be considered during social mobiliser selection and recruitment process.

To build capacity of social mobilisers to enable them to follow a transformational. Capacity building for social mobilization coordinator shall be undertaken by a national service provider. Fri-PAD need to contribute to developing the capacity of selected and taken over social mobilisers for VDCs and municipality. The social mobilizers deliver all programme activities that referred in manual at the villages. So the social mobilizers required some technical backstopping while implementing the social mobilization activities at the villages, Fri-PAD in partnership with DDC, LGCDP/Cluster/Local Governance Expert need to backstop through orientation program at district headquarter. It is anticipated that capacity building and technical backstopping of SM is a regular process of Fri-PAD.

### **This year achievements:**

The knowledge and skills of citizens, especially poor and excluded, enhanced and participate actively in local governance processes. In addition to this, the trained cadres in social mobilization developed for commencing similar social mobilization activities at the district. More specifically the service during the year helped to achieve the outputs are follows;

- Citizens and community organizations are empowered to actively participate and assert their rights in local governance;
- Access to and quality of local infrastructure and other socio-economic services administered by LBs are improved;
- Strengthened integrated planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and coordination amongst local governance actors. Social mobilisers recruited and mobilize for each participating VDCs;
- Social mobilisers fully understanding their roles and tasks and having enhanced capacity to implement these, according to the needs of an extensive social mobilisation programme (transformational approach) in selected VDCs;
- Local leaders, community groups and networks having a better understanding of the social mobilisation approach (transformational approach, the role of social mobilisers and the strategy of LGCDP);
- An in-depth understanding of the current situation of the VDC and a data set that can be used for future monitoring and evaluation;
- An understanding of the institutional and organisational landscape of each VDC. An understanding of who is doing what and where within the VDC (list of organisations and their activities);
- Forums (ward citizen forum and community awareness centers) at VDC level that is socially inclusive and that has capacity to engage with local government bodies especially VDC and Integrated Planning Committee;
- A locally understood picture of the areas/settlements within the VDC where resources are most needed, and an understanding of DAG distribution and needs. This consists of a series of PRA and preparation of social maps;
- Identifying and mobilizing local individuals who become and act as the community facilitators;
- Prepare proposal from each ward identifying poverty pockets and priorities for addressing the needs of DAGs;
- Poor community members have an enhanced understanding of the causes of poverty and have a commitment to play a role in addressing these;
- DAG households in the VDCs/wards identified by name and with their location recorded;
- Citizens and CBOs with an enhanced understanding of the requirements for managing projects/programmes being implemented with funds coming from local government;
- Citizens with enhanced capacity to monitor plans/programmes and thus better able to hold local government to account; An understanding of what has been achieved through the social mobilisation programmes and an understanding of the gaps and remaining issues;

## 9.6 Project Title: FUND Board-Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Project Location: Dang District

Duration: June 2015 to April 2016

Target Households: .....

Client: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (Fund Board)

### Project Background

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (Fund Board) has benefited 2.13 million people with completion of 2,745 water supply schemes in different projects in a period of

past two decades. Encouraged by the successful and satisfactory completion of previous projects the GoN and the World Bank have agreed to implement Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project (RWSSIP) from July 2014 to June 2020 through the Fund Board. The Fund Board has set the target in the RWSSIP to accomplish altogether 1874 WASH schemes by benefiting 1.5 million populations in 55 Districts of Nepal.

To fulfill the national target on water and sanitation set by the Government of Nepal, the Fund Board is conducting integrated water and sanitation project as well as sanitation stand alone projects. Likewise, the Fund Board is prioritizing to rehab and reconstruction works of the damaged schemes of different batches in earthquake affected districts.

The Board has adopted the inclusive representative concept in the all stage of the project. Similarly, the Board indorsed community procurement system for cost effectiveness and quality control and ownership of the community, which is a symbol of good governance.

### **Fri-PAD Intervention:**

Fri-PAD worked for the pre-development Phase of the Batch-X Schemes Initially, it was planned for feasibility study of sub-projectsimplement 550 schemes under Batch-X. For this purpose, a total of 112 SOs and 24 associated SOs were selected (Table 4) and schemes allocation was made as per initial plan accordingly. Among selected SOs, 108 SOs only submitted prefeasibility reports of 566 schemes. There are no PF reports from four districts namely, Taplejung, Solukhumbu, Manang and Mustang, all happened to be mountain districts. After desk review and analysis of the submitted PF reports, data of the reports have been already entered in the MIS system. Four reports of one SO were returned for some improvements. However, 562 schemes of 107 SOs have been finally approved by the Board for Development Phase agreement. Subsequently, FB has signed contract with 107 SOs for the development phase of 562 schemes.

Status of VDC Level ODF/Total Sanitation Program under Batch-X Schemes RWSSIP envisages VDC level ODF/Total sanitation program in the whole VDC or its neighboring VDCs with adequate water supply where WSS schemes will be implemented. If a VDC is ODF declared, Total sanitation program will be carried out there. A total numbers of 566 Prefeasibility Reports of Batch-X Schemes submitted by SOs to the Fund Board were analyzed for ODF Status and its results are presented in Figure 5. These schemes fall in 391 VDCs, of which 218 are ODF declared and remaining 173 are not ODF declared. In order to avoid duplication in sanitation program in these VDCs, the Fund Board has requested Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) to provide information about involvement of other agencies in sanitation programs. Also, SOs were requested to explore status of ODF in these VDCs and submit their ODF/Total Sanitation proposal accordingly. SOs were further requested to provide information regarding ODF status of neighboring VDCs along with other agencies working for sanitation program. Only, after getting a clear picture of ODF status of scheme located VDC and neighboring VDCs, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among RWSSFDB, DDC, VDC and SO will be signed to carry out sanitation program in the VDC. VDC Level ODF/Total Sanitation Program Batch-X Schemes Government's overall sanitation policy is to declare ODF across the whole country by 2017 and beyond then total sanitation will be implemented. Accordingly, implementation Guideline for VDC Level ODF/Total Sanitation Program is prepared and shared with the World Bank for the noobjection and finally approved. Price norms for the ODF/Total Sanitation also have been prepared and formally approved by the Board and no-objection to this regard has been received from the World Bank. There will be one fulltime Wash officer covering a maximum of five VDCs and two fulltime trigerrers per VDC

to carry out sanitation activities. It is obligatory that one of the Triggers will be a female. Altogether, 64 SOs were contracted to carry out 250 VDC level ODF/Total Sanitation (Please see the Table 7 on next page). Among the 250, there are 83 VDCs for ODF and 167 VDCs for Post ODF sanitation activities. Distribution of ODF/Total sanitation activities per SOs show that highest numbers of SO that is 18 have three VDCs each, while 16 have four VDCs each and 10 have two VDCs each. Six SOs have 5 and 6 VDCs each, four SOs with seven VDCs each, two SOs with eight VDCs and only two SOs have one VDC each.

#### **This year achievements:**

## **11. Training, Workshop and Exposure Visit**

### **Training, Workshop and Exposure Visit**

Fri-PAD's trainings provide participants with the opportunity to learn and practice the skills and tools of collaboration so that they can design meetings, build and run organizations and networks with greater social impact. Series of trainings and other programs for livelihood, social mobilization, water, health and sanitation activities are the continue process against the project implementation schedule of Fri PAD. The beneficiaries are the key persons to be involved in these events and acquired skills, participate in policy making and learn the program in other location. Some of the development works, trainings and other such program being conducted during 2015 are listed below;

SN	Project and Activity	Number of Events	Location	Participants	
				Male	Female
<b>1</b>	<b>On-Farm Technical Support</b>		<b>Nepalgunj</b>		
1.1	District Level HVC Technical Assessment and Management Workshop	4	Gularia, Dhangdhi, Dadeldhura and Birendranagar	129	38
<b>2</b>	<b>Community Development Program for Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project</b>		<b>Biratnagar</b>		
2.1	Training of Female Community Health Volunteers	3	Biratnagar	0	135
2.2	Orientation for municipality ward secretaries and staff	1	Biratnagar	25	3
2.3	Orientation for TLO Coordination Committee	1	Biratnagar	27	14
2.4	Women awareness program	3	Biratnagar	0	472
2.5	Skill Development Trainings (driving, plumbing, electrician and Boutique and Pico)	5	Biratnagar	49	43
2.6	Computer Hardware and Mobile repair training	2	Biratnagar	29	11
2.7	TV and radio repair and maintenance	1	Biratnagar	18	2

	training				
2.8	Trainings on tailoring including Boutique and Pico	3	Biratnagar	1	60
2.9	Skill Development training on beautician	1	Biratnagar	0	20
<b>3</b>	<b>Community Development Program for Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project</b>		<b>Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Tanahun Districts</b>		
3.1	OBA implementation workshop	2	Vyash, Mukundapur	44	20
3.2	Training of Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC Training)	3	Vyash, Megauli, Mukundapur	29	14
3.3	Exposure visit of WUSC	4	Eastern and western part of Nepal	68	17
3.4	Interaction among WUSC	3	Chitwan, Kaski	30	9
3.5	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Training (GESI)	2	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	24	19
3.6	Health worker training	3	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	12	54
3.7	School teachers' training	3	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	25	23
3.8	Training to clubs/CBOs/Groups/Cooperatives	2	Vyash, Mukundapur	37	12
3.9	Community awareness campaign	7	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	245	205
3.10	Motivator training	2	Mukundapur, Megauli	23	16
3.11	Household waste management training	2	Mukundapur, Megauli	24	17
3.12	Animal waste management training	2	Mukundapur, Megauli	26	17

## 12. Fri-PAD Staffing for the Year 2015

## 13. Fri PAD Financial Management

Fri PAD has a well established finance and audit system. The accounting systems are fully computerised. While the Fri PAD's Finance and General Administration Division employs the internal financial controls of the organisation, the external audit of the financial matters is done by the authorised independent audit firms duly appointed by the Annual General Meeting of the organisation. The financial statements of the year 2071/072 are given below:

### Independent Auditors' Report

- a.
- b.
- c.

Series of trainings and other programs for livelihood, social mobilization, water, health and sanitation activities are the continue process against the project implementation schedule of Fri PAD. The beneficiaries are the key persons to be involved in these events and acquired skills, participate in policy making and learn the program in other location. Some of the development works, trainings and other such program being conducted by Fri PAD are listed below;

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2.9	Skill Development training on beautician	1	Biratnagar	0	20
<b>3</b>	<b>Community Development Program for Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project</b>		<b>Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Tanahun Districts</b>		
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### **Independent Auditors' Report**

### **Climate Change Adatation**

### **Wildlife Health Management**

### **Water Supply, Health and Sanitation**

## 8. Fri-PAD PROJET PROFILE FOR YEAR 2015/016

SN	Name of Project	Duration	Target household	Loation	Funding Source
1	Rising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP)	February, 2013 to January, 2017	12450	Dang, Bankey, Bardiya, Kailali, Surkhet, Dailekh, Doti, Dadeldhura, Accham, Baitadi, Bajura District	ADB/ RISMFP
2	Secondary Integrated Environmental Improvement Project/ Community Development Program	Towns Urban January, 2012 to December, 2016	9850	Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City in Morang District	ADB/ BSMC
3	Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	June 2012 to June 2016	6700	Nawalparasi, Tanahun and Chitwan District	ADB/ WSSDO of Districts
4	Study and Documentation of learnings, impacts and outcomes of climate change Adaptation Program Interventions of Hario Ban Program	May 2016 to September 2016	500	Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kaski, Kailali, Bankey, Kanchanpur District	WWF- Nepal
5	Local governance and community development program (LGCDP)	July 2015 to June 2016	450	8 VDCs, 4 Municipalities and 1 Sub-metropolitan City in Chitwan District	DDC Chitwan and Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan City
6	Entrepreneurship development of forest dependent youth for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement	March 2015 to Feb. 2016	60	Chitwan and Nawalparasi District	WWF Nepal
7	Water supply and sanitation	June 2015	619	Dang District	Fund

	schemes under Rural water supply and sanitation fund development committee	to Feb. 2017			Board
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### **Project Inception:**

The CDP was initiated from January 2012, with office establishment and staff deputation in Biratnagar. In the beginning program focused on program orientation and needs assessment of the poor clusters, identified through PRA process. The prioritized projects were implemented under community led initiations facilitated by CDP/Fri PAD team.

### **Implementation of the CDP**

The following four subcomponents were included under the CDP with Information Dissemination and Community Mobilization for meaningful people's participation with consideration of Gender equality and social inclusion. Project Orientation was conducted in 19 wards. PRA/RRA has been completed in 130 TLOs in 15 wards of BSMC. Household information of theses TLOs have been collected and compiled.

The needs assessment of the 130 TLOs is completed. This almost covers all poverty clusters in Biratnagar.

### **Sub Components of CDP:**

#### **(I) Health and Hygiene Education**

Altogether 20 women awareness training events are complete now, for 35 women in each of the training.

Five Refresher training for all 135 FCHVs in BSMC is completed.

Participants:

Women Awareness Training **700 women**

FCHV Training **135 women**

These training are mainly based on health and hygiene education, human/women rights, development issues, rights and duties, access to service providers, 3R, Primary health and sanitation needs etc. Besides, the Focus Groups are reached with Health and Hygiene messages, as regular day to day works.

#### **(II) Small-scale facilities and operational support**

The following small scale facilities have been supported on the basis of needs assessment of the community:

##### **a) Family Toilets**

A total of 415 family toilets have been completed and other 70 are ongoing.

**b) Hand pumps and Platforms**

10 Hand pumps and 77 platforms were constructed.

**c) Mobile Toilet**

One set of Mobile toilet pre fabricated in India was procured.

**d) Public Toilets**

Six public toilets have been constructed in different locations in Biratnagar. Three toilets are complete and the others are ongoing. One public toilet was rehabilitated in ward no 19 in Biratnagar.

**e) Lane Improvement**

The CDP is implementing Lane and drain improvement program in some 22 TLOs in Biratnagar. The coverage of the road length has been about 8.165 Km and of the drain about 14.754 Km.

**(III) 3R promotion at community/household level1,**

Under the sanitation Support program, 3R concepts are being introduced into the communities at household level. This is one of the major regular task of Social Mobilizers involved. Besides, a Pilot project was planned and being implemented in the selected core areas of the sub metropolis. This has been postponed due to the road extension program in the selected areas.

Another 3R project with specific components was approved and being implemented in the selected poverty clusters, which is being disturbed by the present agitations and closures, resulting in slow progress.

**(IV) Training for skills development**

Skills Training has been conducted for 232 participants, so far.

Participants:

1. Driving Training	22
2. Plumbing Training	20
3. Building Electrician Training	20
4. Boutique and Pico Training 1	30
5. Boutique and Pico Training 2	30
6. Tailoring and Pico Training	30
7. Beauty Parlor Training	20
8. Color TV Repair Training	20
9. Computer Hardware Training	20
10. Mobile Repair Training	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	<b>232</b>

**Coverage**

**Table 1**  
**Details of meeting with user committee**

Date:	Location	Name of User Committee	Participants	
			Male	Female
28 <sup>th</sup> August 2015	Narayani municipality ward No. 10, Chitwan	Kerunga User Committee	7	-
28 <sup>th</sup> August 2015	Bharatpur Sub-metropolitan City ward No. 26	Patihani User Committee	7	-
28 <sup>th</sup> August 2015	Kawasoti municipality ward No. 13	Jatayu Restaurant User Committee	8	-
5 <sup>th</sup> September 2015	Kolhuwa VDC ward No. 4	Nandabhauju User Committee	10	1

**Table 2**  
**Resource persons**

SN	Name	Position	Organization
1	Ramchandra Subedi	Lead trainer	Branch Manager, IEDI, Bharatpur
2	Amir Lama	Assistant trainer	Senior Business Promotion Officer, IEDI, Tripureshwar
3	Chandra Bahadur Thing	Lead trainer	NEDC, Kathmandu
4	Pharendra Bahadur Tamang	Assistant trainer	NEDC, Kathmandu
5	Narayan Dutta Tripathi	Instructor	District cottage and small industry, Bharatpur
6	Lila Nath Kharel	Instructor	Tax officer, Bharatpur sub-metropolitan city office
7	Man Bahadur Khadka	Instructor	Executive Officer, Kawasoti municipality office
8	Mahendra Bastakoti	Instructor	Ward Secretary, Kawasoti municipality office

**Table 3**  
**Linkage with financial institution and orientation**

Date	Program	Location	Participation	
			Male	Female
29 <sup>th</sup> December, 2015	Interaction and linkage with financial institution	Amaltari, Nawalparasi	14	1
28 <sup>th</sup> December, 2015	Interaction and linkage with financial institution	Amaltari, Nawalparasi	6	14
11 <sup>th</sup> February, 2016	Interaction and linkage with financial institution	Patahini User Committee Office , Chitwan	15	0
14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2016	Interaction and linkage with financial institution	Navajoity User Committee Office, Chitwan	8	3
15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2016	Interaction and linkage with financial institution	Ban Devi User Committee ,Chitwan	5	5

**Table 4**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Type of business/sector</b>	<b>Number micro-enterprises established</b>
1	Hair culling (Saloon)	2 Nos.
2	Cosmetic shop/Beauty parlor	3 Nos.
3	Hotel/Khaja Ghar/Tea shops	15 Nos.
4	Groceries (Kirana pasal)	14 Nos.
5	Tailoring	7 Nos.
6	Fresh house/Meat shop	6 Nos.
7	Furniture	1 Nos.
8	Iron works (grill)	2 Nos.
9	Cycle repairing/maintenance	1 Nos.
10	Electrical/electronic shop	2 Nos.
11	Information technology (IT)	1 Nos.

**Table 5**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Type of business/sector</b>	<b>Tools support</b>
1	Hair culling (Saloon) 2 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Towel, scissor, apron, cream, antiseptic, brush, mirror
2	Cosmetic shop/Beauty parlor 3 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Hair drier and chair
3	Hotel/Khaja Ghar/Tea shops 15 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Fry pan, knife, chopping board, spoon set, plate set
4	Groceries (Kirana pasal) 14 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Crate, bucket, chair
5	Tailoring 7 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Iron, scissor, machine oil, needle, measuring tape, bukrom, elastic, curve scale
6	Fresh house/Meat shop 6 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Knife, apron, meat chopping wood, chair, fish crate
7	Furniture 1 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Saw, wood shaver, hamber, Barma, Jamuda, bate
8	Iron works (grill) 2 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Helmet, welding glass, cutter, hamber, gloves, holder, welding stick
9	Cycle repairing/maintenance 1 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Pump, wrench set, and repairing sets

10	Electrical/electronic shop 2 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Drill machine, hammar, pilas
11	Information technology (IT) 1 Nos.	a. Business board/hording board b. Ledger and set of stationary c. Dust remover, cable fixer, vaccum, system disk

**8.**

**Table 6**  
**Sector-wise tools support for micro enterprises**

SN	Name of Enterprise	Address	Date of Establishment	Proprietor (Entrepreneur)
1	Bamboo Sweet Green Jungle Cottage	Bharatpur Sub-metropolitan City Ward No. 21	2072-08-24	Arati Adhikari
2	Barsa Beauty Parlor and Cosmetic	Bharatpur Sub-metropolitan City Ward No. 8	2072-08017	Barsa Rasaili
3	Rhino Khaja Ghar	Bharatpur Sub-metropolitan City Ward No. 28	2072-09-21	Dinesh Mahato
4	Chaudhary Khaja Ghar	Bharatpur Sub-metropolitan City Ward No. 28	2072-09-21	Pooja Mardiniya
5	Gagan Langali Khaja Ghar	Narayani Municipality	2072-08-21	Ganja Bahadur Magar
6	Krishna Fresh House And Kirana Pasal	Kawasoti Municipality Ward No. 15	2072-11-26	Krishna Prasad Mahato
7	Niraj and Nischal Suppliers	Kawasoti Municipality Ward No. 15	2072-11-27	Chandra Bahadur Mahato
8	Poojan Tailors and Kirana Pasal	Kawasoti Municipality Ward No. 15	2072-09-26	Lal Bahadur Bote
9	New IT Solution Center	Kawasoti Municipality Ward No. 2	2072-09-17	Yam Raj Gurau
10	Ansha Tailors and Cycle Pasal	Kawasoti Municipality Ward No. 15	2072-09-26	Chabi Lal Pariyar